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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

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- MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.
- REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.
- REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
- REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

VOL. XXVI.

PART II. FOR 1808.

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Printed by J. ADLARD, Duke-street, Smithfield.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

CONTAINING

ORIGINAL LETTERS, ACCOUNTS, &c.

ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.

REGISTER OF BIRTHS IN LONDON.

CHRONOLOGY OF FOREIGN ANECDOTE.

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VOL. XXVI.

PART II. FOR 1803.

LONDON:

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By whom Communications (Post-paid) are thankfully received.

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Printed by J. Adlard, Duke-street, Smithfield.

On the 30th of July was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-fifth Volume, containing*—HALF YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* DOMESTIC *and* FRENCH LITERATURE, ACCOUNT *of the* PICTURES *in the* MARQUIS *of* STAFFORD'S GALLERY, *with copious* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 174.] AUGUST 1, 1808. [1 of VOL. 26.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"Plantæ numerosissime quibus obvestit globum terraqueum Deus optimus maximus, sunt totidem documenta infinitæ sapientiæ, natæ in gloriam sui creatoris, et in commodum hominis, cujus est eas intueri." *Amæn. Acad.* v. 6. p. 40.

A WRITER under the signature of E. N. in your Magazine of May last, p. 305, on the subject of Tea, opens his essay by disclaiming the traffic with China, under "the enlightened ideas of the commercial part of the community;" and with this impression expresses "his wonder that this plant has never been cultivated in some of our numerous settlements in the latitude of China;" and asks, "why, then, among the many speculations of the present age, is not this attempted?" He concludes with inquiries, whether the Europeans are possessed of the genuine tea-tree, and whether it is cultivated with success in any country except China?"

In your magazine for July, page 518, a writer, subscribing Phytophilus, resumes the subject in answer to E. N. and affords ample evidence that this vegetable grows in many gardens in England, and asserts that its more "extensive cultivation is encouraged in the West Indies, and particularly in Jamaica, by the offer of premiums." He then exhibits many substitutes for exotic tea; and, after some remarks on the influence of fashion, predicts that this prevalent one of drinking tea will cease, and concludes that "the great Tchien Long may then chaunt his *Mooley-wha*, till he is weary, before a British keel cut the Pekaing in quest of it."

When I first perused E. N.'s letter, I entertained a hope, that, on a subject so interesting as tea, in diet, morals and commerce, some of your correspondents would have calmly considered it, and elucidated it by a clear historical and commercial history.

But whatever may be ascribed to the communication of Phytophilus, I presume to think, that the subject is not exhausted. With respect to the opinions of both the writers I have alluded to, of the commercial disadvantages of the tea-trade with China, I totally differ: but I shall defer its discussion till the conclusion of this essay. In the mean time, I hope you will not deem me tedious, in treading in some degree on the same ground with Phytophilus, in tracing the first introduction of the tea-plant into England.

The Europeans were long anxious to procure this exotic; and the Chinese who were dexterous in deception, employed various means of imposition, as Mocquet* exemplifies, and Osbeck† confirms, which might have contributed to the mistake of Dr. Hill, and from him adopted by Linné,‡ who described the Green and Bohea-teas as two distinct species. Kæmpfer,§ however, who embraced this opinion, has certainly depicted and very accurately described this genuine exotic.

* Voyages and Travels, an. 1606, l. 4. p. 264, which is truly diverting, in the imposition of a factitious duck.

† Voyage to China, l. 2. p. 17. respecting the Tsubakki. Two specimens of this plant were introduced into the physic garden at Upsal. About the year 1755, they were brought over by M. Lagerstrom, a director of the Swedish East India company, under the supposition of being tea-plants, till they appeared in blossom, when they proved to be the species of Tsubakki, called by Linnè, Camellia. Spe. Pl. p. 982. This celebrated naturalist says, "that the leaves of his Camellia are so like the true tea-tree, that they might deceive a skilful botanist,"

‡ Hill, Exot. t. 22. Amœnit. Acad. Upsal. v. 7. p. 248. Also Breyn. Exot. Plant. Cent. i. p. 111. Hist. de l'Academ. des Sciences, 1776, p. 52. This was confirmed to me by a letter I was honored with from Linnè himself, who, speaking of the British nation for science, defines it, the *punctum vitæ in vitello orbis.*

§ Amœnit. Exot. p. 607.

I readily confirm Phytophilus' information of John Ellis, Esq.* having possessed the first tea-plant in Europe; and the history of this acquisition is curous. Prior to the year 1768, I was intimately acquainted with him, and attended many of his ingenious experiments on Animalculæ. He informed me that he sowed several tea-seeds, sent to him in a canister, in pots, which he placed in the opening or garden of his lodging in (I think) Gray's-inn. One plant only was raised, which he presented to Kew Garden, so that the first tea-plant that vegetated in Europe, was raised in the center of London!

About this time, if I mistake not, the late Duke of Northumberland received a plant from China, which was the first that flowered here, at his seat at Sion-house. From this plant Miller† engraved his Icon, which embellished his grand illustration of the Sexual System of Linné, since imitated by Dr. Thornton: but the largest tea-plant which flowered soon after this period was at Upton, the seat of Dr. Fothergill. I measured it a yard and half high; it was planted in the open air, and matted in the winter: it did not long survive its original proprietor.

On the subject of tea-plants in England, I would add nothing further, than to thank Phytophilus for his information respecting the plants cultivated in the environs of London; except that of referring him to a useful paper by Sir Joseph Banks, in the Memoirs of the Horticultural Society, on the means of initiating exotics to the climate of England, a subject, which I noticed nearly forty years ago.

Upon the article of tea, the authors amount to about 150, the simile enumeration of which would occupy too many useful pages of your Magazine; but I would, however, observe that Kæmpfer's Amœnitates, Staunton's China, and "an Account of the Tea-tree" by Frederick Pigou, Esq. Asiatic Register for 1802, page 1, of Miscellaneous Tracts, possess considerable information on this oriental vegetable. The last is particularly minute respecting the varieties of commercial teas, places of growth in China,* and methods of preparation; different in many respects from every other author.

Many writers on tea, particularly the early ones, either pretended to have discovered it, or proposed substitutes for it. Simon Pauli, an eminent physician at Copenhagen, was the first who assumed the discovery of tea in Europe, in the Myrica Gale,† who was afterwards refuted by Dr. Mentzel of Berlin, in consequence of specimens received from the East Indies by Dr. Cleyer.‡ Father Labat§ next thought he had discovered the tea-tree in Martinico, in a species of Lysimachia. As a substitute for tea, Lochner§ particularly recommended veronica, besides which sage,¶ myrtle,** betony, †† sloe, ‡‡ agrimony, §§ wild

* This great naturalist, with Dr. Fothergill and Peter Collinson, to whom might be added Sir William Watson and Franklin, formed the great school of Naturalists after the decease of Sir Hans Sloane. Are there any memoirs of John Ellis? I fear that this ingenious naturalist has not yet found a biographer. His works on Corals and Corallines place him high in the ranks of science.

† Miller, or Müller, drew the Hortus Upton. of Fothergill. I think this collection was sold to the Empress of Russia for 1,500l.

* The tea-plant is indigenous in China and Japan; and some authors add also Siam. Percival in his account of the island of Ceylon observes that he was informed by an officer in the 80th regiment, of his having found the genuine tea-plant in this island; but I doubt the information. Compare Mason's Costume of China.

† Linné Syst. Natur. v. 3. p. 651. Wilhel. Seyl. Epist apud Simon. Pauli Comment. Hudson's fl. Ang. p. 368.

‡ Acta Haffniensia and Ephemer. Dec. 11. Ann. iv.

§ Nouveau Voyage aux Iles de l'Amerique, Paris 1721.

‖ De novis Theæ et Coffeæ Succedaneis, 4to Hall. 1717. Veronica officinalis, Flor. Suec. p. 12. Veronic. Chamæd. Fl. Suec p. 18. Pechlin Theophilus Bibaculus, Francfort, 1684. Francus de Veronica; Cobourg, 1690, 12mo. 1700. Paris, sub titulo, le Thè de l'Europe, 1704, and 1707, 12mo. Fred. Hoffm. de Infusi Veronicæ efficacia præferenda herbæ Theæ, 4to Hall. 1694.

¶ Fr. Afforry & Jos. de Tournefort, Ergo potus ex salvia salubris, 1659. Wedel, de Salvia, 4to. 1707. Jena. Paulini Nobilis Salvia, Aug. Vindel. 1688. 8vo.

** Simon Pauli de Abusu Theæ; Strasburg, 1665. Lond. 1746.

†† Hence the Italian proverb Vende la tonica, &c. compra la Betonica.

‡‡ Withering. Act of Parliament, 17 Geo. iii. ch. 29. on Act. 4. Geo. 2.

§§ Joseph Seres, Lettera sopra la bevanda, &c. Veron. 1730 Thomasius, Thea ex Rosa, in Cent. iii. Nat. Curios. p. 199. Also Cent. vii. Obs. 15. auctore Fischer.

rose

rose,* and many others,† have been proposed as succedanea. Whether any of these are really more salutary or not, is perhaps undetermined; but we now find from the palace to the cottage, every her substitute has yielded to the genuine Asiatics tea.‡

So many of your valuable pages have been already devoted to an individual plant, that the history of its introduction into Europe, and the remarks on its influence on morals, health and commerce, shall be the subjects of a subsequent letter, by your correspondent,

TSJAAPHILUS.

London, July 4, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of asking you to insert two letters of Dr. Millar as soon as it can be done, in order to efface as soon as possible the calumny spread against me. Dr. Millar, when aware of it, did what remained in his power, by retracting it himself in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and consenting that his letters should be published, pointing out your Magazine as the best channel for the purpose. But such is the evil produced by false reports, that the refutation never follows the calumny through all its channels. It is therefore well for me, (though not a complete security against a certain class of people) that a long life spent in many countries, has fixed my character in the opinion of the world.

Your's, &c.

Windsor, DE LUC.
April, 16*th,* 1808.

Letter of Dr. Millar, Editor of the Encyclopædia Britannica, addressed to a Friend of M. De Luc.

SIR—Some time ago I received two letters on the subject of a mis-statement, in the account of Dr. Black, published in the fourth edition of the Encyclop. Britan. relative to M. de Luc; in which the latter is charged with claiming, as his own, discoveries of the former concerning the doctrine of heat. But as neither of these letters had any specific date, or contained any information to admit of communication with the writers, I had no opportunity, till your letter was put into my hands a few days ago, of delivering my sentiments with regard to that mis-statement; and of pointing out to the friends of M. De Luc, in what way I meant to have it corrected,

Before your letter arrived, the correction was made in the best way I could think on, agreeably to the nature and plan of the work. It is inserted in the form of a note, the first time the name of the venerable philosopher is mentioned; whose character, I will acknowledge, was unjustly, but permit me to say, also by me unintentionally, aspersed, in giving circulation to a charge which appeared to have been rashly and inconsiderately brought forward. I have the most perfect recollection of feeling some reluctance in introducing the charge alluded to; but Prof. Robison having been the pupil and successor of Dr. Black of Glasgow, and having been his colleague and intimate friend for a long course of years at Edinburg, I regarded his authority as above all suspicion, and I could not therefore entertain the slightest doubt of the truth of what he had so deliberately and so circumstantially detailed. I do not mean however to insinuate that Prof. Robison has asserted any thing which he believed to be false; and it would be useless to inquire into the motives, if it could be done, which led him into that mistake. He cannot now answer for himself, and I trust we shall not forget that his memory is entitled to the indulgence which is claimed in the old adage, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.* The warmth of affection for his deceased friend, an excess of jealousy for his reputation, or perhaps the indistinct recollection of some vague conversation on the subject, may have given birth to the groundless charge. Your surprise at the mis-statement having been introduced into the Encycloped. Britan. after M. de Luc's exculpation of himself appeared in the 12th number of the Edinburgh Review, will, I presume, entirely cease when I inform you, that the early volumes of the Encyclopedia were printed before any part of it was published; and that the volume which contains the biographical sketch of Dr. Black was printed before the publication of the 12th number of that

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* Slevoget, de Thea Romana, et Selesiaca, An. 1721, Aignan, Le Prêtre medecin. avec un Traité du Thè de France, Paris 1696, 12mo. Faber de Thea Helvetica 4to Basil. 1715, Siegesbeck de Theæ Succedaneis, in Kanaldiana Collectione, 1722

Zanichelli Obzervationi intorno abuso della coffea, & della vertute di nuovo Te-Veneziano, Venez. 1755, 4to.

† K. Collegii medici Kundgiorelse om den misbruk som Thee, och Caffe drickande, &c. Stockholm, 1746. 4to.

that Review; otherwise, as I see the Review regularly as it is published, the error which is the just cause of complaint, would have most assuredly been avoided.—To render the correction more conspicuous, I shall take care to note the mistatement with a proper reference, in the list of corrigenda, which will be given at the end of the work.

The above explanation, I hope, will be received by M. de Luc, and his friends, as a sufficient apology for the injury to his character, which I have to regret exceedingly I have been the innocent cause of propagating. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES MILLAR, M.D.
Editor of the Encyclop. Britan.

Fountain-bridge, Edinburg,
Jan. 24, 1808.

P. S. If you will favor me with your name and address, I shall transmit you a copy of the note; and perhaps with permission to publish along with it the above in any periodical work, if it should be any additional satisfaction for the injury.

Letter of Dr. Millar, to M. de Luc.

SIR—I now address you in consequence of an anonymous correspondence which I have had with some of your friends, relative to a mis-statement which I inadvertently, or rather on the authority of Prof. Robison, introduced into the Life of Dr. Black inserted in the Encyclopædia Britan. in which you are charged with claiming the discoveries of the latter concerning heat. The letter which I addressed to one of those anonymous correspondents, and which I understand by the answer returned, has been put into your hands, fully explains my views with regard to the circumstances and grounds of the mis-statement. By his desire, I now give you full permission to publish that letter in any way you shall judge proper; but only on this condition, that it shall be addressed to some respectable person. This was the only stipulation I required of your friend, who still (unnecessarily I think) conceals his name. The letter is not written in such a way as it would appear to the public to be addressed to yourself, and I should not wish that it should appear merely with my own name. If however this should not be convenient, it occurs to me this moment, that it may have the title of "addressed to a friend of M. de Luc;" for as I have every wish to do ample justice to your character, for which I trust you will not think it flattery when I say, that I entertain the highest respect, I would not be scrupulous about the mode of making reparation for the unintended injury.

The Monthly Magazine, which has the most extensive circulation, might perhaps be a proper channel; and if you shall express a wish to that purpose, I would have it introduced in our Scot's Magazine; in which case it may be taken from the Monthly, which we see regularly. I have the honor to be your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES MILLAR.

Note referred to in the Letter, extracted from the Encyclop. Britan. vol. xiii. p. 706.

"In again mentioning the name of a Philosopher so respectable as M. de Luc, we embrace the first opportunity of doing him justice, and of vindicating his character against an unfortunate misconception of the late Prof. Robison; a mistake which we have inadvertently contributed to disseminate by quoting Dr. Robison's statement in our Account of Dr. Black, where M. de Luc is accused of having arrogated to himself Dr. Black's discovery of latent heat.

"M. de Luc's vindication of himself in the 12th Number of the Edinburg Review is before the public. We owe it to candour and justice, to acknowledge our conviction, that Dr. Robison was too hasty in his assertion; and that M. de Luc, so far from arrogating to himself the doctrine of latent heat, has in various parts of his numerous writings expressly mentioned Dr. Black as the author of that doctrine. This will appear from the following citations. In his "Introduction à la Physique terrestre," p. 102, M. de Luc thus expresses himself: "Ne connoissant point le feu latent dans la vapeur aqueuse, *dont la première découverte est due au Dr. Black.*" Again, p. 232 of the same work: "Ce qui développoit l'idée de *chaleur latente, par laquelle le Dr. Black avoit designé ce phénomène.*" And at p. 385. "Le Dr. Black ayant *découvert* qu'une certaine quantité de *chaleur* disparoissoit quand la *vapeur* de l'eau bouillante se forme, *nomma ce phénomène chaleur latente dans la vapeur.*" We trust that these quotations, with M. de Luc's own justification of himself above referred to, will be sufficient to exculpate him from the charge of *literary felony* so warmly brought against him by Prof. Robison, and we have no doubt the Professor himself, were he still alive, would, under such evidence, retract his accusation."

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

MONUMENT TO THOMSON.

THE first appearance of THOMSON, as the author of "The Seasons," was honoured with the distinguished attention of the most eminent literary and political characters of his age, and is now universally acknowledged to have formed an æra in the Annals of Poetry. Destined to become the model of future descriptive poets, he at once formed a style peculiarly his own, and carried it to a degree of perfection hitherto unrivalled. Before the publication of "The Seasons," the description of natural objects, though it served the subordinate purposes of ornament and illustration, was scarcely thought capable of constituting the whole, or even the principal part of a long poem. It was reserved for THOMSON to shew to the world, what genius and taste like his can accomplish. With a mind capable of attending alike to what is vast, and to what is minute, he has traced in his "Seasons," (the earliest and noblest production of his Muse,) a progressive series of descriptions, as parts of the wonderful and interesting whole, formed by the annual vicissitudes of Nature.

To the charms of poetic diction and picturesque imagery, this composition adds the more commanding graces of philosophic thought, and religious contemplation. By connecting the progress of arts and sciences, with the delineation of rural manners, and the description of external nature, as well as by his frequent allusions to characters and events in ancient and modern history, Thomson has diversified his Poem in a manner equally new and delightful: while, by the sublime conceptions of the Author of Nature, which pervade his work, he has caused his descriptive poetry to rival the highest efforts of the Epic Muse. His "Seasons" may as truly be said to be a religious as a descriptive Poem; and, while his devotional sentiments are in perfect unison with the subject of his work, being equally remote from enthusiasm and superstition, they tend at once to elevate the mind, and to improve the heart. The sublime Hymn, which closes the Poem, and which may be regarded as bringing into one point of view, the wonders of Nature, and their great author, is a production of such transcendent merit, and so admirably calculated to awaken the noblest feelings of our nature, that had he never written another line, we should have conceived him to merit the gratitude and admiration of posterity.

Congenial with this devotional spirit, is the gentleness and benevolence with which his heart overflows towards man, and the whole animal creation. These qualities are so exquisitely interwoven with every part of the Poem, as to give to it the most tender interest in the minds of readers of taste and sensibility; and the concurring testimony of those who knew him, affords reason to believe, that, in this respect, the productions of the Poet were a genuine transcript of the character of the Man. Nor ought we to omit to mention, as a striking excellence in his dramatic and other poetical works, the spirit of manly independence which he inculcates, and his ardent zeal for the liberty and happiness of his country.

The reputation of THOMSON, as the author of "The Seasons," has been found to increase with the lapse of years. This fact, while it is the surest test of the truth of that judgment which his contemporaries formed of his merit, is also the best pledge of the continuance of his fame. It cannot, therefore, be doubted, that his works will form the most permanent memorial of his genius, and that the poem of "The Seasons," in particular, which is founded on the unfading beauties of nature, will be read and admired so long as the language and literature of our country shall remain.

It has been long a subject of regret to the admirers of the Poet, that no public monument has been consecrated to his memory in the vicinity of EDNAM, his native village: and, as "The Seasons" continues to be one of the most popular poems in the English language, after having stood the test of criticism for the greater part of a century, this regret is still felt with undiminished force.

The pleasure enjoyed by cultivated minds in visiting classical ground has often been remarked: and the glow of admiration is felt in its full force, when we approach the spot where the Hero, the Philosopher, or the Poet, first opened his eyes to the light of heaven. THOMSON has himself expressed the influence of this association of ideas, when, near the opening of his poem of "Liberty," describing himself as contemplating the ruins of ancient Rome, he says,

"Musing I lay, warm from the sacred walks,
Where at each step imagination burns."

There is a more than ordinary foundation for this feeling of the mind in the case of the descriptive Poet; for as it is his business to adorn with the charms of poetic diction

diction the images borrowed from external nature, and the sentiments connected with these, so it may well be supposed, that the character (as gay, picturesque, or sublime,) of those scenes which first attract his attention, may, in some measure, give their own colouring to his fancy, and regulate the current of his genius. While, therefore, we contemplate such scenes as these, and view in them the objects which first inspired the youthful Bard, we are more sensibly affected, than by a narration of his life, or even a perusal of his compositions. When the mind is in a frame like this, how delightful is it to observe, that the memory of the Bard is preserved from oblivion amidst his native haunts, and that public sympathy is there presented with an object to rivet its attention, and to command its respect!

We feel, therefore, peculiar satisfaction in announcing to the public, that a subscription is at length opened, for the purpose of erecting a Monument on some commanding situation in the immediate vicinity of Ednam. The accomplishment of this design, which has been contemplated for several years by the Society of Gentlemen, who met annually at Ednam to celebrate the birth of the Poet, will now, it is hoped, proceed without further interruption or delay. But it is obvious, that to render a proper tribute of respect to his memory, cannot be expected to be the work of the limited circle of individuals, who are either members of that Society, or whose residence happens to be in the neighbourhood of Ednam. These may indeed be expected to feel the warmest interest in the success of the plan, and to take the most active part in conducting it to its completion; but the assistance of the Public is indispensably necessary.

To the opulent inhabitants of Scotland, therefore, and to the friends of genius through the United Kingdom, they feel themselves obliged to apply for pecuniary aid; and, in doing so, they cherish a degree of confidence in the success of their application, which naturally arises from their having observed, that the discerning liberality of the public has, in this enlightened age and country, been proportioned to the occasions which have required its exercise. No specific plan for the Monument has yet been adopted, though several sketches have been made; and it would indeed be premature to fix upon any, till the amount of the sums subscribed may enable the Society to proportion the undertaking to the means of effecting it.

Several eminences in the neighbourhood of Ednam command a prospect richly diversified with natural beauties, and would afford a most appropriate situation for a Monument to the Poet of the "Seasons." We have the satisfaction also of being assured, that more than one proprietor will most cheerfully set apart such a portion of ground as may be requisite for this purpose. The accomplishment of the object may now therefore be anticipated, in a manner, which may render it worthy of being associated with the name it is meant to honour, and of being regarded as a lasting memorial of the gratitude and respect of the British public.

Lists of the Committee appointed to conduct the business, and of the Subscriptions already received, are annexed; and such additional information will, from time to time, be communicated as the public have a right to expect. The Names of Subscribers will be received at the Office of the Monthly Magazine, No. 6, Bridge-street, London.

Members of the Committee.

Sir Alexander Don, Baronet;
Sir Henry Hay Macdougal, baronet;
Sir George Douglas, baronet;
George Baillie, esq. M. P.;
Walter Scott, esq.
Lieut.-Col. Robertson;
George Waldie, esq. Hendersyde;
Robert Walker, esq. Wooden;
Dr. Douglas, Kelso;
Rev. Robert Lundie, Kelso, Secretary.

Names of Subscribers, in the Order in which they have been received.

George Waldie, esq. of Hendersyde	10	10	0
Robert Walker, esq of Wooden	5	5	0
Robert Davidson, esq. of Pinnacle Hill	5	5	0
Lieut.-Col. Robertson	2	2	0
James Potts, esq. Kelso Bank	5	5	0
Mr. Haldane, Broomlands	3	3	0
Rev. R. Lundie, Minister of Kelso	5	5	0
A. Thomson, Minister of Sprouston, (now one of the Ministers of Perth)	3	3	0
R. Robertson, Minister of Ednam	2	2	0
John Waldie, esq. younger, of Hendersyde	5	5	0
Mr. P. Robertson, Ednam	2	2	0
James Douglas, M.D. Kelso	5	5	0
Sir James Pringle, baronet	10	10	0
Sir H. H. Macdougal, baronet	10	10	0
Sir George Douglas, baronet	10	10	0
George Baillie, esq. of Jerriswood, M.P.	10	10	0
Walter Scott, esq.	5	5	0
Andrew Wilson, M.D. Kelso	3	3	0
Mr. James Ballantyne, Edinburgh	5	5	0

Francis

Francis C. Scott, esq. Rosebank	3	3	0
William Waite, esq. Castlelaw	5	5	0
Thomas Mein, esq. Greenwells	5	5	0
John Seton Karr, esq. Kippilaw	5	5	0
Mr. W. Riddell, Jedburgh	1	1	0
Mr. Alexander Ballantyne, Kelso	1	1	0
Sir William Forbes, baronet	10	10	0
Mr. John Ballantyne, Edinburgh	1	1	0
Dr. Brewster, Edinburgh	1	1	0
Sir Richard Phillips	1	1	0
Sir Alexander Don, baronet	10	10	0
The Hon. Gilbert Elliot, of Minto	10	10	0

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public having experienced the happy effects which have resulted from the adoption of a popular Opinion, by Dr. JENNER; and it being a known and obvious Fact that nearly all great discoveries have been the result of accident, of random Experience, or of fortuitous observation, I conceive that I shall render an important and acceptable Service to mankind; by inviting information relative to all vulgar or popular Remedies.

With this view, I formally address myself to the faculty in particular, and to your intelligent, inquisitive, and public-spirited readers of every description; and shall be glad to have accounts of popular opinions and received notions, relative to the Origin, Cause, Prevention, and Cure, of Diseases; and also of the composition of efficacious family Receipts and Nostrums which differ essentially in their ingredients from the prescriptions of the materia medica.

I am perfectly sensible that such remedies and opinions must abound in numerous absurdities and in gross errors of every kind; yet amidst the mass, I do not fear but I shall find some Facts and Hints, which, when submitted to the ordeal of regular Science, and to the accurate Investigation of the Faculty, will reward me for my trouble, and prove of the highest service to the human Race. I may indeed be able, by these means, to advance the art of Physic more within a few Months, than it could be improved in a Century, without drawing together such an aggregation of experience.

For obvious reasons, I request that every communication may be signed by the Name and Address of the writer, and authenticated by as many actual references as convement.

Once in two or three months, with the aid of some medical friends, I will arrange the whole in a form suited to the public eye, and so as to occupy as small a portion of your valuable miscellany as possible. Perhaps in some cases of consequence, you may be induced hereafter to afford opportunity to your correspondents to discuss the subjects of communication more at large, and thereby add to the stock of facts which I may be able to accumulate.

For the present, I shall assume the anonymous signature by which I have long been known to the readers of your miscellany, and shall request that all communications may be left for me at your office, No. 6, Bridge-street, London, free of postage.

Yours, &c.

London, COMMON SENSE.

June 15, 1808.

N.B. I have addressed a similar communication to the Gazette of the Faculty, well known under the title of the Medical and Physical Journal, and shall avail myself of both works as occasion may require.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT *of a* COMMITTEE *of the* BOARD *of* AGRICULTURE, *relative to the* WASTE LANDS *of the* KINGDOM.

IT would certainly have been extremely desirable, had it been in the power of your committee to have furnished the Board with an exact statement of the extent of waste lands in the kingdom: that, however, could not be effected, without an expence to which the funds of the Board were totally inadequate. It is a subject, however, which is well entitled to the consideration of Parliament, whether a survey of them ought not to be made, either at the public expence, or at the charge of those to whom the property of such wastes belongs. In the interim, a general, though not an accurate idea of their magnitude and extent, will be given in the following statement, partly founded on the reports transmitted to the Board by its different surveyors; partly on calculations made from the county maps, where they have distinguished the waste from the cultivated land; and partly, where both these sources of information failed, from such other means of ascertaining their extent, as your committee could have access to.

It may be necessary, however, to premise, that under the general name of waste lands, your committee comprehend not only commons, where there is an intermixture of property, but also such lands as lie open, uncultivated, and unenclosed, yielding nothing but coarse and common herbage, heath, furze, and

other productions of little value, though no right of commons has ever been exercised thereon. It was impossible for your committee to distinguish the one from the other: and they naturally imagined, that the Board might wish to form, as early as possible, some general idea of the total extent of the unproductive lands in the kingdom, reserving it for future inquiry to ascertain the distinctions between them.

General VIEW *of the* QUANTITY *of Waste* LANDS *in the* KINGDOM *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

I. ENGLAND.

County.	*Statement, on what founded*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Bedford*	County Report, p. 11	Commons and waste lands	108,500
Berks	Ditto, p. 59	Forests and commons	40,000
Bucks	Ditto, p. 32	Wastes	6,000
Cambridge	Ditto, p. 193	Wastes and commons	185,300
Chester	Ditto, p. 8	Wastes, including peat bogs, and mosses	60,000
Cornwall	Ditto, p. 56, 57	Wastes, including furze, crofts, &c.	505,655
Cumberland	Ditto, p. 34	Wastes and commons	492,000
Derby	Ditto, p. 38	Wastes, and not employed in husbandry, one-third of the county	239,492
Devon	Ditto, p. 65	Waste lands, one-fifth of the county	320,000
Dorset	Ditto, p. 5	Waste lands	86,000
Durham	Ditto, p. 43	Waste lands, about	130,000
Essex	Calculated from the county map	Waste lands and forests	27,693
Gloucester	County map	Wastes and forests	28,500
Hants	County Report, p. 32 35, 41, 45	Waste lands and forests	188,650
Hereford	County Report, p. 27	Waste lands	20,000
Herts	Ditto	Wastes	4,500
Hunts	General information	Wastes, including fens	20,700
Kent†	County map	Wastes and commons	12,220
Lancaster‡	County Report, p. 52	Wastes, moors, and marshes	108,500
Leicester	Ditto, p. 46	Waste lands	20,000
Lincoln	Ditto, p. 112	Commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes	200,000
Middlesex	Calculated from the county map	Commons and heath	13,080
Monmouth	General information	One-fourth waste	67,520
Norfolk	County Report, p. 5, 13	Wastes, including warrens	143,316
Northampton	General information	Commons and fens	45,000
Northumberland	County Report, p. 7	Wastes and mountainous districts	450,000
Notts	Calculated from the county map	Waste lands and forests	67,880
Oxford	Ditto	Wastes and commons	37,880
Rutland	County Report	Unenclosed land, one-third of the county	50,000
Salop	From the county map	Wastes and commons	131,612
Somerset	County Report, p. 22	Wastes and commons, fens included	100,000

* The common fields and meadows, the commons and waste lands, of the county of Bedford, are stated by the surveyor at 217,000 acres; of which, it is supposed, one-half is waste or common.

† By the County Report, since printed, 20,000.

‡ The quantity of waste land in the printed copy of the Report of Lancashire, ought to be altered to 108,500 acres.

Stafford

County.	*Statement, on what founded.*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Stafford	County Report, p. 22	Waste lands, &c.	141,760
Suffolk	Ditto, p 19	Waste lands	100,000
Surrey	Ditto, p. 25	Commons and wastes	96,000
Sussex	Ditto, p. 95	Wastes and commons	90,000
Warwick	Ditto, p. 37	Wastes and commons	120,000
Westmoreland	Ditto, p. 6	Three fourths of the county uncultivated land	405,120
Wilts	General information	Wastes and downs	200,000
Worcester	County Report, p. 17	Waste lands	15,000
York			
East Riding	General information	Wastes and commons	254,588
West ditto	County Report, p. 140	Wastes and commons	405,175
North ditto	Ditto, p. 140	Wastes and commons	442,000
		Total wastes and commons in England....	6,259,670

II. WALES.

County.	*Statement, on what founded.*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Anglesea	County Report	Wastes and commons	5,000
Brecknock	Ditto, p. 39	Ditto	256,000
Cardigan	Ditto, p. 30	Ditto	206,720
Carmarthen	Ditto, p. 21	Ditto	170,666
Caernarvon	General information	1-3d of the county waste	102,333
Denbigh	Ditto	1-4th of the county waste	102,500
Flint	Ditto	1-4th waste	40,090
Glamorgan	Ditto	1-4th waste	107,200
Merionethshire	Ditto	1-3d waste	166,666
Montgomery	County Report, p. 12	Wastes and commons	230,000
Pembroke	Ditto, p. 21	Ditto	22,222
Radnor	Ditto, p. 16	Ditto	200 000
		Total in Wales....	1,629,807

III. SCOTLAND.

County.	*Statement, on what founded.*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Aberdeen	County Report, p. 127	Unimproved lands	374,400
Argyle	General information	Wastes and mountainous districts	787,735
Ayr	Ditto	Moorish waste	218,451
Banff	Ditto	Wastes and hills	290,000
Berwick	County Report, p. 19	Moor, moss, &c.	126,000
Bute, and the rest of the Hebrides*	Hebrides Rep. p. 60	Moors, wastes, &c.	2,880,000
Caithness	County Report	Wastes and commons	368,000

* Exclusive of 1000 square miles, or 640,000 acres, of rock and sand.

County.	*Statement, on what founded*	*Distinction of Lands.*	*Number of Acres.*
Clydesdale	County Report, p. 71	Moors, &c.	250,000
Clackmanan	General information	Wastes and moors	25,000
Dumbarton	Ditto	Wastes	164,266
Dumfries	Ditto	Wastes and commons	200,000
Elgin	Ditto	Ditto	350,000
Fife	County Report, p. 1	Hill, moss, &c.	64,000
Forfar	Ditto, p. 1	Wastes, in English acres	71,875
Inverness	General information	5-6ths waste	1,694,933
Kinross	Ditto	Wastes	25,000
Kirkcudbright	Galloway Report, p. 1	2-3ds waste, in English acres	366,734
East Lothian	General information	Wastes	55,000
West Lothian	County Report, p. 5	Ditto, in English acres	14,336
Mid Lothian	Ditto, p. 7	1-3d waste	76,800
Mearns	General information	Wastes and commons	164,266
Nairn	Ditto	Ditto	10,000
Orkney	Ditto	Ditto	700,000
Perth	Ditto	5-6ths waste*	1,321,600
Renfrew	Ditto	1 6th ditto	24,533
Ross and Cromarty	Ditto	5-6ths ditto	1,480,000
Roxburgh	County Report, p. 58	Heath and hill pasture	250,000
Selkirk	Ditto, p. 15	Ditto, in English acres	145,000
Stirling	General information	Wastes and commons	120,000
Sutherland	Ditto	5-6ths waste	1,232,000
Tweedale	County Report, p. 1	Wastes, in English acres	169,360
Wigton	Galloway Report, p. 1	Moorlands, ditto	198,934
		Total in Scotland	14,218,224

The following will be the total amount of waste lands in the united kingdom:—

		Acres.
In England	7,888,777	6,259,470
Wales		1,629,307
Scotland		14,218,224
		22,107,001

Acres in the Counties of England and Wales, as detailed in the Returns to Parliament of the Poor-rates, drawn up under the Inspection of the Right Hon. George Rose.

	Reports to the Board of Agriculture.	Mr. Rose.		Reports to the Board of Agriculture.	Mr. Rose.
Bedford	307,200	275,200	Northampton	550,000	617,600
Berks	436,977	476,160	Northumberland	1,267,200	1,157,760
Bucks	518,400	478,720	Notts	480,000	495,360
Cambridge	443,300	439,040	Oxford	450,000	474,880
Chester	676,000	650,880	Rutland	105,000	123,000
Cornwall	758,481	900,480	Salop	890,000	897,920
Cumberland	970,240	958,080	Somerset	1,000,000	991,360
Derby	720,640	639,280	Southampton	1,212,000	981,120
Devon	1,600,000	1,592,320	Stafford	780,800	765,440
Dorset	775,000	722,560	Suffolk	800,000	1,002,240
Durham	610,080	665,600	Surrey	481,947	519,040
Essex	1,240,000	976,000	Sussex	933,360	935,040
Gloucester	800,000	718,080	Warwick	618,000	629,760
Hereford	781,440	621,440	Westmoreland	540,160	462,080
Hertford	451,000	385,250	Wilts	876,000	821,120
Hunts	210,000	220,800	Worcester	540,000	431,360
Kent	832,000	935,680	York, East Riding	819,000	811,520
Lancaster	1,120,600	1,555,840	—— North Riding	1,311,167	1,331,680
Leicester	560,000	522,240	—— West Riding	1,568,000	1,685,120
Lincoln	1,893,120	1,183,680	Wales	4,705,400	5,200,000
Middlesex	217,600	190,080			
Monmouth	352,000	330,240	Total	37,909,455	37,334,400
Norfolk	1,094,400	1,288,320			

* There must be an error here. Total of the county, 4,066,040; 5-6ths of this would be 3,390,530.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has sometimes been a matter of doubt with me, whether animal food is natural to man, or whether originally designed by nature for his subsistence; and there are three questions on this subject, which I submit to the consideration of your numerous readers; some of whom will, perhaps, have the goodness to furnish me with satisfactory answers. First, why in the early part of life an unequivocal preference is always given to fruit, vegetables, &c. Secondly, why mankind should feel a repugnance either to kill themselves, or to see killed, those animals of which they partake; especially as this repugnance is not known to exist among any of the carnivorous animals? Thirdly, why animal food is not eaten in a raw state, (if natural to man,) without its undergoing the disguise by roasting, boiling, seasoning, &c. which quite destroys and changes the original taste and quality? Your's, &c.

Woburn. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE office of correcting errors is an unthankful office, but whilst I consider the value of truth, and the injury of false impressions, I trust you will not spurn my attempt to set you right.

Since your Commercial Report was written, (I suppose) we have had an arrival of about two hundred bales of silk from Italy, via Holland. You observe the quantity of silk consumed in this country is 11,460 bales; you likewise observe the silk in the market from India, is only 4793 bales, which you deduct from 11460, and state the deficiency at 6667 bales. I suppose you are not informed that the Italian bales weigh from 200 pounds to 250 pounds per bale, and the Indian only from 100 pounds to 140 pounds; thus it appears to me you would have made an error by calculating per bale, instead of per pounds: for, supposing we consume the half of the 11,460 bales from Italy, (I do not know the exact quantity) at 200 pounds per bale, it will be 1,146,000 pounds, the other in Indian, at 100 pounds per bale, will be 573,000 pounds: total 1,719,000 pounds. To supply this, you state silk in the market from India is only 4793 bales, or 479,300 pounds, deficiency in pounds 1,239,700, or bales weight of Italian silk, 6198. Perhaps I may not be quite correct, for want of knowing the quantity of Italian, and Indian consumed; but it will, I trust, appear to you, that reckoning all silk at one weight per bale must produce a false calculation.

I apprehend that the Act of Parliament will chiefly be of avail by allowing the importation of the coarser sorts of Organzine, which was before prohibited. It is to be hoped, however, that a sufficient supply will find its way hither, notwithstanding the decree of Buonaparte to prevent it. The late arrival, I am told, was effected by the ports being open to export butter from Holland, and a douceur to the amount of 6000 guineas, being paid, before a skein was shipped. If there were a consumption for silk goods, which I am very sorry is not the case—trade never was worse! —we should before now have been entirely at a stand for want of the raw material, and this small importation would not last one month.

There appears to be another error in the same Number, vol. xxiv. p. 517; for I cannot perceive how Callowden can be 148 miles from London. There is the remains of an old building which formerly had a moat round it at Callowden, just two and three quarters miles east from this city; but from the bye roads into the London road, I much question if there is any difference between London and Coventry, or London and Callowden, viz. ninety-one measured miles.

Wishing these observations may be of use to you, I am, Your's, &c.

A RIBBON MANUFACTURER.

Coventry, July 18, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the THEORIES *of* MR. MALTHUS *and* DR. JARROLD, *on the* PRINCIPLE *of* POPULATION.

AMERICA being to Europe as a new country, and one which little more than two centuries ago she commenced the re-peopling of, presents to the philosopher and the economist many facts, which could not be so distinctly contemplated in Europe. Mr. Malthus has very judiciously taken advantage of this circumstance, and has founded his theory of the principle of population on a fact drawn from this source. The fact I allude to is one which is mentioned by Dr. Franklin, and is unquestionably true. It is this: In America, the population for several successive periods, exclusive of emigrants, has doubled itself in twenty-five years; now it seems but fair to infer, and Mr. M. does infer it, that what actually did take place in America, is the ratio of the increase of the human race,

so that in every part of the globe a doubling in twenty-five years ought to take place. Supposing this to be accomplished, a question naturally arises, how are the means of subsistence to be provided? The increase of population is geometrical, if there are two millions of people to day, in twenty-five years there will be four, in twenty-five years more there will be eight, so that in two hundred years, two millions will increase to five hundred and sixteen. It is absolutely impossible that an increase in the means of subsistence should go on at the same rate, but allowing that by breaking up fresh land, and by such an improvement in the system of agriculture, that even the desert shall be made to reward the husbandman, yet the period must come, when the remotest corner shall be cultivated, and the whole produce no more than sufficient for the existing population. Another double, and the world is too full, the means of subsistence for only one half can be obtained, of course the other half must die of want. Such Mr. M. concludes is the necessary consequence of the natural increase of the human race: but this increase is checked; one person dies before his natural term of life, by war; another by famine, another by pestilence; a fourth lives in celibacy, a fifth cuts his life short by excess; and thus by vice, misery, and moral restraint, the population is kept down to the level of subsistence. Such are the laws of nature, that a nation has one of two alternatives, either to suffer from war, pestilence, or famine, or for a considerable portion of its population to live in celibacy. I have here given a fair representation of a theory which Mr. Malthus professes, and which many other philosophers believe to be unanswerable. There are some, however, of a contrary opinion; the foremost of whom is Dr. Jarrold. This gentleman, in his answer to Mr. Malthus, is of opinion, that Mr. M. formed a theory, and then endeavoured to bend the history of mankind to its support: in doing which, he says, Mr. M. brought forward many facts which are in direct opposition to it; for instance, Mr. M. has taken the rate of increase in America, as the natural rate for the whole world; but unfortunately for his theory, he proves as a leading fact, that the number of children born to a marriage, are not the same on an average in any two considerable nations; the Indians in America and elsewhere, have not so many as three, while the Scotch have more than six. If the number of children to a marriage be not equal, it is impossible that two nations should multiply at the same rate. Again, Mr. M. contends, that population invariably increases where the means of subsistence increase. How is it then, says Dr. J. that some countries for ages exported corn, and yet the population has remained stationary; how is it that the Chinese have not increased? Dr. J. having pursued Mr. M. step by step, at length advances a theory of his own; he says, that population is not regulated by the quantity of corn, but by the state of civilization; no enlightened or enterprising people has, at any time, rapidly increased, neither has any people sunk in barbarism. Freedom from care is essential to a rapid increase of population; the influence of the mind upon the body, as it respects the capacity of propagation, is the sum of Dr. J's. theory, which he exemplifies by a variety of evidence.

Such are the two theories, the one frowns in blackness, dragging vice and misery in its train; the other smiles upon man, and bids him be happy: but which theory is true? The question is important to the politician, and the moralist. Any observations will greatly oblige, at least a part of your readers.

Your's, &c.

JUNIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

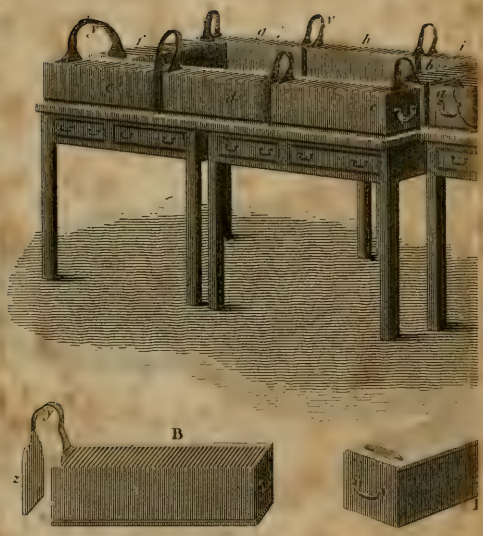
SOME ACCOUNT OF PROFESSOR DAVY'S GRAND GALVANIC BATTERY,

With an Engraving.

THE galvanic troughs which compose this battery are arranged round five tables, which are too particularly shewn in the engraving to require any letters of reference; the trough *a* is the first of the positive end of the battery, the wire *x* coming from it, conveys the effect of all the battery to the place where the experiments are made, which is in the clear space upon the centre table, the next trough is *b* connected with *a*, by means of a piece of thin sheet lead *y*; the troughs then follow round the tables in the order of the letters of reference, *c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t w*, each being connected with the adjacent one by a piece of lead *y*, until we arrive at *t* and *o*, where two troughs corresponding with *a* and *b*, are placed in the middle of the tables, the trough *v* is the first of the negative, and has a copper wire *w* proceeding from it, which is wrapped round the end of a small probe of platina; the positive wire *x* is connected with a small platina dish or saucer; the piece of potash which is to be decomposed,

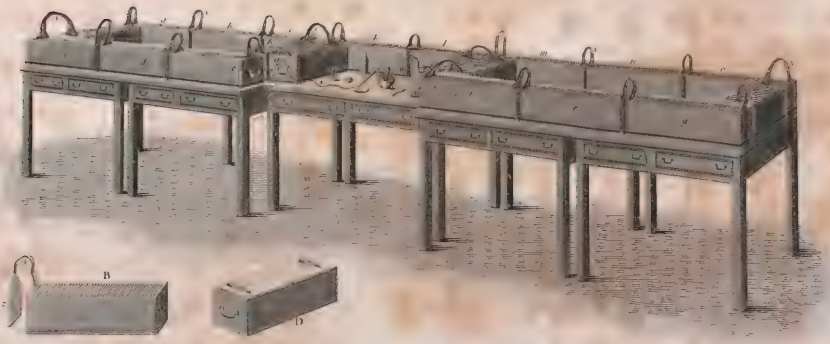
Professor Davy's *great*

by which



Professor Davy's *great* GALVANIC APPARATUS *at the* Royal Institution,

by which he has effected the decomposition of the Alkalies.



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decomposed, is placed in this dish, and being touched by the platina probe, it receives the shock of the whole battery, and very quickly the metalloid begins to appear upon the dish in small globules, exactly similar in appearance to mercury. One of the troughs is shewn on a larger scale at *b*; it is a mahogany box twenty-two inches long, and five and a half within side: it has a number of grooves cut in its sides, to receive the edges of the galvanic plates, which are each composed of two plates, one of copper, the other of zinc, soldered together. The inside of the box or trough, is varnished with cement, that there may be no communication from one of the cells, formed between the plates and the next; in putting the plates together they must be arranged, to be alternately zinc and copper; that is, the zinc side of one plate opposite the copper side of the next. The troughs have each two pieces of glass tube stuck upon the bottom of the trough, as shewn at *d* to support it; by this means the troughs are insulated, so that the galvanic fluid cannot escape to the earth when the battery is in use. The cells between the plates are filled with sulphuric acid, diluted with water, and in order to connect the effect of two or more troughs together, two plates similar to *z* are joined together by a thin piece of sheet lead, soldered to both; one of the plates *z* is copper, the other zinc. One of the plates is put into the last cell of each trough, and the lead conveys the electric fluid from one trough to the other; as the lead is so easily bent, the trough can be set down without any particular regard to position, and the lead bent to reach into them both. There are twenty troughs with twenty-five plates in each, making five hundred plates; the superficies of each plate exposed to the action of the acid, contains thirty-six square inches.

For particulars of the late important and highly interesting experiments and discoveries of Professor Davy, see our last Number.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Newton, in his Life of Milton, mentions a copy of Bentley's Milton, which had belonged to Pope, and in which Pope had all along, in his own hand, set some mark of approbation, recte, bene, pulchre, &c. in the margin, over against such emendations of the doctor's, as seemed to him just and reasonable. "It was," Dr. Newton says, "a satisfaction to see what so great a genius thought, particularly of that edition;" and no doubt I shall not at this day stand single in wishing to enjoy such a satisfaction. My question is, in whose possession is this book? It is not with Pope's manuscripts in the British Museum. When Dr. Newton wrote, Mr. Warburton had it; it was he who lent it to the editor.

My next inquiry relates to the contract made by Milton with Samuel Simmons the printer for the copy of the Paradise Lost. It was dated April 27, 1667, and was in the possession of Jacob Tonson. This Dr. Newton informs us, and further that Milton's receipt for the first 5*l.* instalment, dated April the 26th, 1669, was then "still in being." Are either, I would ask of these original documents still existing? and if so, where may curiosity be gratified by the inspection of them? I have stated my queries as concisely as I could, and yet fear that I have encroached more than my subject warrants.

Your's, &c.

London, J. M.
July 11, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISCUSSION *in* FAVOUR *of* LIBERTY *of* CONSCIENCE. *By the* REV. CHRISTOPHER WYVILL.

IT is evident that a favourable impression has been made on the public mind, by the late debates in parliament on the claims of the Irish Catholics. To the old and well-known arguments for concession, drawn from the policy of conciliation, and from the increased liberality of the times, new force has been added by the weighty character, the probity, the wisdom and liberality of Mr. Ponsonby, and by the genius and eloquence and especially by the moderation of Mr. Grattan, so signally displayed in the House of Commons; and not less powerfully, perhaps, were those arguments reinforced in the upper house of parliament, by the vigorous and comprehensive reasoning of Lord Grenville, and by the mild but dignified conduct of the Bishop of Norwich, whose wisdom and truly Christian spirit of candour and benevolence have done honour to the mitre. Yet, from the terms of the petition then before the two houses, the advocates for concession, if not precluded virtually from touching on the right of all men to enjoy perfect liberty of conscience, were naturally led to be sparing of arguments drawn from that right, and to press their point chiefly, if not entirely, on principles of less extent. This was natural, and

and almost unavoidable, on that occasion: and the good effect of the prudence and caution manifested in that instance is, as it ought to be, most gratefully acknowledged even by those persons, whose ideas of duty oblige them to maintain that every species of intolerance is a criminal interference in the province of God; and that all laws whatever encroaching on that unalienable right, ought to be removed without delay from our statute-book; in which at present they stand the disgrace of our legislature, and in a more eminent degree the reproach of our superior churchmen.

But will it be prudent to dissemble with ourselves, and to deny what appears evidently true, that more than by all the wisdom of Mr. Ponsonby, the genius of Mr. Grattan, the comprehensive reasoning of Lord Grenville, and the singularily virtuous conduct and affecting address of Bishop Bathurst, fresh force was added to the usual pleas for toleration, by the fearful state of Ireland, and the general danger of the empire? In such a state of Ireland and the empire, have we not reason to fear ultimate disappointment, unless the aid of other and more powerful arguments than have yet been insisted on, shall be called in, when we consider the great majority of the peers, and the still greater majority in the Commons House of Parliament, who could bring themselves to refuse any concession whatever to four millions of aggrieved fellow-subjects, whose just complaint at such a crisis was thus powerfully supported by the most signal exertions of eloquence and wisdom? Would not a peace with France, on other accounts the most anxious wish of every good man, at once annihilate all hope of obtaining further concessions of religious freedom, or at least remove the hope of completely destroying intolerance to an immeasurable distance?

Considering therefore the cause of religious liberty to have been much advanced by the late debates, but seeing reason to fear final disappointment from the event of a peace, and from other contingencies, which may be foreseen and are not even improbable, ought not the friends of religious liberty to seize the favourable opportunity now offered by the circumstances of the country to extend the field of discussion, and to re-inforce the arguments which seem calculated only to obtain from the prudence or the humane feelings of the legislature some small and partial boon, by representing the grand considerations of religious duty; by which, when clearly stated, every attempt to bias men in the choice of their religion, whether by terror, or by sordid motives of emolument, must be condemned? And as it is the acknowledged duty of all men diligently to examine the doctrines of religion, and openly to profess what may appear to them to be the truth, it surely ought to be considered a hopeless and impracticable enterprise to which they are invited; neither could their conduct be justly construed as engaging in a mode of argument disrespectful to our parliament, should they proceed still further to state with all becoming deference that from such premises the just consequence is, that it is the duty of the legislature to repeal every law by which the misguided zeal of former ages has infringed that most sacred right to the free choice and free profession of religion; this is the ground on which, sooner or later, Christian liberty will be restored; and on any narrower principles it were unreasonable to expect it. And never may the advocates of this inestimable right, in this country, hope to find a fitter occasion than the present, for entering into this most arduous, but necessary, controversy!

Already a small but truly respectable band of persons have declared their approbation of the proposed attempt, and testified their adherence to the principles on which it will be conducted. To more, the plan has been communicated; and by them it has been very generally approved, though they have not yet borne that testimony in its favour which has been given by others. They who have at this early period thus generously stood forward with the proposer of this attempt, are members of our established church; and such is he also himself. Among them one exception alone is known; one dissenter* only from the church has signed the paper alluded to, whom for his own great character, and that of his venerable father-in-law†, it was their honour to admit among them. And he who now stands before the nation, to invite the truly liberal Christians of every sect and denomination to contribute their assistance, does it, he trusts, with all due deference and respect for the opinion of the public: but he does it fearlessly, and with perfect satisfaction of

* The Rev. Dr. Disney.

† The Rev. Archdeacon Blackburne.

mind,

mind, because he is conscious he is acting on the best principles of our holy religion. They are the principles so nobly maintained by Hoadly, Clarke, and Locke; they are the principles on which alone Protestants can justify their separation from the church of Rome; on which alone Christianity can accomplish the gracious purpose of its divine author, can become the religion of the world, and the source of continual improvement in virtue and happiness to all mankind.

To the liberal, among their brethren of the established church, he and his friends look with confidence for their concurrence; and in whatever proportion they may be found to give it, their assistance will be highly valued; their conduct will be marked by the generosity which prompts them to extend that redress to others, which they want not for themselves; and it will at least be creditable to the church, whose members, in any considerable number, manifest this truly Christian spirit. To the numerous class of Catholics, and the almost equally numerous sects of Protestants who differ from our church, they look with not less confidence for their approbation and cordial co-operation: and, thus supported, they trust, their plea for unlimited toleration will not be offered to parliament in vain, in the succeeding session.

And since nothing which can tend to promote the acquisition of religious freedom ought to be deemed an unimportant matter, or unworthy of attention by persons of competent ability and of honest zeal for the restoration of that invaluable right, let it be considered, whether it would, or would not, be advantageous to this best of causes, if the subject were to receive a more extended discussion than has yet been given it, in papers which are widely circulated through the country, in magazines, &c. Numerous classes of the people most liable to be prejudiced against every measure for restoring the rights of conscience, would thus find that information which they want, and would be prepared to maintain against the arts and efforts of intolerant men, the justice and piety as well as the policy and humanity of repealing every law which restrains or discourages the free exercise of reason in matters of religion, till at last what all men feel would be owned by all, that religion is every man's grand concern, and ought to be left to his free and unbiassed choice. And hence parliaments also would feel that they have exceeded their just power when they have attempted to terrify men by any punishment, or to seduce them by any emolument held forth by the laws, as inducements to prevaricate and to stifle the decisions of their conscience in the choice and profession of religion. And when these most salutary impressions shall have been made on the mind of the public and of the parliament, then, and not till then, shall we behold the rights of conscience willingly restored to all men, and the spread of rational religion promoted by the free exercise of reason; then, and not till then, will hypocrisy and the false zeal of bigotry and fanaticism be effectually beaten down by the prevalence of the true gospel spirit of candour, sincerity, and benevolence. But it must not be expected that this will be found an easy task, or that much can be done towards its accomplishment in a short time, and by a few short letters or essays, however forcibly they may be written. The contest will undoubtedly be long and arduous; and it is much to be feared that no cogency of argument will convince the bigots of intolerance that they are wrong; and not less to be feared perhaps that no degree of mildness and candour in the whole course and conduct of the intended discussion, on the part of those who may maintain the cause of universal toleration, will prevent those calumnious misrepresentations, those bursts of rage and rancour which in similar disputes have been before experienced from the advocates of intolerance. Under circumstances of such extreme difficulty, the writer trusts it may be allowed to a man aged as he is, and not altogether unexperienced in debates, sometimes respecting civil affairs, and sometimes respecting those also which concern religious liberty, to suggest his counsel to persons younger, and far abler than himself to bear a part in the projected controversy. What he would most earnestly represent to them is, that they must be temperate, or they will do more harm than good; that they must persevere, or better would it be that they should not begin; they never must forget that the weapons they have to fight with are those furnished by reason and the gospel; and it will be their first duty so to press their antagonists in the true spirit of religion, that in the course of their dispute not a word, if possible, may escape them, which prudence would wish to recall, or benevolence

benevolence would disown. The times are truly critical; perils on every side surround us; but fortunately for the friends of toleration the danger of a revolution so insidiously insisted on before by a late great and inconsistent minister, as the sufficient reason for our acquiescence* in measures destructive to national liberty, cannot be apprehended now by the most timid, as a consequence likely to result from their virtuous endeavours in favour of the rights of conscience. Whatever danger may justly be apprehended to arise in the prosecution of this discussion lies all on the side of intolerance. If the clamours of bigots and the calumnies of corrupt politicians should too long prevail over the pleas of sound policy and humanity, and against the Christian rule of justice, to do to others as we would that others should do to us, then indeed let the fawning sycophants of power, who support that injustice which they condemn, look with fearful apprehension to Ireland; for there they will have much to dread; then let this misguided nation tremble at the near approach of that revolution, which may with reason be expected to explode from the rage of disappointed millions. May God in his mercy avert those dreaded evils: may his providence ordain that far better, far wiser dispositions shall be found to influence, before it be too late, those who govern and those who are governed; and may that conduct which is calculated to conciliate our exasperated brethren, to secure this widely extended empire from internal convulsions and from foreign subjugation, and at last to establish Christian peace, benevolence, and liberty, for ever among us, be the happy result of those better and wiser dispositions. But should the event prove far otherwise; should every attempt to promote the benign disposition of the gospel too long prove unsuccessful, should repeated disappointments and repeated insults at last goad the Irish to desperation and madness, and should confusion be the unhappy consequence in their part of the empire; in that situation of extreme peril and distress, it would be the utmost consolation to the early declared friends of unlimited liberty of conscience to reflect, that their conduct as churchmen engaged in the support of that cause had been uniformly marked by a truly Christian spirit; by the constant candour of their controversial writings; and by their impartial endeavour that justice might be done to all who differ from the religion of the state. And should their virtuous efforts be assisted in the course of this discussion by any considerable proportion of those persons who adhere with them to that religion, the generous zeal of churchmen like themselves co-operating with them to diffuse the true principles of gospel benevolence and Christian liberty, would afford to their then-distracted country the best or only ground of hope, that wiser counsels and a happier temper might even then prevail; that the impending revolution, and dismemberment of Ireland, with their inseparable train of crimes and calamities, might even then be averted by a perfect reconciliation with their Irish brethren.

* The laws alluded to were not acquiesced in by the nation; by the minister, at that time, they were suffered to expire; and it may be hoped that such measures will not again be resorted to.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY the last Number of your Magazine, I find that Mr. Hall has made a number of experiments respecting the prunings of the vine, and the economical purposes to which they may be applied. I was just about to prune mine, when your highly useful Miscellany arrived; and having for these eight days past tried a variety of experiments, I believe there is a good deal of truth in what Mr. Hall says. Indeed, as the idea is so natural, I am surprised that the discovery was not made sooner. The flavour of the tea of the vine leaves is, however, to some, I find, not quite agreeable: but flavour, it is well known, is, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, altogether an acquired idea. Your readers will find that rather more than an ordinary quantity of sugar is necessary to tea made of the vine-leaves; and that it is a high improvement to put sugar among the juice of the bruised prunings, whether it be intended as a substitute for beer, or for distillation. The sugar tends much to correct the natural acidity of the juice proceeding both from the leaves and the whole prunings. The juice, I easily see, will make excellent vinegar, without the least mixture of any other ingredient. Several of my acquaintances are also trying experiments. I would have sent my name in full, but that the excise officers, some of whom know little more of politeness, and the laws of their country, than a cow does about coining a shilling,

shilling, might give me trouble in the course of my experiments with my still, though it does not exceed a gallon. As I mean to continue my experiments, partly on Mr. Hall's plan, you will, perhaps, hear from me again. In the mean time I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

Hammersmith, JAMES MARESHALL.
July 9, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I read, in your Magazine for May, the enquiry of your Correspondent "Sitwell Sitwell," respecting the glaziers being in general subject to the gout, it appeared to me that the information he had received upon that subject was *not* correct; and that glaziers (as such) were not more troubled with that complaint than others.

To give him the best information in my power, from whence to draw his own conclusions, I copied from my ledger the names of one hundred and twenty-one persons of that business, in the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, and Leicester, with whom I am *personally* acquainted; and the greater part of which number I have (in the course of my business) had the pleasure of visiting at their own houses, since I saw his enquiry.

Of these I find but eight that have, or ever have had, that complaint.

I conjecture further, that there is in the employment of the above number from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, as journeymen, many of whom I also know; but do not recollect amongst them more than one that has ever been afflicted with the gout.

If it would convey any *useful* information to S. S. or any other of your readers, to know the apparent age, and particular residence of the above number, the sheet on which my remarks were made will be much at their service, by a line addressed to, Your's, &c.

Birmingham, W. BEALE.
June 20, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters (vol. xxiv. p. 160) Great Britain is said to have produced only two political romances, "The adventures of Gaudentio di Lucca," and "The History of the Sevarambians." The former I always understood to be a translation from the Italian, as the latter certainly is from the French. I have a copy, stated in the title page to be, "Nouvelle edition, revüe & corrigée," printed at Amsterdam 1716. Hume speaks of it in his Essays (I think in that on Polygamy) as a very entertaining work.

The "Argenis," of Barclay, is, however, of British origin, though written in Latin; and is as distinguished for the elegance of the style, as the just and ingenious reflexions on government which it contains. A translation of it was published a few years ago by Clara Reeve, under the title of "The Phœnix."

Your's, &c.

Lincoln's-Inn, July 6, 1808. G. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is, I believe, a pretty generally received opinion, that the English language is spoken no where in so much perfection, as it is in London and in its vicinity. The inhabitants of the metropolis are apt to despise and ridicule the pronunciation of those who live on the banks of the Humber, or the Tweed, as uncouth, harsh, and barbarous, while they have self-conceit enough to fancy themselves the standards of just and elegant elocution. Now, though I shall not attempt to vindicate in every instance the colloquial language which is frequently used in the north, yet I must beg leave to enter my protest, through the medium of your excellent Magazine, against the latter opinion, and to declare for the information of those among my countrymen who are yet ignorant of the fact, that when the citizen of London imagines he speaks the English language in its utmost purity and perfection, his idea is erroneous. It is high time to call the attention of the nation to this subject, especially as this idea is not confined to the London citizen, but is growing very general, and if not impeded in its progress by critical animadversion, will, I am apprehensive, soon become universally entertained throughout the land. I know some country persons who *when they hear a Cockney speak, think it very* fine and are ambitious to imitate him. They have not yet attained the art of expressing their thoughts in the London dialect, but they admire it, and strive to acquire it. The inhabitant of a northern county gives indeed every letter a full and broad sound; but full and broad as it is, the sound is proper; if such a mode of pronunciation seems harsh and unharmonious, that is not his fault, but the fault, if

it be one, of the language itself. Whereas the Cockney (this appellation is used only for the sake of distinction) does not, as I shall soon endeavour to shew, give the letters their just, natural, and distinct, sounds. By him, the sounds, especially of the vowels are confounded.

The writer of these remarks has been in the habit of taking particular notice of the accent of those persons with whom he has conversed, and has observed that this mistake is very frequently made by the inhabitants of the south-east counties, reckoning from Huntingdonshire as far as the Thames. For as to the dialect of those who live between the latter river and the English channel, he has had no opportunity of observing it. The citizens of London, and the inhabitants of Cambridgeshire, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, err chiefly in their manner of pronouncing the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*. The first is sounded by them, when short, as if it were long, or almost as *e* short; the second like the proper sound of *a* short; and the letter *u*, when short, sometimes like *a*, and sometimes like *o*. To illustrate these remarks by particular instances, I have examined young scholars in the most simple parts of speech, the sounds of *ab*, *eb*, &c. and found that they articulated *ab* like *eb*, or rather longer, as *aib*, or *abe*; *ob*, as *ab should* be sounded, and *ub* much the same, or a little like *ob*. Many words also may be enumerated, in which the sounds of the vowels are in like manner perverted. The common word *butter* is spoken *batter* by some, and by others *botter*. Man is sounded *mane*, or *main*, and sometimes as nearly like *men* as possible. At Bury, in Suffolk, I once heard a person speak the words "our house," like the letters *r s*: and another time I heard a female, who lived within the sound of St. Paul's clock, use the short phrase—"I must have some," and though she spoke like her neighbours, I will maintain that out of the four words three were pronounced wrong. She said, *I most hev sam. Back, bail, bay, can, cat, catch, dam, fan, fat, ham, hat, lad, lamb, mad, pan, ran, Sam, Jack,* are pronounced *bake, bade,* &c. giving the letter *a* in each word a long sound, sometimes, indeed, speaking it more like short *e*, but seldom or never giving it its natural and proper sound. According to them it is *always long*, which is certainly not the case, every vowel having a long and short sound, and the vowel *a* as well as the rest. One example of the usual false sound of *o* will be sufficient, and that is the word *come*, pronounced *kam*. A single instance of the sound of *u* will also be enough for a sample. The word *duck* is pronounced as if it were written *duck*, or *dock*. The reader will observe that it is always in the sound of the vowels, when really short, that the mistake is made. Many other instances of false pronunciation might be adduced, but those that have been already given will be thought sufficient as a specimen. This incorrect method of speaking is not peculiar to a few individuals, but is very common in the middle and lower ranks of society. Whether it be prevalent likewise in the more genteel and fashionable circles, it is not for me to determine: but as it is well known, that all people are prone to imitate their superiors, in dress, in every article of luxurious and extravagant expenditure, and, in fact, in every thing else separate from every consideration of propriety; it may reasonably be supposed, that persons in inferior and middle stations have contracted the erroneous habit here denounced, partly from an injudicious, apish imitation of those who move in the higher walks of life. If so, it would appear that the gay, the polite, and the opulent, are not altogether exempt from this error. But there is no doubt that the *bourgeois* have carried their mimicry to an excess, similar to a certain officer belonging to Alexander the Great, whose head was a little awry; the officer having a mind to compliment his master, laid his head fairly on his shoulder, for which exaggerated and gross complaisance he is related to have received a smart box on the ear. And though my countrymen have no cause to apprehend a similar castigation, yet I should have thought *à priori*, if I had not so often witnessed the contrary, that the good understanding of Englishmen would teach them the folly of such ridiculous affectation. I appeal to my readers, if the practice here censured be not general; and, whatever other persons may think, I, for my part, am fully convinced, that it is as improper as it is general. Not one grammar that I have seen gives rules for such a pronunciation as that above noticed; nay, they all teach the contrary. Whence then does it derive its authority? Has it received the sanction of any eminent speaker or writer? How any schoolmaster or critic can vindicate the practice, I am at a loss to conceive. It has

has never yet been done publicly; neither has the error to my knowledge ever yet been publicly exploded, which is the reason why I have now ventured to expose it to the world, and to warn the good people of England to be on their guard against it. If any schoolmasters, or conductors of academies, should, on perusing this essay, hear their consciences saying to each of them, "Thou art the man;" (although moral turpitude is entirely out of the question) let them not be displeased at the writer's animadversions; and instead of attempting to vindicate what admits of no excuse, let them candidly begin without delay to reform their practice in this respect, and teach their pupils a more correct mode of speaking. Whatever may be the faults of the inhabitants of the more northern counties in their colloquial style, they pronounce the words above enumerated properly, which the citizens of London and the inhabitants of Cambridgeshire, &c. do not. In the fastidious ear of the latter, the pronunciation of the former may perhaps sound rough and disagreeable, whilst they imagine that their own is softer and smoother, more harmonious, more delicate, and more refined; but I am sure the good sense of the people of London will convince them of the justness of this observation, that nothing can be elegant which is improper. It is a species of false taste, false delicacy and false refinement, which leads any person to entertain a contrary sentiment. Should it be urged, that the softest and smoothest sound is always the most proper, I must take the liberty to deny the position. The different languages of Europe are by no means susceptible of equal harmony. Some are naturally soft, and others naturally nervous and sonorous. As well might the people who use that endeavour to incorporate into it the force of this, as those who speak the latter strive to naturalize the soft sounds of the former. The languages of the southern countries are more harmonious than the languages of the northern nations. Euphony is the distinguishing excellence of the former, and strength is the characteristic perfection of the latter. The one is not capable of much force, and the other is not susceptible of much euphony. Every one ought to take the language of his country as he finds it, and not distort and pervert it: he should speak it according to its own genius, which, in the opinion of able philologists, was originally adapted to and formed from the genius of the people. That of the English is masculine and intrepid. To cashier all such sounds then as mark this spirit, would be to destroy the nature of the English language, and render it puerile and effeminate. Let every one that speaks English, speak it as an Englishman, and not as a native of Italy or France. If he prefers their languages to his own on account of their superior softness, then let him adopt the language of one or the other according to his fancy; but if he continues to speak our language, he ought to take care to speak English, and not *à la françoise*, as some persons do, when they say *no*, and pronounce it like the French word *non*. I am not sure that the harsh and strong sounds, which occur so frequently in the English and German languages, are such great imperfections as some gentlemen seem to suppose. If euphony be an excellence in one language, why should not a rough guttural sound which constitutes strength in another, be accounted a beauty? Besides the question is not about the propriety of retaining or rejecting the harsh sounds of our language, it respects rather the true pronunciation of the vowels, which are all soft, and perhaps equally so. The sole object of these critical remarks is the confusion made in the different sounds of the vowels I have not observed, that any of them are discarded altogether, though people seem to like the *right* sound of the short *a* least of all. I have sometimes thought they wish to banish it out of the language, for what reason I know not. But yet when they come to articulate words in which the vowel *u* occurs being short, they, by a strange inconsistency, substitute the right sound of the vowel *a*, for *u*. It is this absurd substitution of one vowel for another that is here censured; and of the fact I am confident. I once heard a sermon preached from the pulpit of St. Mary's Church, at Cambridge, by a gentleman belonging to the university, in which one of the sentences closed with the words *unto us*; which, as common as they are, I did not at first understand, and it was not till after I recollected the connection that I knew what he said. The words sounded in my ears like, *and to ass*, for so he actually spoke them. He certainly deserved a reprimand for it from the heads of the colleges. At that illustrious seat of learning such an error was almost unpardonable

pardonable; but I am not without my apprehensions, that it is pretty current even there, and passes without animadversion. But, why a transgression of the rules of orthoepy should be suffered to pass unnoticed any more than a deviation from the rules of Syntax in their compositions is a question which exceeds my ability to solve. That the instance just now mentioned, is a violation of the rules of orthoepy, as they are given in our most approved English Grammars, the very learned gentlemen who adorn that university will not, I presume, be disposed to controvert. Having given them this hint, it would not become me to say any more on the subject. I hope they will not be offended at what has been already said, or think that I have meddled with matters that lie out of my province. Surely no gentleman will contend, that it is contrary to the duty of any one, however humble his station may be, to endeavour to reform abuses, to correct errors, and to promote the improvement of his vernacular tongue to the utmost of his power, provided in the prosecution of such a design he cautiously refrains from personal reflections, intemperate language, and all other unwarrantable means. I profess to understand English, and to be able to teach it grammatically; but I do not, like some gentlemen, pretend to be wiser than the learned men who composed the grammars that are now in *general use*. If they are right, the grammars are wrong, and ought to be corrected; but, if the grammars are right, then those gentlemen who deviate from them are wrong. It has often excited my surprise, that in this great metropolis, where every book that is published, every article in the numerous periodical works, and every advertisement that appears in the newspapers, is written with singular elegance, in a highly polished style, so little attention should be paid to a just elocution. I have long wished to communicate to the public my sentiments on the subject. I have now pointed out what I conceive to be errors, and leave it to my countrymen, either to avoid them in future, or try to justify them as they may think proper. These remarks will undoubtedly meet with opposition. There are persons who pertinaciously retain what they have once incautiously embraced; but the more candid and reflecting part of mankind are always ready to relinquish error, when it is clearly discovered.

Your's, &c. R. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to return my grateful acknowledgment to your correspondent N. Y. for the very interesting information which he so kindly communicated through the channel of your Magazine for April. I was before aware that Dr. Nash had detailed in the ninth volume of the Archæologia, the particulars of the discovery of the body of Katherine Parr in 1786; and annexed thereto a brief memoir of her life, extracted chiefly from Ballard. He mentions her death as having occurred on the seventh day after the birth of her daughter; and then adds, that this child was committed to the care of the Duchess of Suffolk by Lord Seymour before his execution. I am ignorant from what source Dr. Nash drew this information; but *am certain* that when the grave of the Queen was violated, no remains were discovered to confirm the conjecture that her child was buried either with or near her; nor is the death of her daughter mentioned in the circumstantial account of her funeral copied from the "Boke of Buryalls of trew Noble Persons" in the Herald's College by Dr. Nash.

My present researches are confined to circumstances individually connected with Katherine Parr; and I am sorry that no documents relative to other branches of the family, have fallen in my way. Should I at any future time be fortunate enough to discover any thing that may be likely to prove acceptable to N. Y. I shall with pleasure requite his obliging attention by immediately communicating it.

May 12, 1808. Your's, &c. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to suggest three modes of preserving woollens from the ravages of the moth; namely, 1. Ground black pepper scattered in the bottom of the drawer or trunk; 2. Pieces of Russia leather, (the refuse of the bookbinders; 3. Tobacco leaves, folded up with the different garments; observing that the leaves of tobacco should be renewed every three years.

A friend of mine has also proved the complete efficacy of the first mode, in respect to furs.

The tobacco leaves I have adopted for many years past, and have in consequence not found any trace of a moth.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

June 11, 1808.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONSIDER it of much importance to enquire the cause to which is to be attributed, the unexampled number of fatal accidents which have lately occurred, by persons setting their clothes on fire? Secondly, what are the best means of preventing these fatal accidents in future? And lastly, enquire of your medical readers, on the occurrence of a case of this dreadful nature, in the absence of all medical assistance, what is the best instant application; or the most proper means to be taken to relieve and save the sufferer?

The importance of this subject, I think, must be evident to every one, from the alarming increase of these domestic tragedies. Within the short period of six months, scarcely a week has past without the public prints having recorded one or two accidents of this sort, attended with the most distressing particulars.

I am aware, it will be said by some, who glance over these matters superficially, that the majority of victims, which perish in this way, are women and children: and therefore, the cause must evidently be sought for, in the cobweb drapery, with which capricious fashion adorns her votaries. I admit, one of the causes may be found here; but how does this account for their frequency at this period? particularly, when we consider, that muslins, gauses, and other light combustible articles, have been worn by our females and children for these several years past; with but a very comparatively small proportion of accidents having occured. And what is still more extraordinary, in France, Germany, Holland, and indeed every other part of Europe, where the female attire is composed of equally combustible materials, and where the habits and manners of the people equally expose them to similar danger, such catastrophes (if my information be correct) are almost unknown.

Your's, &c.

E. LYDIATT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY trait characteristic of humanity to the brute creation, will not, I presume, be deemed unworthy your notice, though apparently of a trifling nature. Politicians may contend for the utility of barbarous sports to the people of a country, in giving them a warlike cast, and fitting them for the horrid work of carnage; but to the man who feels anxious for the peace and prosperity of his fellow-beings, and contemplates their felicity with glowing pleasure, such scenes are painfully disgusting. He turns from them with horror and indignation, is equally astonished at the wickedness which could contrive, and the ferocity that could execute purposes so destructive of the human species, and hails with tenfold rapture the blessings arising from social intercourse and domestic happiness.

Similar to these were my reflections after conversing with a loquacious old woman who passed me in the street the other day leading a female ass, followed by her foal; the latter was rather playful, and she was stopping till it came up. I demanded of her the price of the young one. "'Tis not to be sold," she replied, "my husband means to keep it to do the work of this poor old creature," patting her upon the back, and in the tenderest tone of concern; "she has been the best creature in the world: when she first became the property of my husband, she had been used most cruelly; her back was hurt, she was all over sores and bruises, and could scarcely walk; but we nursed her up, and by good treatment and well-keeping, soon got her about. She has amply rewarded us for our pains; for in Midsummer time we make a good deal by her milk, and she serves well for my husband to bring fruit and other things out of the country: in winter too she does all that is required of her; but poor thing her feet begin now to fail, and she must soon give up working, but a better-tempered quieter creature never lived; and as for that poor little fellow, though he be a little playful occasionally, he means no harm, but is so gentle you may do any thing with him, and see how well he looks. This (said she, in a tone of affection and pleasure) is all from good treatment; and shame on those, for many there are, who behave with cruelty to poor dumb animals!"

I confess I was singularly affected by the feeling concern expressed by this good woman for her asses; particularly when I contrasted it with the barbarity with which these unfortunate animals are too often treated: and as they are much used, and found very serviceable in this town and vicinity, the unpleasant spectacle of their sufferings too often obtrudes itself to escape observation.

Whilst we have so many advocates for the slave trade, the policy of keeping the poor in ignorance, the disgraceful discipline

pline of whip and the lash, and the cruel sports of bull-bating, cock-fighting, and man-bruising, we shall not see the reformation of manners go on with much rapidity; but let not this consideration deter us from using all our endeavours, however humble they may be, in endeavouring to convince mankind of these palpable mistakes, and prevent them passing without some amelioration at least, from generation to generation.

Your's, &c. J. A.

Ipswich, July 15, 1808.

ACCOUNT *of* RECENT TRAVELS *in* SPAIN, *in which particular* ATTENTION *was paid to the* ANTIQUITIES *of that* COUNTRY.—*Continued from p.* 20, *vol.* 25.

A PRINCIPAL evidence of the importance of Clunia, under the Romans, is the *theatre*, of which very remarkable vestiges still remain. Advantage had been taken of a natural recess, on the northeastern slope of the hill on which the town stood, to scoop out a semicircular theatre, whose diameter in the open space or orchestra is 237 English feet, and its radius 118½ feet. The semicircle for the spectators is divided by five concentric and horizontal *præcinctiones* or passages, about 5½ feet broad, into six ranges of three seats each, the seat being 22 inches in height and breadth, so that the whole horizontal breadth of the plan for spectators, was about 60 feet; consequently the diameter of the whole theatre about 357. Besides these five semicircular passages, at each end of the semicircle is a stair, and nine others in the circular interval, communicating from the upper to the lower seats, and formed of steps about 11 inches high and broad.

The whole of these seats, passages, and stairs being excavated in the solid rock, and the theatre being accessible as well from the ground behind the upper row of seats, as from the orchestra below, no vomitories, or stairs and passages from behind, to convey the spectators to their several places in the theatre, were either necessary or practicable; and accordingly no traces of such parts of the edifice are to be discovered. The depth down from the bottom of the lower row of seats, to the floor of the orchestra, which has likewise been dug out of the rock, is about 8 feet; and the floor slopes gently away from the seats, for about 147 feet, that is, 28½ feet beyond a diameter joining the two ends of the semicircle, to a wall which formed the *scena*, and separated the orchestra and stage from the apartments on the outside, destined for the accommodation of the actors; of which apartments the walls may still be traced. This wall, which has been ornamented with pilasters, extends parallel to the diameter of the theatre, about 182 feet, and therefore falls short of the diameter of the orchestra by 27½ feet at each end. The wall is composed of stone and lime, being about 4½ feet thick, and in general about 12 feet high: at each end is a wall running in 7 or 8 feet, towards the theatre. In the middle wall are three doors, the centre one being 28 feet wide, and the two others 14 feet wide each. From the fragments on the ground it appears that the two side doors have been arched; but the centre door seems to have been either open above, or covered only with long beams. Such are the remains of the antient Clunia, once the capital of a district, and the seat of a *conventus juridicus*, or court of justice, (in the *provincia Tarraconensis*) whose limits extended over a tract of country reaching from the coast of the Bay of Biscay to the Southward, 180 miles, and from west to east, 195 miles.

Soria being situated towards the northern extremity of the celebrated sheep-walks of Spain, an accident brought me an instance of the well-known sagacity of the sheep-dogs of that country. I had made an excursion, alone and on foot, across the fields, which are entirely uninclosed, to a hill a couple of miles off, to procure a view of the environs; and on my return after sun-set, I discovered near the foot of the hill, as if there had been a circular fall of snow on the ground, and a light glimmering in the centre. This appearance drew me towards the spot; but long before I reached it, I found close to my side one of the large mountain sheep-dogs, who, in going his rounds had discovered me, and was resolved to see what my purpose was, in approaching the flock; for the whitish appearance was produced by a large flock of sheep, already (in the beginning of September) assembled and preparing to set out on their annual progress, to pass the winter in the southern provinces. These flocks are under the management of two, three, or four shepherds, according to the number of sheep, who are furnished with small mules or asses to carry their tent utensils and other necessaries. In the day-time the sheep spread over the open grounds, but are constantly in motion to the southward, the shepherds with their asses and baggage

baggage travelling in the midst, while ther dogs are posted on the outside, to keep the sheep from wandering at too great a distance, or mingling with other flocks, in a similar state of progress. When night approaches, the shepherds pitch their tent in some convenient spot, make their fire, and prepare their supper, while the sheep come and arrange themselves in a circle round the tent, and the dogs patrole on the outskirts of the camp, to watch the approach of strangers or enemies, but without making any idle noise; taking care, however, when danger to the flock is apprehended, not only to attack the invader, but by their voice to alarm the shepherds and call them to their assistance. The approach of the dog explained to me the white appearance on the ground; I therefore gradually changed my course away from the flock; and it was not until I had gone to a considerable distance, that the faithful and sagacious animal, walking all the way by my side, between me and the sheep, satisfied that I had no evil intentions against his charge, silently quitted me and returned to his post.

Having, in a general way, satisfied my curiosity respecting Numantia and its environs, I resumed my tour, returning to Aguda, but paying a second visit to Muro, where I received from the *curate* of the parish a couple of brass coins of Trajan, and some of those ancient vitrified rings, of a blue colour with whitish spots, found in various parts of Europe, called in some places *snake-stones*; but in Spain *Cuentas*, that is *counters*, because they in some manner resemble the beads, by which Roman Catholics count the number and order of the prayers and salutations recited in running over the chaplet or rosary. These *cuentas* and the coins had been found since my former visit to to the place.

By the word *curate* in the preceding paragraph, I do not give a correct idea of the corresponding Spanish term *cura*; for the *cura* in Spain, like the *curé* in France, means properly the *rector* of a parish, that is, the person charged with the cure of souls; and the English word *curate* should in French be rendered by *vicaire*, the title of the person appointed to discharge the duties of the parish in the room of him who enjoys the benefice. In Spain where *the non-residence of the clergy* is a thing unknown in the church, from the very dignified Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo, down to the humble curate of Muro, the ecclesiastical functions are so seldom performed by substitution, that the term *vicar* is scarcely understood, and the incumbent is constantly stiled *el señor cura*.

Don Quixote's bosom-friends and cabinet-counsellors have at all times been styled by us, by the French, and by other nations, the *curate* and the *barber*: and these titles have received a sort of classical authority; it would therefore be absurd to attempt to change them: but neither of them convey the idea of the Spanish terms used by Cervantes. The person we call the curate, was, in fact, the benificed incumbent of the parish; and he, named the barber, was, in fact, the surgeon-barber of the place. It is not a thing out of mind, since there existed, even in London, the worshipful society of barber-surgeons; and in Spain, and in the South of Italy, it was, and in many places still is, usual for the person who was entrusted with the care and management of the beard, to be charged with the care and management of the more noble parts of the human body. In this country we are apt to confound the idea of a barber with that of a hair-dresser, called by the Spaniards a *peluquero* (corrupted from *perruquier*) whose occupation is held in so little repute, that, excepting in large towns where French fashions have been adopted, a Spaniard would think himself highly insulted by being supposed to exercise the trade.

I should make an apology, Mr. Editor, for this long digression from the proper subject of my communication: but as in describing countries with which we are but little acquainted, the slightest variations from our own modes of thinking and acting, become of importance; and as indeed it is by remarking such discriminating shades of difference, that a true idea of such modes can be formed, or conveyed to others; this digression will, I trust, not appear entirely unnecessary.

I now resume my tour.—In the evening I arrived at Agreda, already mentioned, where I passed the night, and on the following morning pursued my journey for Saragossa.

From Agreda the road runs easterly, for five leagues, (that is, five hours journey, at the step of the mule,) to Tarazona, a town romantically situated on the summit and slopes of a little hill, over the river Quelles, which running northerly, falls into the Ebro. The country consists chiefly of a succession of small eminences, covered with heath and other shrubs, but affording pasture for numbers

bers of sheep: the environs of Tarazona, however, are fertile and well cultivated. This is an ancient town, having been known to the Romans by the name of Turiaso, and by them was endowed with the privilege of coining money, as early as in the time of Augustus. The town is now much decayed, but fragments of columns, pedestals, &c. attest its former splendour: indeed, few Roman remains can well be expected at Tarazona, as it was besieged and entirely overthrown by the Moors, about the year 723. The cathedral, a venerable gothic structure, and the bishop's palace, are the only buildings worthy of notice.

From Tarazona, the road continues in the same easterly direction for the other five leagues to Mallen, situated about a couple of miles south from the Ebro. The first half of the road lies over an uneven, uncultivated tract, like that on the west side of Tarazona, and then enters the vast plain of the Ebro, naturally much more productive, but very thinly inhabited. Mallen is a small place, with an ancient castle belonging to the Order of Malta, of which it is a commandery. The castle forms a quadrangle, with a court in the middle, and square towers at each corner: it is now used for the courts of justice, and the prison of the surrounding district.

From Mallen, I travelled six leagues still eastward to Alagon, situated on the west bank of the river Xalon, the ancient Salo, which rising in the mountains separating the kingdom of Arragon from that of Old Castille, flows northerly by Calatayud, the representative of the ancient Bilbilis, the birth place of the Epigrammatist Martial, and discharges itself into the Ebro, a mile below Alagon.

About two leagues before arriving at Alagon, I came upon the great canal of Arragon, or of the Ebro, which takes its rise on the south side of that river near Tudela, and is continued down the vale below Saragossa, but not nearly completed to rejoin the Ebro, before it falls into the Mediterranean, as was originally intended by a course of about one hundred miles. This canal was begun under the Emperor Charles V. in 1528; but the work made little progress until the reign of the late King Charles III. The depth of the water is to be no less than ten English feet; but the canal has hitherto been very little used for navigation, the chief use of the water having been for irrigation of the vast fertile plain, between the canal and the Ebro. For the purpose of drawing off the water from the canal, sluices are constructed at the distance of about a mile asunder, and the water is conveyed to the grounds in small channels. For the use of this water, the inhabitants were to pay to the king, a rent equal to the tenth part of that paid to the proprietors of the soil: but from the contrasted appearances of the lands below, and of those above the canal, the contribution to government seemed to bear but a very small proportion to the vast benefits received from the water.

Before entering Alagon, the canal crosses the road, running southward for a mile up the west bank of the narrow valley of the river Xalon. This valley the canal traverses from west to east, on an elevated aqueduct, the middle of which is a bridge of three arches for the passage of the Xalon, flowing briskly under the canal, from south to north. After this passage of the valley, and river, the canal is carried along the edge of the high grounds, bordering the vale of the Ebro, and is no more seen by the traveller to Saragossa; although its beneficial effects on the plain are easily discernible.

From Alagon, to Saragossa, is a course of four leagues, over the same flat vale of the Ebro, now better peopled and more carefully cultivated than the tracts gone over.

The productions are corn, with a large proportion of wine and oil; and the appearance of the inhabitants and their dwellings gradually improves, on approaching Saragossa, which presents a magnificent prospect of towers and steeples, seated in the midst of the plain.

Saragossa, or as it is written in Spanish Zaragoza, the capital of the kingdom of Arragon, and an archbishop's see, is situated on the south or right bank of the river Ebro, in the concave part of a bend of the river, which there forms the segment of a large circle to the northward, so that the buildings along the river, are but partially seen, from any one point. The Ebro is large, but navigable in general only for small boats, on account of the many sandbanks in its bed, which frequently change their position. Over the river is a stone bridge of six arches, and about six hundred feet in length, communicating with a suburb on the north side: and a little lower down is a wooden bridge, for foot passengers. The town is above a mile long, by three quarters of a mile in its greatest breadth,

and the population is calculated at forty-five thousand.

The old town is still easily distinguished from the new, being an oblong of above half a mile along the river, by one third of a mile in breadth. It is surrounded by ancient walls, with gates in the middle of its four sides, in all of which, vestiges of Roman architecture may be traced. The stone bridge over the Ebro leads into the middle of this old town: and in these circumstances it bears some resemblance to the city of London, with its bridge in the midst of the present capital. That part of the old walls which ran along the river, is either hidden by modern houses, or entirely removed: on the outside of the three other parts of the old walls, runs a broad open street in the manner of the *boulevards* of Paris, beyond which the new town spreads in all directions, but chiefly to the westward; the ground being confined on the south and east by the little river Huerva, which falls into the Ebro at the east end of the town.

The streets of both the old and the new town are tolerably straight, crossing each other at right angles; but they are generally narrow, particularly within the old or Roman town.

Saragossa is very ancient; the present name is a gradual corruption of Cæsaraugusta, a name given to it by Augustus Cæsar, who repaired and beautified a place called Salduba, situated on the same spot. Pliny mentions both towns, saying, "Cæsaraugusta was a free colony on the banks of the Ebro, where formerly stood a town called Salduba." It began in the reign of Augustus to coin money; and many of its coins still remain, commemorating the signal favours it received from that emperor.

Saragossa has undergone so many changes from the various incursions of Goths, Moors, and other foreign nations, that unless it be the remains of the inner walls and gates, no antiquities of Roman times are now to be seen. The churches, palaces, the town-house, the exchange, are, however, well worthy of observation. The town possesses no less than two cathedrals in which divine service is alternately performed by the same chapter; the one is a venerable gothic building, supported by four rows of clustered pillars; the other is a modern structure of Greek architecture, in the form, not of a cross, but of a parallelogram, about five hundred feet long, by two hundred feet broad. It is built of brick, but the intention was to case it entirely over with some of the valuable marbles with which Spain abounds. The plan was, to erect a square tower at each angle of the parallelogram, a grand dome in the centre, and five other domes towards the east end; a design certainly singular and different from what we see adopted for other christian churches. The interior is divided by two rows of massy square pillars, ornamented with pilasters. The chief object in erecting this extraordinary structure, was to provide a suitable mansion for the miraculous image of the *virgin*, there preserved and celebrated far and wide, in ancient as in modern times, under the designation of *our lady of the pillar*. The origin of this appellation was this, that soon after the ascension of our Saviour, but during the life time of Mary, when St. James the Elder was employed in preaching the gospel in Spain, and had yet made but very few converts, the *virgin*, transported by a choir of angels, passed from Jerusalem to the neighbourhood of Saragossa, and appeared to James, seated on a marble pillar, brought by the angels for the purpose; when encouraging him to continue his apostolic labours, which would ultimately be crowned with success, she directed him to erect a chapel to her honour, and to place in it the pillar on which she sat, for an everlasting memorial of her appearance. The *virgin* was immediately wafted back to Jerusalem, and a chapel was erected at Saragossa by St. James and his *eight* disciples, (for his converts were not more numerous) in which the sacred pillar was deposited; and this identical pillar it was, which without intermission has been, and still is, venerated in Saragossa.

Under the centre dome of the five on the east end of this new cathedral is erected a magnificent chapel of Greek architecture, and of the most precious marbles the country affords, in the form of a little temple, in the centre of which stands the sacred pillar supporting an ancient image of the *virgin*, with her infant son, of wood now as black as ebony. The riches appertaining to this image are beyond calculation; and on account of the miracles performed at this shrine, the resort of pilgrims from distant parts, not only of Spain, but of Europe, is even at this day very great.

This new cathedral was founded in the end of the 17th century, and in 1753, Ferdinand VI. directed the chapel of our lady of the pillar to be constructed; it

is probable, however, that this prodigious edifice will not soon be brought to a conclusion.

The ancient castle or fortress on the west side of the town, now converted into barracks for troops, contains several noble halls, part of the palace of the kings of Arragon, enriched with very delicate sculpture and gilding. When Henry VIII. of England married Catharine of Arragon, amongst other presents were sent to him from this castle various arms, particularly swords marked with the *boar and dog*, and the name of Andrew Ferrara, then a celebrated artist in Saragossa.

In a small open place or square, in the western part of the old town, stands detached from other buildings, an octagonial tower of fourteen feet a side, and thirty-four feet in diameter, by one hundred and forty feet in height: it is constructed of brick like the greater number of buildings in the town, with sundry ornaments, formed by the projection of the bricks in particular places beyond the rest of the walls. The windows appear at a distance to be gothic, but they are not arched, the gradual contraction at the top being produced by advancing each superior row of bricks a little beyond the inferior row, as is seen in some of the most ancient edifices of Egypt. The inside of this tower contains a stair or ramp, resembling that in St. Mark's tower, at Venice; and the ascent is so gentle, that a man on horseback may mount to the top. The tower is not perpendicular, having a visible bend to one side, in the manner of the famous hanging tower at Pisa: but its deviation from the vertical line is not so considerable as that of the latter building. The date of this tower is 1504; and it is called the new tower, although its construction be commonly ascribed to the Moors.

In Saragossa, is one of those patriotic institutions which first took their rise in Biscay, called *La sociedad de los amigos del pays*, the society of the friends of the country. The object of these institutions, now numerous in Spain, is the general instruction of youth, independently of the established schools and universities of the kingdom: whatever relates to the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, comes within the scope of these excellent institutions, which are maintained partly by grants from the government, and partly by individual subscriptions amongst the more opulent inhabitants of the districts where they are established. To the society of Saragossa, the late king granted one thousand pounds at first, with a yearly revenue of two hundred pounds.

The students at the university of Saragossa, in the year 1769, amounted to nine hundred and seventy-six: but this number was much increased in some following years, by the influx of young men from the country, who, to avoid the service of the militia, flocked to the university, under the pretence of devoting themselves to the service of the church. The militia service is in Spain called the *quinta*, because every *fifth* man of a community, or district, is obliged to serve, if not attached to the ecclesiastical life, or otherwise legally exempted.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your readers inform the writer, if any part of the construction of the life-boats, has been adopted in the building of fishing boats; and what has been the additional expence? Many valuable nets are yearly lost, by fishermen being afraid to venture out in a stormy sea. Your's, &c.

X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following derivation of the ludicrous word *yclep'd*, accidentally suggested itself to my mind, after an ineffectual search in the common dictionaries of our language, and in Mr. Tooke's philological *Diversions*.

To *clepe* formerly signified to *appeal*; as, in the old play of Gorboduc, by Sackville, Earl of Dorset, Porrex says,

" To the gods I *clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speech."

It follows hence that a god was *yclep'd*, or invoked, by his adorers; and, in pursuance of the old adage, *parvis componere magna*, the vocable, perhaps, gradually assumed its present burlesque meaning.

All subjects that " come home to the bosoms" of mankind in general, meet with prompt attention in your Magazine; I, therefore, present the following addition to the communication of a correspondent in your last, respecting inflammation of the eyes.

We learn from Sonnini, (vol. iii. ch. 11, p. 70, edit. 1799, of his Travels in Egypt) that, during his residence in the sultry climate of Africa, he was afflicted with a terrible *chemosis*, or swelling of the internal

nal part of the eyes, so as to cause the protrusion of the ball beyond the socket. His appearance was frightful; and, indeed, more aggravated distress can with difficulty be conceived. From this condition he was relieved, on finding his disappointment in several prescriptions, by the expedient of *poppy-heads boiled in water*. This narcotic brought on a lethargy of fourteen or fifteen hours; at the expiration of which time, he vouches for his comparative ease, and the speedy cure that ensued.

I mean not to dispute the efficacy of steam, but to contribute towards the benevolent objects of *Common Sense*, of whose dictates, Sir, I yet remain, in common with yourself,

Tower-hill, A PROMOTER.
May 7, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

[The following correspondence claims the attention of every one who feels an interest in the well-being of Society, and will we trust lead to some decisive and prompt measures, for the general education of the children of the poor.]

George Cumberland, Esq. to Sir Richard Phillips, one of the Sheriffs of London.

SIR,

WHEN on my late visit to London, you surprised me with a view of the prison of Newgate in a state of cleanliness that would have revived the departing spirit of a Howard, I asked you some questions relative to the state of the literary acquirements of the generality of the prisoners, and if it was common to find amongst those of the lower orders a knowledge of reading, writing, and accounts? At that time you were so much engaged in taking the amount of the poor women's pledges, distributing clothes, and noticing the desires of such as wished to take their children with them to Botany Bay, as not to be able to find time to satisfy my curiosity. I suspected, however, from what I saw, and have indeed long suspected; that we owe many of the evils our criminals produce *to their being in a state of extreme ignorance*; and as many well meaning people here were found, at the time we attempted to establish Lancaster's schools in Bristol, to entertain the directly opposite opinion, and to think that that sort of education led to the increase of criminal actions, I have been desirous of availing myself of your knowledge of the characters and habits of the prisoners under your care, from observing how intimately you seemed acquainted with the different interests, and how kindly you endeavoured to ameliorate their condition as far as was compatible with the discipline that secures their safe custody.

You will therefore greatly oblige me and some friends of mine in this city, by stating what is the average number of the prisoners confined for criminal cases who have had a decent education, and if the majority are even able to read, *allowing me to make public your reply*, as nothing can, in my opinion, be of more importance to the community in the present moment, than the decision of this momentous question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, June 14, 1808.

From Sir Richard Phillips, to G. Cumberland, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

You do me justice in supposing that I have not been inattentive to the state of education among the numerous criminals who fill the prisons of the metropolis. I have always considered that the result of such an investigation would afford a certain criterion by which to decide finally on the question, *Whether the poor ought, or ought not to be educated?* and I have therefore bestowed a constant attention to this subject since I have had the honour to fill my present office.

The first opportunity which presented itself to me of forming some general conclusion was by means of a memorial addressed to the sheriffs, signed by 152 of the criminals in Newgate; of these 25 signed their own names in a fair hand, 26, in a bad and partly illegible hand, and the remaining 101 were *marksmen* (persons who sign with a cross) having never learned to write.

On another occasion having applied to the various excellent institutions which exist in this metropolis for a supply of Bibles, Testaments, and religious tracts, to circulate in the various wards, and thereby to enable criminals to take advantage of the idle hours spent in a prison, I found, on superintending myself the distribution of these books, an almost general indifference about the receipt of them. Upon inquiry it appeared that as few of the prisoners could read with facility, and as more than half of them could

could not read at all, a large majority were altogether insensible of the uses of such presents, *and were totally ignorant of the nature, object, and end of religion itself!*

I have often interrogated a groupe of these persons as I have seen them standing together in their yards and wards, and I have found generally that about three in ten unite the qualifications of reading and writing, and one or two others in every ten are able to read, but unable to write. At the present time, of the men in the condemned cells, under sentence of death, five can neither read nor write; and the three women now under the same sentence can neither of them either read nor write.

I have thus answered your questions, and I have no doubt but, on the average the same state of ignorance will be found to exist in other prisons now, and in Newgate at all other times. I shall forbear to specify the conclusions which cannot fail to be drawn from these facts, but I should hope they will tend to shake the confidence of those who oppose plans for the general education of the poor, and in due time be the means of diminishing the number of unfortunate persons WHO COMMIT CRIMES in perfect ignorance of THE LAWS AND OBLIGATIONS OF SOCIETY, AND IN THE TOTAL ABSENCE OF ALL MORAL AND RELIGIOUS FEELING.

I am, Dear Sir, faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. PHILLIPS.

Bridge-street, June 29, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN absurdity in literature, the commencement of which is scarcely known, and the inconvenience of which is generally felt; has often struck me as most remarkable; I allude to the custom formerly so prevalent, and in my opinion so very ridiculous, of translating the proper names of *places and persons.*

Both the Roman and Grecian historians were addicted to this fault, and have contributed not a little by their practice to confound and perplex chronologers, in the arrangement of events.

In modern times, the Italians having been the first translators at least, into the vulgar idioms, drew all the other nations, (who are in some degree their imitators) into a continuance in the error, and at this day, they are the last who remain in it.

The French have carried this absurdity nearly as far as the Italians: the English imitating the French, adopted the custom for a long period, but of late years have commenced a reformation in this respect, which I hope to see happily completed. In the days of Bolingbroke, we used perpetually to hear of Tully the orator, instead of his proper appellation of Cicero; but Horace and Virgil, have gained too strong a hold in our soil, for us even to attempt to remove them.

Nothing can shew this absurdity more clearly, than the ridiculous manner in which the French have metamorphosed the classic name of Titus Livius, Polybius, Aulus Gellius, &c.; into Tite Live, Polybe, Aulu Gelle, &c. But the inconvenience arising from this custom, is not so much felt in reading or treating of classic authors, for these translators have contented themselves with altering the *terminations* only, according to the genius of their respective languages. But modern historians in treating of other countries besides their own, particularly the French and Italians, have not been content with altering merely terminations, they have actually translated proper names altogether. Having lately had occasion to consult D'Avila's Storia delle Guerre Civile di Francia; I found this practice carried to extremes, and I felt the inconvenience very forcibly, insomuch that in reading that author I was obliged to refer to some other treatise on the subject, in order to find out the real name of almost every town he has occasion to mention. The names of capital cities are translated in almost every language, and it would be in vain to attempt to eradicate an evil so inveterate; but D'Avila goes a step further, he puzzles himself to translate the name of every village: for instance, the town of Roche sur Yon, he translates, Rocca Suriome; and where there is an an ancient Latin name for the place, he makes use of that adapted to the Italian language, instead of the proper one.

The absurdity has not rested here, it has found its way into maps also; insomuch that an Englishman ignorant of the German language, purchasing a map of Europe, at any town in Germany, would have considerable difficulty in finding out any place he had occasion for; being used to the translated names, he would hardly discover Austria and Saxony, in Oesterreich and Sachsen, or the Dutchy of Deux Ponts in Zwey-Brücken, and perhaps would not be able to find out that Wien

Wien and Warschaw meant Vienna and Warsaw, or that the rivers Vistula and Danube, were disguised in Weichsel and Donau; and it would be utterly impossible for him to know that Regensburg and Ratisbon were the same place.

I will not add any thing to the absurdities I have already enumerated; but leaving it to some able correspondent of yours, to point out the means proper to be adopted to remedy the grievance, will content myself with calling to notice, this strange, and I fear almost irremediable, custom.

I am, yours &c.

GLOSSARIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed a paragraph in the Morning Post of the second instant, announcing the discovery of a chain of mountains, commencing at the river Savannah in North America, composed entirely of the remains of marine bodies, (shells, &c.) I should be glad to know if among your extensive correspondence, you had received any precise information on this subject.

Yours &c.

Cavendish square, GEOLOGIUS.
Sept. 16. 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your Correspondent, who made an enquiry in your last Number respecting the ravages of moths amongst woollens, I have to observe that the moth is generally found most destructive about autumn. I annex two extracts for prevention, which are much at his service.

1. "If you seeth the dregs or mother, or foam of oil to half, and therewith anoint the bottom, corners, and feet of any chest or press, the cloaths that you lay therein, shall never be hurt with moths, so that it be dry before you put your clothes therein."

2. "If there be branches or leaves of bay tree wrapt up or laid among cloth or books, it will keep the same free from moths, worms, and other corruption."

Yours, &c.

June 6, 1808. M. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE the most unquestionable evidences still remain in this neighbourhood (the testimony of her contemporaries and descendants) of the reality of the existence of Mrs. Bridget Bostock, I take the liberty to send for the gratification of your readers, the following facts, if you should deem them worthy a place in your Magazine; though I cannot see any just reason why the names of persons who have imposed upon the credulity of the world, should be rescued from that oblivion which they so well merit: and to which it is probable, many of them, were they now alive, would be compelled by shame, to wish themselves to be consigned.

Mrs. Bridget Bostock was born of obscure parents, who lived in the parish of Coppenhull, about four miles from this place, where she lived her whole life, and died there at a good old age, about half a century ago. She was long famous, not only within her own native horizon, but through many of the surrounding counties, for effecting, by the most simple method (her fasting spittle), many extraordinary cures, beyond the reach of professional skill; in which, though her powers were then perhaps universally believed, few will now deny, that a blind credulity, and other accidental circumstances, were the chief agents. It would now be deemed ridiculous to recite many of the *marvellous* and *supernatural* instances of her *commissioned powers*, performed upon the neighbouring inhabitants, which well deserve to be buried with them in the dust; and I think your correspondent will be satisfied with the following letters, which I have carefully copied from the originals, now in the possession of a gentleman of the greatest respectability in this place, into whose hands they fell in the following manner, partly related in the letters themselves. Mrs. Bostock's fame being far extended, one Sir John Price, of Buckland, Brecon, having lost, by death, a beloved wife, wrote to her, hoping by her prayers, to have her restored to him; but not obtaining any satisfactory answer, and not being acquainted with any person in the neighbourhood, was induced to make a second application to her, through the medium of the post-master, with whom, as it appears, he interchanged many letters on the subject, which justly expose him to the severest ridicule, as one of the most remarkable instances of a blind fanaticism which is to be met with. At the death of this post-master, they descended to the present possessor of them, who had married his daughter,

by

by whose kindness they are now published.

Nantwich, Cheshire, Your's, &c.
July 15, 1808. J. E. B.

To Mrs. Bostock.

MADAM—Being very well assured by various accounts, both public and private, that you have performed several wonderful cures when physicians have failed, and that you do it by the force and efficacy of prayers mostly, if not altogether (the outward means you use being generally supposed to be inadequate to the effects produced); I cannot but look upon such operations to be miraculous; and if so, why may not an infinitely good gracious God enable you to raise the dead, as well as to heal the sick, give sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf? For, since he is pleased to hear your prayers in some cases so beneficial to mankind, there's the same reason to expect it in others, and consequently in that I've particularly mentioned, namely, raising the dead: now, as I've lately lost a wife, whom I most dearly loved, my children one of the best of step-mothers, all her near relations a friend they greatly esteemed, and the poor a charitable benefactress; I entreat you, for God Almighty's sake, that you will be so good as to come here, if your actual presence is absolutely necessary; or if not, that you will offer up your prayers to the Throne of Grace on my behalf, that God would graciously vouchsafe to raise up my dear departed wife, Dame Eleanor Price, from the dead; this is one of the greatest acts of charity you can possibly do, for my heart is ready to break with grief at the consideration of so great a loss. This would be doing myself, and all her relations and friends, such an extraordinary kindness as wou'd necessarily engage our daily prayers for your preservation, as the best gratuity we could make you for so great a benefit, tho' were any other compatible with the nature of the thing, and durst we offer, and you accept it, we shou'd think nothing too much to give to the utmost of our abilities; but I suppose this is not lawful even to attempt; and wish the bare mention of it is not offensive both to God and you. If your immediate presence is indispensably necessary, pray let me know it at the return of the post, that I may send a coach and six, and servants to attend you here, with orders to defray the expences in a manner most suitable to your own desires; or if your prayers will be as effectual at the distance you are from me, pray signify the same in a letter directed, by way of London, to, good Madam, your unfortunate and afflicted petitioner and humble servant, JOHN PRICE.

P. S. Pray direct your letter to Sir John Price, at Buckland, in Brecknockshire, South Wales.

December 1, 1748.

God Almighty prosper this your undertaking, and all others intended for the benefit of mankind, and may he long continue such an useful person on the earth, and afterwards crown you with eternal glory in the kingdom of heaven for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

To Mrs. Bostock, Nantwich, Cheshire.
Free—F. Bist.

To the Postmaster of Nantwich.

SIR—My eyes have been so extremely sore a long while that I could not sooner than this, renew the subject of our former correspondence. I believe that Mrs. Bostock may not be empowered to work miracles as certain agents in the first ages of Xtianity were; yet as she has cured a woman, who by excessive grief was brought almost to death's door, notwithstanding the advice of two good physicians for a considerable length of time, and the frequent use of medicine. One man who laboured severely under an asthma and windcholic, the usual attendants on a broken constitution; and another, who from his infancy had prodigious tumors about his neck and throat (three facts I am well assured are true), by two or three applications of fasting spittle, and a little liquor of a red complexion only, means seemingly inadequate to the effect produced; I cannot but conclude that she uses these as mere signs and symbols, and that it is by the efficacy of her prayers alone that so many people as daily resort to her are healed: and therefore, if God Almighty is pleased to grant her requests in these and many more similar instances, who knows but he may graciously condescend to do so in the particular case I am so solicitous about? For sure, nobody can dispute his power herein, because it is infinite.

Upon these considerations, I desire you will do me the favor to prevail with her to put up her most fervent prayers to the Throne of grace for the restoration of my dear, dear wife, who was not only one of the finest women upon earth, but was endowed with many good qualities as amiable as her person; and yet you will be so good as to certify to me the success of this application to Mrs. Bostock, who certainly (as a christian) cannot refuse to pray, in a case so important to, and so earnestly recommended to her, by your obliged humble servant, JOHN PRICE.

Buckland, March 25, 1749.

P. S. You may assure her with the strictest truth, that I am neither a physician nor a chirurgeon, nor any other, who wants to make a joke of her, but that unfortunate man alone, whom I subscribe myself.

To the same.

SIR—As you are so kind to promise me the continuance of your good offices with Mrs. Bostock, pray do me the favor to acquaint

her, that if she is too busy to go to prayers, I promise her that I'll not trouble her again; but if she is not, I only repeat my former request, that she wou'd beseech Almighty God, whose power is illimited, and to *whom a thousand years are but as yesterday*, that he wou'd be now pleased to raise my dear deceased wife: upon which consideration, the length of time is no circumstance at all; for he can as easily raise our Grand Parent, Eve, as any of her daughters who died but a moment ago.

But since Mrs. Bostock asked you, if you had ever known any person raised after being so long dead? pray answer her that Moses was raised at our Saviour's transfiguration on the Mount, above 1600 years after his decease. 17th Matt. 9th Mark, and 9th Luke. Bid her likewise revise the 37th of Ezekiel, concerning the resurrection of the dry bones, which being a type of the restoration of the Jewish State then in captivity, must therefore be real, and not visionary; and also the 27th of Matthew and 52d verse, where it is recorded that *the graves were opened, and many bodies which slept arose.* But how long they slept, is not mentioned; and therefore, probably, a long while (some of them at least), as they are said to be many in number. From all which it plainly appears from Scripture, and from reason both, that no length of time can possibly proscribe against God's power.

But if this be an objection now with Mrs. Bostock, sure it could not be urged as such at the time I first wrote to her; and therefore, I conclude it to be her fear of undertaking so long a journey, which induced her to decline her compliance with my request. But to obviate this impediment, pray tell her, that I don't think her presence here so very material, since her prayers at home, or at any distance from me, may be as effectual, as if she were upon the spot. If she refuses this, she cannot be that good woman which she is generally reputed.

Pray let me hear soon what success this meets with, and you will add to the obligations already conferr'd, on Sir, your humble servant, JOHN PRICE.

Buckland, April 22, 1749.

To the same.

SIR—My health being very precarious ever since my poor dear wife's death; it is but now and then that I can undertake the fatigue of writing, or else you had been troubled herewith much sooner, to desire you will do me the favour (a great one, ever to be esteemed by me) to use your utmost endeavours to prevail with Mrs. Bostock to pray for that which I have so often requested of her, as I have fully answered all her objections against praying for the restoration of the dead, which if forgotten by her, I desire you to refresh her memory with. I hope she will think it her duty to pray for a fellow christian when he desires it, as I most sincerely do; but if she does not think this to be her duty, there's an end of it. She must shut her Bible, and never peep into it again. Since there is not one precept there more legible than that which commands us to pray for one another, even for our enemies as well as friends; and if she shuts her Bible for ever, she may as well give over her prayers at the same time too; but I hope the poor old woman is of a better stamp; and yet if you will befriend me so far as to labour the point seriously with her, I don't question your success so far as to prevail with her to pray: this is all I desire of her, and it is all I am persuaded she can do; and if she cou'd do more than all the sons and daughters of Galen and Hippocrates ever did in the medicinal way, she could no more raise a dead person, than inspire a stone by that art: and I am thoroughly convinced, that she has really done such things as medicine can't possiby effect; and at the same time without the commission or power of working miracles, I do, nay I must, conclude that whatever she has done in that way, was by the efficacy of her prayers alone; for let her be ever so poor or stupid, she may be honest and religious too, and her prayers as acceptable in the sight of God, as ever Solomon's were in the greatest purity of his heart; nay more so, since we have now more than he had, viz. *an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous*, whose birth we on this day commemorate, and we cannot celebrate this great Festival aright, unless we testify our good will towards men; for this day was proclaimed from heaven by a choir of angels, singing aloud, *Glory be to God on high; on earth peace, good-will towards men.*

This corroborative argument must needs prevail with the old woman, if you will be so good to use it, and if you are at any expence in visiting her, I will readily reimburse it, and satisfy you for your pains with all. Not that I think the old woman takes any presents (which if she did, her prayers would not avail), but on the contrary I am assured she never did; and therefore I am the more surprised that you report it of her, *that she has been found out*; what can she be detected in? I present you with the compliments of the season, and am your's, JOHN PRICE.

Buckland, Christmas-day, 1749.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING perused with the greatest attention, the defence of Ainsworth's false quantity in the word Amramides, by Symphorus, permit me to state my reasons for considering his argument as fallacious.

First, he says, that "the vowel *e* in patronymics is common." This I do not understand, for that vowel does not exist

m

in the syllable criticised: but allowing this to be a typographical error, and that the gentleman originally wrote *a*, nevertheless his reasoning is thoroughly erroneous; for though I have examined several patronymics, I have constantly found the vowel *a* in the word derived, of the same quantity as in the primitive, whether long or short, *e. g.* from Æăcus, his grandfather; Achilles is styled Æăcides; Jupiter, from his father Sāturnus, is called Sāturnius; and Æolus, from his mother Hippotă, bears the name of Hippotădes: now I have never seen these patronymics accentuated, Æăcides, Sāturnius, Hippotădes, very evident proofs that the *a* is *not* common.

The Jesuits, (who were *tolerable* scholars) chose to latinize the Hebrew word Amram thus, Amramus, and made the penultima* long, (for I think no one could be capable of so hideous a cacophony as to call it Amrāmŭs); consequently his son they call Amrāmides, and accent the word according to its derivation.

2dly, with respect to words ending in *m* being *short*; if Symphorus had consulted his Latin Grammar, he would have found the following rule in the prosody.—"Ecthlipsis est, quoties *m* cum suâ vocali perimitur, proximâ dictione, a vocali exorsâ: ut

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum."

Hence, words ending in *m* must either be *long* before a consonant, by position, or entirely *cut off* and *annihilated* before a vowel.

Hoping that what I have said may prove conclusive, I remain,

Camden Town, Your's, &c.
May 16, 1808. C. Wesley, jun.

* Aaron is called "Amrāmo Patre editus Heros;" "Heros Amrāmius;" and, "Musis Frater Amrāmo satus."

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PAULUS MANUTIUS,
THE SON OF ALDUS.

THE labours of the Aldine press, were not materially affected by the death of its founder. Andreas Asulanus, who had undertaken the care of the four young children of Aldus, continued the business, which he conducted with great alacrity, assisted by his two sons Francis and Frederic. Filled with an ardent and laudable emulation, they paid the greatest attention to their editions; they first undertook to complete those which were already begun, and to produce the great number of revisals and collections which Aldus had left; they were also careful to notice in their prefaces those editions to which he had contributed by anticipative labours. Although inferior in knowledge to Aldus and to his son Paulus Manutius, most of their editions prove them to have been deficient neither in learning nor industry. In Greek, Pausanias, Strabo, the Greek Septuagint, different commentaries on Aristotle, Plutarch, Artemidorus, Apollonius Rhodius, Æschylus, Xenophon, Galen, Hippocrates, published for the first time; in Latin, Terence, Livy, Plautus, Pliny, Celsus, Macrobius, Priscian, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Claudian, Justin, Quintus Curtius, Suetonius, Ausonius, and many other works in Greek, Latin and Italian, most of which were printed for the first time, employed their presses.

During the management of Andreas Asulanus, the sons of Aldus passed their childhood, and made some progress in their education. The time which they spent at Asola with their mother, was not favourable to their advancement in literature; what they then learnt would have been rather injurious than useful, by vitiating their taste, had they not been early removed to Venice, where Paulus Manutius in particular, was kindly received and assisted by those who had been the sincere friends of his father, and who were celebrated in every branch of literature in that city, which was then the seat of learning and the arts. The ardour with which he applied to the study of eloquence, greatly injured his already feeble constitution, the effect of which was rendered doubly distressing, by his physicians prohibiting him the use of books. At length, after two years, his health was greatly restored, and he resumed his studies.

Scarcely recovered from his illness, he experienced difficulties of another nature, not less afflicting, which he calls "domestic as controversias," Ep. Saulio 1, 3. He explains himself no further, but from the

the inactivity of the press during the years which succeeded the death of Andreas Asulanus, which happened in 1529, it appears that there was some disagreement in their family, occasioned by the discussions relative to a division of the property of Aldus and of Andreas, whose interests in the printing-office had hitherto been united. It is also very probable that the two uncles, Francis and Frederic, accustomed for fourteen years to rule as masters in the office, and to style it in their prefaces "nostra officina," considering themselves the exclusive proprietors of it, regarded with a jealous eye the young heirs of Aldus, who, considering their natural right to the office which was founded by their father, were resolved not to withdraw their just claims. From this difference of opinion resulted many disputes which continued till 1533, when Paulus Manutius, then only twenty-one years of age, re-opened the office, which had been shut, since the year 1529, and from that period, showed a superiority which announced his future greatness. He conducted the office in the name and for the advantage of the united heirs of Aldus and of Andreas, "In aedibus haeredum Aldi et Andreae Asulani soceri," but this union of interests did not long continue. The quarrels of the two families subsided only for a short time; they were renewed in 1537, and the Aldine press was again unemployed during this and the two following years. At length, in 1540, the partnership was dissolved, and the business resumed in the name of the sons of Aldus, "Aldi filii."

Paulus Manutius who was now become the principal of the house, diligently endeavoured to follow the glorious steps of his father, and from this period, all his time was employed in literary or typographical labours. The publication of unedited Greek books was nearly exhausted, he therefore occupied himself with Latin literature, and his numerous reprints always contained either some amelioration in the text, or some additional notes, remarks, and indexes, the great utility of which he had experienced. An enthusiastic admirer of the works of Cicero, he earnestly applied himself to form his style on that of this excellent writer; and his letters and Latin prefaces are entitled to the first rank amongst those written in that language since the revival of letters. The first book which he printed was one written by this father of eloquence, who engaged all his thoughts, "Ciceronis libri Oratorii, 1533, 4to."

From the example of his father, Paulus Manutius strove to obtain the assistance of eminently learned men. G. B. Egnatio, G. P. Valeriano, Lazzaro Bonamico, Ben. Lampridio, and other persons equally skilful, renewed in his house the good times of Aldus; and from the first establishment of Paulus Manutius, the Aldine editions regained that superiority which Aldus had given them, whilst the advice and frequent intercourse of so many learned men, formed his taste, proved a continual source of instruction, and laid the foundation of his success both as an editor and a printer.

In the year 1533, and the following, he published a great number of Latin and Italian editions, all of which are acknowledged to be excellent. His first Greek edition was that of Themistius, which was soon succeeded by Isocrates and Actius Amidenus; these are all well executed, and prove his perfect knowledge of that language.

In the following year, 1535, he was called to Rome, where he formed a friendship with Marcello Cervino, who was afterwards pope under the title of Marcellus II. and with Bern. Maffei. His friendship with Annib. Caro, may also be considered as commencing at this period. On returning to his own country, he resumed the employment of an editor, and pursued his literary labours with such assiduity that in 1556, he informs G. Salva by a letter, that during twenty years he had not suffered a day to pass without having written something in Latin.

Though almost entirely occupied with literature, his office and his domestic concerns, he was very far from being opulent; he therefore undertook the education of twelve young noblemen, whose names are unknown; but it is probable that in the number were included Math. Senarega, the translator of the letters to Atticus, who is mentioned in his preface to Ep. Famil. as having been received into his house, instructed in literature and in the study of eloquence; also Paul Contarini, to whom he writes; "Mecum in iisdem aedibus per triennium fere vixisti; qui quicquid es, de meorum consiliorum praeceptorumque forte fluxisti; cujus a laude mea laus quodammodo pendet." The probable reason of his styling this society of young men an academy, was in imitation of that which his father had founded, and from the desire of renewing that assembly of learned men, who so zealously assisted Aldus in his different Greek and Latin editions.

At the end of three years, in 1538, having resigned the cares of tuition, and perhaps wearied by the cavils of his uncles, Paulus Manutius again quitted Venice, and passed some time in searching ancient libraries, with the intention of collecting materials, and procuring assistance for his future editions. He passed several months in the library of the Franciscans at Cesena, and engaged in comparing the excellent manuscripts which had been left to that convent by Malatesta Novello. About this time, two professorships of eloquence were offered him; that of Venice, filled by his friend J. G. Egnatio, whose age prevented his longer fulfilment of its duties; and that of Padua, vacant by the death of Bonamico; but his ill state of health, and above all his great attachment to the profession which had so eminently distinguished his father, determined him to refuse these offers, by accepting which, he might so easily have rendered himself famous, and induced him to prefer the laborious employment which had hitherto engaged his attention.

The editions continued rapidly to succeed each other; Virgil, Petrarch, the best modern authors, and above all Cicero, were the objects of his uninterrupted labours. In 1546, he married Margherita Odoni, the daughter of Girolamo, and the sister of Carlo and Rinaldo. The latter was an ecclesiastic of some celebrity, who wrote a philosophical discourse on the immortality of the soul, which was printed by Paulus Manutius in 1537, 4to. Some disagreement had subsisted between these two brothers, which was amicably terminated through the kindness and friendly mediation of Paulus Manutius, who equally esteemed them both.

The first child of Paulus Manutius was Aldus, born in the month of February 1547. He gave his child this name, from a tender respect for the memory of the elder Aldus, and hoping, at some future time, to impress on the mind of his son the great exertions which that name required of him. He had also other children; Girolamo, who died in 1559, aged nine years, at Ragusa, where he had been entrusted to the care of Paul Bosio; and a daughter, whom he mentions several times in his letters, and who married in 1573.

Among other pursuits which engaged his attention, the study of antiquities ought to be mentioned as being intimately connected with the knowledge and understanding of ancient authors. One of his first literary projects was a Tract on Roman Antiquities.

Paulus Manutius entertained a desire of establishing himself at Rome. The reception which he had met with in that city, in 1535, and again in 1543, gave rise to a hope, that he might be there more advantageously situated than at Venice, where he was accumulating a number of editions, which, excellent as they might be, had so tardy a sale, as not to recompence him for his labour and expences.

In 1550, he informed Gir. Dolphin of his intention to quit Venice in the month of February, and repair to Rome, but to remain there only till the middle of the following May. It seems, however, that this journey was not undertaken till 1553, as appears by one of his letters to Fr. Coccio, at the latter end of that year, in which he mentions having passed about two months of the preceding summer at Rome.

His ill health even from his youth had frequently interrupted his literary labours. In 1554, he was attacked with a tertian ague, succeeded by a severe complaint in his eyes, with which he was long afflicted, nor was he entirely cured till 1559, by the skill of Gabr. Falloppe. In 1555, when his sight was somewhat restored, he went to Bologna, to see his brother Anthony, who had been obliged to quit Venice on account of some affair of which the particulars are unknown, but which Paulus Manutius calls "juventutis erratum." Being in ill health, when he set out on his journey, he found himself much worse on his arrival at Bologna, and was obliged to remain a long time in that city, where he was earnestly solicited to fix his future residence.

In 1556, Feder. Badoaro, one of the most distinguished senators in the republic of Venice, formed the project of founding in his own house an academy, the plan of which was so vast, that though conceived and carried into effect by an opulent individual, the authority of a sovereign was necessary to render it durable. This academy was styled "Academia Veneziana," and also "della Fama," because its device was a figure of fame, with these words: "Io volo al ciel per riposarmi in Dio." This academy was composed of about a hundred of the most learned men in every branch of science; and was formed nearly on the same plan as the National Institute of France, with the exception of the improvements, resulting from the progress of knowledge,

knowledge, and the new direction of ideas.

Paulus Manutius was professor of eloquence in this academy, and had also the direction of its press, which was entirely furnished with new founts cast from his own matrixes; and he had under his direction several other printers, one of whom was Domenico Bevilacqua. During the years 1558 and 1559, this press issued fifteen editions, none of which are voluminous; they were only the prelude to many more considerable labours.

Such an establishment, composed of the most learned men in Italy, excited great expectations. Sovereigns were desirous of honouring it with their protection, and of granting to it various privileges. The academy, however, was of very short continuance; in the year 1562, no trace of it remained, and its short existence would scarcely be recollected, but for the books which issued from its press, under the care and direction of Paulus Manutius.

Disengaged from the attention which this press required, he received in March 1561, letters from Cardinal Seripandi, who informed him of the earnest desire of Pope Pius IV. to have the sacred volumes and the works of the fathers published with care and exactness, "vel hominum incuria, vel improbitate corruptos:" also that his holiness, looking towards him, invited him to undertake this important concern. The project was not a new one. Since the year 1539, two learned Cardinals, Marcello Cervino and Aless. Farnese, had conceived the idea of establishing at Rome a magnificent press; they had chosen Antonio Blado of Asola, to superintend it, who was come to Venice to obtain from Paulus Manutius founts of his beautiful letter.

The conditions which were proposed to Paulus Manutius by the sovereign pontiff, were equally advantageous and honourable. He could not, however, immediately determine to accept them, since nothing had been further from his intentions, than to abandon his country, his family, and favourite studies. After some hesitation, however, he accepted the propositions of the pope, upon the conditions mentioned by Cardinal Seripandi. The expences of his journey and of the removal of the printing utensils were to be defrayed by his holiness, and, according to Zeno, his annual salary was to be about 600 crowns, though according to one of his own letters only 500. He repaired to Rome about the month of August 1561. The first publications from this new press were to be the Bible in Latin, and the works of St. Cyprian: but from numerous obstacles they were delayed; the latter did not appear till 1563, and the Bible at the end of twenty-eight years, in 1590. Paulus Manutius opened the press by a small work written by Cardinal Polo, "De Concilio, et de Reformatione Angliæ," 1562, 4to. which is now very scarce. Several other works of little importance succeeded this volume, till 1564, when he appears to have kept his press constantly employed. The edition of St. Cyprian was executed with the attention which it deserved; several excellent manuscripts were sought and carefully consulted; and many important unpublished pieces were printed with it. He likewise undertook to translate into better Latin the catechism of the Council of Trent; the doctrinal parts of which had been at first entrusted to three theologians. He printed it in 1566, folio, and several times afterwards in 8vo. and 4to. both at Rome and at Venice. Many excellent editions successively occupied his presses, the Epistles of Jerome, Salvinius, and some other works. These continued labours were not suitably rewarded. During the life of Paul IV. Manutius had no absolute reason to complain; if he was not enabled to enrich himself, he could at least comfortably support his family; but, after the death of this pontiff, his situation was exceedingly distressing; he found considerable difficulty in obtaining his salary: his health being much impaired, increased his afflictions, and made him wish to return to his own country. At length in September 1570, after having passed nine years at Rome, where he had surmounted many difficulties and suffered many anxieties, without reaping any advantage, he quitted that city. During his continuance at Rome his press at Venice was not unemployed. Many editions were annually published, among which were several of his own; and latterly it had been conducted by Aldus, his son, with an attention far beyond his years.

Having at length quitted Rome, after an illness of nine months, and ardently desiring the restoration of his health, Paulus Manutius did not engage in the cares of his office, but sought that repose in the country, which he so much needed. He first retired to Piove del Sacco; and in October 1571, he resolved to make an excursion in Italy. He visited Genoa, Reggio,

Reggio, and Milan, where he passed the winter in the society of Bart. Capra, and of Ottaviano Ferrari, to whom he was united by the ties of friendship. Though his health was impaired he could not renounce his former studies, and the time which was not passed with his two friends, was devoted to his Commentary on the Orations of Cicero. In May 1572, he returned to Venice, which he soon quitted for Rome, for the purpose of bringing home his daughter, but where he was induced again to stay by the liberality of Gregory XIII. Surrounded by his books, and finding in the midst of a populous city all the advantages of solitude, he there continued his commentary, and suffered no abatement of his studies, but that which his constant state of ill health required. In three months he completed his commentaries on six orations; those for Ligarius and Dejotarus afterwards engaged his attention. The commentary upon the oration for Archias, was printed separately at Rome, apud Josephum de Angelis, 1572, with a preface by Paulus Manutius inscribed to G. Boncompagno.

In February 1573, his daughter married a young man of good family, who had gained some reputation in the profession of the law. Paulus Manutius had now apparently only to enjoy the repose which he had so long desired. Kindly received and greatly esteemed in the first city in the world, then the centre and the seat of learning, having only his favourite studies and his friends to engage his thoughts, residing with his son-in-law and his daughter, whom he tenderly loved, nothing was wanting to complete his felicity but the certainty of a continuance for some years of this kind of life, so suitable to his inclinations. This happiness was denied; from the month of September 1573, the year of his daughter's marriage, his health evidently declined. Three months after he thought himself better; but great weakness remained, and a violent head-ache, which at times deprived him of the use of speech. Different remedies were applied, but his illness increased so rapidly, that he died April 6, 1574. He was interred without any inscription in the church of the Dominicans. He had lived sixty-one years, nine months, and twenty-one days. He expired in the arms of his son, who on the first intimation of his father's alarming state, had quitted Venice with the hope of returning with him to that city, where he would be better enabled to pay him the necessary attentions; but he only arrived in time to receive his last breath.

Such were the life and death of Paulus Manutius, the honour of his family and of his art; universally regretted, because he was universally esteemed. He was in great favour with the rich and powerful, but derived very little benefit from their patronage, of which, however, during his whole life, he received continual assurances.

His literary productions are numerous, and in particular remarkable for their pure and elegant diction, formed upon the style of Cicero, which he made his constant study; as well as for their erudition and justness of criticism, "argutum judicii acumen." by which he is eminently distinguished from the multitude of editors and commentators. Among the principal are, the collection of his Latin Letters and Prefaces, which rank among the very best modern writings in that language; his Italian Letters; Commentaries on Cicero's Epistles, Rhetorical, and Philosophical works, and on his Orations; Notes on Virgil; four treatises of Roman Antiquities, viz. De Legibus, De Senatu, De Comitiis, and De Civitate Romana. He also translated the Philippics of Demosthenes, and wrote other treatises which accompanied some of his editions.

THE LIFE OF

ALDUS THE YOUNGER,

THE SON OF PAULUS.

ALDUS the eldest son of Paulus Manutius was born February 13, 1547; his father, who earnestly desired to make him a skilful and learned printer, paid the greatest attention to his education. The genius of the younger Aldus unfolded itself at a very early period, and promised that he would even excel his father and grand-father. At the age of eleven years, he published a work, probably not entirely his own, called, "Eleganze della lingua Toscana e Latina." This work met with very great success; it was twice printed in 1558, again in the following year, and has appeared several times since, with additions and corrections. He continued his labours with a perseverance truly astonishing. In 1561, at the age of fourteen, his "Orthographiæ Ratio," was published. This valuable work furnished an excellent system of Latin Orthography, derived from monuments, inscriptions, medals and manuscripts. Aldus being sent for to Rome by his father in 1562, profitably employed

employed the time which he passed in that city, by visiting its libraries and museums. He neglected none of the ancient monuments with which that city abounds, knowing the study of them to be so necessary in those pursuits which engaged his attention, and particularly in rendering valuable his work on orthography. After the appearance of this work, Dausquius, Cellarius and other learned men, wrote upon the same subject; but they have not superseded the work of Aldus, which indeed is amongst the most useful of his various publications.

In 1563, during the stay of Aldus at Rome, a Sallust with notes and fragments collected by him, appeared from his father's press. He prefixed a dedication to the Jesuits of that city, which, however, is not found in some copies, dated from Venice 1563. Paulus Manutius beheld with the most lively satisfaction, that literary pursuits engaged the attention of his son at so early an age; which, at the same time that they reflected upon him much honour, were laying the foundation of his future greatness, and preserving him from the evils inseparable from idleness and dissipation.

At what time Aldus returned to Venice is unknown, but certainly several years before his father, who, as we have seen, continued at Rome till 1570, during which period the press at Venice, which was in a great measure under the direction of Aldus, produced few new works; it was principally engaged in reprinting those which had before issued from the Aldine press. In 1571, Aldus published a "Velleius Paterculus,"* which his family had not yet printed, and which Fr. Asulanus, at the time that the first edition was printed at Basle in 1520 by Beatus Rhenanus, ignorantly believed to be a modern work, or one posterior to the time of Augustus. In his preface to Livy 1513, he thus expresses himself: "Basileenses impressores aliud genus sceleris commiserunt: hi enim historiam quandam rerum Romanarum sub nomine Paterculi ediderunt, cum nihil fere Latinum in ea legatur quod Augusti tempora redoleat, quibus illum floruisse aiunt."

In the year 1572, Aldus married Francesca Lucrezia of the family of the Giunti of Florence, a branch of which had been a long time established at Venice, and there exercised the art of printing with considerable reputation. In 1574, having, by the death of his father, become proprietor of the press, which he had for some time solely conducted, Aldus did not abandon his private pursuits, and in 1575 he published "Le Locutioni dell' Epistole di Cicerone," 8vo. "Epitome Orthographiæ," 8vo. and also in the following year a Commentary upon Horace's Art of Poetry, and a small but learned volume, "De Quæsitis per Epistolam," in which he discusses thirty questions of antiquity; which dissertations have since been reprinted in several collections.

About this time he was chosen professor of belles lettres, and reader in the schools of the chancery, where young men were instructed, who aspired to offices of state in the republic. In 1580, he reprinted his "Eleganze," &c. with many additions.

A short journey to Milan, which he undertook in 1582, where he was kindly received by Cardinal Charles Borromeo, gave him an opportunity of forming a friendship with Goselini, who, in one of his letters, says, that when Aldus quitted him, he went to Ferrara, where he saw the unfortunate Torq. Tasso in the most deplorable condition, "non per lo senno, del quale gli parve al lungo ragionare ch'egli ebbe seco, intero e sano, ma per la nudezza e fame, ch'egli pativa prigione, e privo della sua liberta," &c.

In 1583, Aldus published his complete edition of Cicero in 10 vols. folio, with very ample commentaries. This is the most voluminous work that has appeared from this press; but it must not be supposed that it was the production of one year. Since 1578, several of the works of Cicero had been successively printed in folio, and in 1583, Aldus completed in four volumes his philosophical and oratorical works, which alone were wanting, and gave new titles to six other volumes in order to form a complete and uniform edition.

His professorship of eloquence and of the belles lettres at Venice, could not fail to attract a number of auditors, among whom were some young Venetian noblemen, for whose use he drew up a small treatise, entitled "Il Perfetto Gentilhuomo," which he printed in 1584, nearly at the time that he was deprived of

* In this edition of Velleius Paterculus Aldus widely departed from the just and laudable practice of his predecessors of publicly acknowledging the aid which they received from others. The learned Puteanus gave to Aldus his notes on this author, from which he took as much only as he thought fit, and gave it to the world as his own.

of the employment of secretary to the senate.

These various occupations, and the small income which his press, though it had latterly declined, still afforded, would have enabled him to live respectably in his own country, had not the hope of better fortune, determined him in 1585, to quit his house and his printing office, and to bid his country an eternal adieu. C. Sigonio who had so long been professor of eloquence at Bologna, died the preceding year, and the Bolognians were desirous that Aldus should be his successor. Advantageous offers were made and at length accepted. The first of his "Lettere Volgari," dated May 25th, 1585, addressed to Monsig. Gio. Angelo Papio de Salerne, who had greatly exerted himself on this occasion, proves that at this period he was already at Bologna.

The last work which he published at Venice, was his collection entitled "Locutioni di Terentio, 1585, 8vo. an author whom he had long and attentively studied; and the first which appeared at Bologna, was a Commentary upon the Ode of Horace, "De Laudibus Vitæ Rusticæ, 1586, 4to. which he dedicated to Julius, the son of George Cuntarini.

In the same year he printed in folio very elegantly, "La Vita di Cosimo de' Medici," the first of the grand Dukes of Tuscany, and dedicated it to Philip II. king of Spain. It appears that this work was very much esteemed by Francisco de' Medici, the reigning duke, and son of Cosmo the Great, and that Aldus was indebted to its publication for the offer which this prince made him of the professorship of belles-lettres in the University of Pisa, an offer which was accompanied by so many advantageous conditions, that he thought it not prudent to refuse it. But he had scarcely accepted this appointment, when he received an invitation not less honourable from Rome; it was a nomination to the professorship which had so long been enjoyed with deserved renown by the famous Marc. Ant. Muretus, who had been his own and his father's faithful friend, and who died in June 1585, in his sixtieth year. But Aldus, determining to continue at Pisa, refused the offer of the Romans: yet such was the reputation he had acquired, and so great was the respect paid to his talents and person, that, notwithstanding his refusal, his name was inserted in their list of professors and the vacant chair was not supplied by any other person.

In April 1587, he quitted Bologna, repaired to Florence, and from thence to Pisa, where he took the degree of Doctor "in utroque jure," and in November following he delivered the funeral oration on Francisco, Duke of Tuscany, who died the preceding October. This has been printed under the title: "Oratio de Francisci Medices Magni Etruriæ Ducis laudibus, habita ab Aldo Manuccio in augustissima aede Pisana XII. Kal. Decembris, 1587, 4to."

About this time, he was received into the Academy at Florence, and was invited to make a public harrangue, at the ensuing carnival, which he did on the 28th of February 1588, in the hall of the Medici. This oration has also been printed.

In the following autumn he passed the holidays at Lucca, that he might be enabled to collect the necessary materials for the Life of the famous Castruccio Castracani, who, at the commencement of the 14th century, was only a private individual, but who succeeded in rendering himself the sovereign or rather the tyrant of Lucca and the adjacent country.

His history had been written in Latin by Nic. Tegrini, and in Italian, by Nic. Machiavelli; but Aldus being dissatisfied with these two works, had for some years meditated the design of writing upon the same subject. With this view, in 1588, he undertook his journey to Lucca, where from the public archives, and from Bernardo Antelminelli, one of the descendants of this family, he received ample and satisfactory documents. With this assistance, he published a history of this extraordinary man, who, by some has been styled a great prince, and by others a perfidious and cruel usurper. It appeared at Rome 1590, under the title: "Le Azioni di Castruccio Castracane degli Antelminelli signore di Lucca, con la genealogia della famiglia, estratta dalla nuova Descrittione d' Italia, di Aldo Manucci."

The professorship at Rome, which had been offered to Aldus in June 1585, had, since his refusal, been suffered to remain vacant, from the hope that he would determine to accept it; at length, after having resided at Pisa about two years and being intreated by his friends and even by Pope Sixtus V. he resolved to accept this office, the emoluments of which were far more considerable, while its celebrity gave him the prospect of extending his reputation. Upon his arrival at Rome the new professor delayed not the

the publication of two small tracts which had been composed some time before. One was: "Instruttione politica di Cicerone scritta in una pistola a Quinto il fratello, nuovamente tradotta in lingua volgare. In Roma, per il Santi e compagni, 1588, 12mo." which work was dedicated to Alessandro di Sangro. The other, contained: "Varie descrittioni di Ville di C. Plinio secondo, volgarizzate da Aldo, a petizione di Camillo Palcotto." The account of these two works was given by Zeno.

Aldus continued the duties of his office, after the death of Sixtus V. which happened in 1590; and his condition was ameliorated under Clement VIII. by whom he was entrusted with the care of the Vatican press, which had been founded under the direction of Domenico Basa, a good Venetian printer, with whom Aldus was to act as fellow-labourer. Zeno observes that during these last years the presses of Aldus at Venice were not inactive, but continued at work, under the direction of Nic. Manassi and other skilful foremen; but it is more probable that this establishment became the exclusive property of Manassi, either in 1585, the year in which Aldus took a final leave of Venice, or a short time after. Indeed the style of Manassi in his prefaces, and the manner in which his correspondence was conducted with learned men, sufficiently prove that he was proprietor and not merely conductor of the press.

In 1592, Aldus published at Rome his "Lettere Volgari, presso il Santi e compagni, 4to." and dedicated them to Lodovico Riccio, a Milanese gentleman. During the five years which preceded his death, Aldus published no new work; his attention was principally directed to his public lectures, and the cares attendant on the Vatican press, the management of which he shared with Domenico Basa. In closing the list of his numerous works, it is necessary to mention one which did not appear till after his death, in 1601, appresso Guglielmo Facciotto, "Venticinque Discorsi politici sopra Livio della seconda guerra Cartaginese, 8vo." He proposed publishing a revised edition of Plautus, with commentaries, and likewise an accurate Description of Italy, with the outline of every city; a work, which if completely executed, would have been at once a general and particular history.

In the tenth year of his residence at Rome, on the 25th of October 1597, Aldus died at the age of 50 years, eight months and twenty-two days. He was the last of a family that did honour to learning and to the art of printing, and whose reputation will exist whilst one volume shall remain of the many excellent ones which they printed in the course of a century. The younger Aldus had several children, all of whom died in their youth, and left him no posterity but his writings. Being the successor of his father and grand-father, who were men of extraordinary industry and learning, he enjoyed a celebrity, for which he was perhaps as much indebted to the high respect which had been entertained for them, as to his own personal merit. His youth had been brilliant, and the great success which some early literary productions had met with, acquired him a premature reputation, which diverted his attention from the desire of that character, which although less flattering to self-love, would have proved more lasting and secure. He yielded to the pleasure of composition, and neglected the profession which had established the reputation of his father and grandfather. Instead therefore of obtaining, like them, the first rank in the list of printers, he was a writer, excelled by many others far more learned than himself. It must, however, be acknowledged, that circumstances were much more favourable to the success of Aldus the elder, and of Paulus Manutius; the former lived at a period when the best works of ancient literature required only the skilful and laborious hand to preserve them from destruction. With profound knowledge and perseverance, he engaged in the labours of the press, and found the learned world desirous of obtaining his editions. Few ancient writings were left to engage the attention of Paulus Manutius. The stores of Greek literature were nearly exhausted, but the revisal of them had hitherto been neglected, and the numerous editions which he published with important corrections in the text, had an equally favourable reception, with those printed by his father. Their successor, was the younger Aldus, who perhaps considered that he might be more suitably and usefully employed in commenting upon the works which had so frequently been reprinted by his father and grandfather, than in publishing new editions. He was also more celebrated for his industry and research, than for any striking proofs of genius. He possessed the qualities of a man of erudition, rather than those of a man of taste;

at

at least his literary labours were deficient in that judgment and feeling, which so eminently distinguished those of Paulus Manutius. The numerous events of his life are proofs, that a certain inconstancy of mind, prevented his being contented for any length of time in one place, and precluded a steady perseverance in the same labours; we have seen him a printer, a secretary to the senate, a professor of the belles-lettres, and successively established at Venice, at Bologna, at Pisa, and at Rome, although he died at an early age. His works are in general those of a learned man, and particularly of a grammarian, one who well understood the subjects which engaged his attention, and the language in which he wrote; but the contrast is great between his style, and that of Paulus Manutius, which was never less correct, and always more elegant.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SCOTTISH SONG.

TUNE.—"*O' a' the airts the win' can blaw.*"

A BONNY lass I dearly like
And feel a fervent flame,
Aft thinkin' on her form I rove
But dinna ken her name.

Luve's darts are in her twa blue een,
Her form is grace itsel';
Whane'er she smiles her beauty's seen
An' mair than I can tell.

A something that I canna name
Comes drizzlin' thro' my bluid,
An' strives for vent thro' a' my frame,
I'm thinkin' it's nae gude.

But I've an inklin' what it's now
It's nae witchcraft ill thing,
But just luve's darts are shootin' thro'
An' that's the verra thing.

What if she'd gie a chidin' frown,
Or cast a jeerin' ee,
Wi' thoughs o' that I'm dizzy grown,
I think 'twad gar me die.

We aukwart glee I'd sing her charms,
An' touc her beauty's name;
But I maun dumb and dowie be,
I dinna ken her name.

Edinburgh. ALEXANDER SCOTUS.

SONNET, WRITTEN IN YOUTH,

By MISS STARKE.

WHERE are the fancied joys which erst
cou'd show'r
On this young head ineffable delight?
Where are the fancied woes whose freezing
pow'r
The op'ning bloom of happiness cou'd
blight?
Where are those hopes which led me to desire
Love's rosy chain, or Glory's proud array?
Awhile they flam'd, a fierce and dang'rous
fire,
Then, like some transient whirlwind, died
away.
Strong-pinion'd Fancy, hence! delude no
more;
My brightest hopes were nought but fragile
glass;
No longer their destruction I'll deplore,
But, of the scatter'd fragments form a
mass;
Which, by the furnace of Experience
join'd,
Shall prove henceforth, a mirror for my mind.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A LADY.

By Mr. PENWARNE.

AT sober eve I slow ascend the hill,
And view where glorious sinks the orb of
day,
Gilding the distant track of yonder rill,
That down the valley holds its devious way.

Along whose pleasant banks I oft have stray'd
With Anna, peerless maid, whose loss I
mourn;
And mark with pleasing pain, amid the shade,
The lingering light still hang upon her urn.

The fairest gem that Nature ever form'd;
The loveliest flower that adorn'd her wreath;
Virtue the brightest that e'er bosom warm'd;
Lie in the sullen cold embrace of Death.

Yet Nature mourns not—not for Anna
fall
Those pearly tears that glitter on the
ground:
Unheedful she to sorrow's gentle call,
Unmov'd, pursues her fix'd eternal round.

Yet not unheeded, let her lessons pour,
Sweet consolation with her ever dwells;
Observe her well in every varying hour,
And this important truth she ever tells,

"*All things have end, but to begin again.*—
"The babbling brook which seems not to
return,
"But hastens headlong to the boundless
main;
"Rais'd by the sun shall fill again its urn.

"Ripe

"Ripe for the sickle, see yon smiling plain;
"Gay in her waving vest of yellow corn.
"Know pensive mortal, that the golden grain,
"Perish'd in earth, ere it again was born.
The sun itself, now sunk beneath the wave,
Again shall light this world—again shall rise:
And from the ocean spring, as from his grave,
And run his course of glory in the skies.

THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE.

By Mr. TOMLINS,
OF SHREWSBURY.

THE sun was departed, the mild zephyr blowing,
Bore over the plain the perfume of the flowers,
In soft undulations the streamlet was flowing;
And calm Meditation led forward the hours.
I struck the full chord, and the ready tear started,
I sung of an exile, forlorn, broken-hearted;
Like him from my bosom all joy is departed,
And sorrow has stol'n from the lyre all its powers.
I paus'd on the strain, when fond memory tenacious,
Presented the form I must ever esteem,
Retrac'd scenes of pleasure, alas! how fallacious
Evanescent all, all, as the shades of a dream;
Yet still as they rush'd thro' oppress'd recollection
The silent tear fell, and the pensive reflection,
Immers'd my sad bosom in deeper dejection;
On which cheering Hope scarcely glances a beam.

In vain into beauty all Nature is springing,
In vain smiling Spring does its blossoms unfold,
In vain round my cot the wing'd choristers singing.
When each soft affection is dormant and cold,
As the merchant is sad, when bereav'd of his treasure,
So slow beats my heart, and so languid its measure
So dreary, so lonely, a stranger to pleasure,
Around it Affliction her mantle hath roll'd.
But meek resignation supporting the spirit,
Unveils a bright scene to the uplifted eye;
A scene which the patient and pure shall inherit;
Where hearts bleed no more, and the tear shall be dry.
There souls which on earth in each other delighted,
By friendship, by honor, by virtue united,
Shall meet, and their pleasures no more shall be blighted,
But perfect and pure as their love be their joy.

IMITATION OF A BEAUTIFUL ODE OF SAPPHO,

Φαινεται μοι κηνος ισος θεοισιν &c.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, A.B.

THE youth who sees thee sweetly smile,
And fondly listens all the while,
Just like the Gods is he;
And, as thy numbers smoothly flow,
His breast with love begins to glow,
As close he sits by thee.

'Twas this that rais'd, with subtile art,
The fever of my jealous heart,
And wither'd every grace;
For while I view'd, in transports tost,
My roseate charms were gone, were lost,
The dimple of my face.

Ah! while I gaz'd, my colour fled,
A paleness o'er my cheeks was spread,
The livid hue of death;
Swift stole within a subtile flame,
That fast consum'd my vital frame,
The just-expiring breath.

Cold chilling damps around me grew,
My trembling limbs were chill'd with dew,
My eyes forgot to play;
With hollow sounds my ears were thrill'd,
My breast with languor then was fill'd*,
I fainted, died away.

Bigods, April, 1808.

IMITATION.

TEMPLE OF GNIDUS.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, A.B.

'TIS lovely Gnidus charms the goddess' sight,
Attracts her presence, and her looks delight,
'Tis there she loves to dwell; celestial queen!
And sport with rapture o'er the Gnidian green:
No more can Paphos now impart delight,
Nor Amathonian groves enchant her sight.
She ne'er descends from proud Olympus' seat,
But e'er she visits Gnidus' soft retreat.
The happy Gnidians, accustom'd to her view,
Ne'er struck with terror, do her presence rue;
Unlike the mortal race with awe inspir'd,
The goddess view, and are with transport fir'd:
Whene'er she comes, from o'er the bending skies,
To charm with raptures her lov'd Gnidians' eyes;
She oft descends, in cloud-like form array'd,
And leads her Gnidians thro' each flow'ry mead.
Her auburn locks with heav'nly odours crown'd,
E'er soft diffuse ambrosial sweets around;
The goddess' presence then is owned by all,
All feel her pow'r, as all obey her call.

* In the original χλωρητερα δε παντος εμευ. 'Midst

'Midst Doris' plains, see mantles Gnidus fair,
On which the Gods bestow'd their earliest care.
E'er tis adorn'd with mild eternal spring,
E'er flowers blossom, and e'er linnets sing;
With fertile wealth e'er smiles the happy ground,
Each wish is humour'd, is each desire crown'd.
Flocks e'er innumerous o'er the plains are seen,
And frisk and wanton on the verdant green:
The whisp'ring breezes seem alone to blow,
To make all Nature with luxuriance glow;
Alone the flow'rs their brightest beauties yield,
To breathe their perfume o'er the enamel'd field.
Here warbling choristers attune their song,
Trees seem list'ning, as they their notes prolong:
And oft, you'd say, the woods themselves they sing;
And with one soft harmonious echo ring.
E'er limpid streams remurmur thro' the scene,
While cooling zephyrs play along the green:
The Sun's mild lustre beams on all around,
See flowers rise, and verdure deck the ground.
The air too breathes with true voluptuous fire,
The sense to charm, and all the soul inspire*.

Elgeds, May, 1808.

TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST ELEGY OF TIBULLUS.

LET others grasp of shining gold a heap,
Or their well-cultivated fields increase;
Altho' the trumpet's clangor banish sleep,
And fears of neighbouring foes allow no peace.
Me Poverty to idler scenes confines,
While my small hearth illumes a feeble blaze;
Content with care to train my curling vines,
And with nice hand the glowing apple raise.
Come smiling Hope, a plenteous harvest yield,
And bid my racy wines in streams o'erflow;
Low I adore the land-mark of the field,
O'er highway stone, where votive chaplets blow.
The choicest fruits the early year can give,
Thou God of rural industry, be thine;
Ceres a spiky crownet shall receive
Of wheat-ears form'd, an off'ring at her shrine.
Plac'd where the garden's liberal stores abound,
Priapus with his hook the birds shall scare;
Ye Lares too, where plenty once was found,
Tho' steril now, display your kindest care.
A calf to bless my numerous herds then bled,
Now a small lamb my tribute must discharge;
Yet o'er the pealing crowd your bounties shed,
A flowing vintage, and a harvest large.
If my low state shou'd fail content to give,
No better wou'd more distant fields supply;
But I was born in rural shades to live,
"And listen to the brook that babbles by."
Nor wou'd I deem it shame the prong to bear,
And goad the ling'ring oxen on their way,
To take the lamb deserted to my care,
Or kidling when its heedless dam's astray.
From my small flock ye thieves, ye wolves refrain,
Let larger herds your depredations rue;
Yearly I purify my shepherd swain,
And gentle Pales with new milk bedew.
Attend ye gods, nor scorn our willing dues,
From frugal board, and earthen dishes paid,
And bowls, such as our swains are wont to use,
Of plastic clay by their fore-fathers made.
No parents' gather'd wealth, no grandsires' hoards
I ask, enough my little farm bestows;
Enough the shelter that my roof affords,
And of m' accustom'd bed the sweet repose.
And there reclin'd to hear the tempest roar,
Securely resting on my fair one's breast,
And sleep while wint'ry storms their torrents pour,
Lull'd by the pattering rain to balmy rest.
Be this my lot, let those who plough the seas,
And brave the storm be rich, it is their due;
Perish the glittering gold, the diamond's blaze,
Ere one fair weeping maid my deeds shall rue.
War, war, be thine, by land or on the main,
May hostile spoils, my friend, thy hall adorn;
I crouch beneath my much-lov'd fair one's chain,
And sit and watch th' unyielding door forlorn.
With thee, my Delia, I cou'd fame despise,
And smile when call'd inactive or supine;
Wouldst thou attend to close my dying eyes,
And clasp my clammy clay-cold hand in thine.
When on the bier my last sad relics rest,
Kisses and tears shall speak my Delia's moan;
Deeply she'll grieve, for in her gentle breast
Dwell not the nerve of steel, the heart of stone.
With tearful eyes each youth my tomb shall leave,
With tearful eyes each virgin home repair;
Yet wound me not sweet maiden in the grave,
Thy roseate cheeks thy glossy ringlets spare.
But now, while fate allows, let Love preside;
Death, wrapt in murky clouds pursues his way,

To

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* L'air ne s'y respire qu'avec la volupté.

To creeping age love's feelings are deny'd,
Nor suit his blandishments with locks of gray.
Then let us bow at laughing Venus' shrine,
Let fun and frolic, jest and joke abound!
A soldier brave in these soft wars I shines;
Ye trumpets, ensigns, quit this peaceful ground!
The wounds in honour's cause, to others bear,
The splendid meed let others too enjoy;
In humble competence I smile at care,
And wealth despise, and penury defy.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SIXTH BOOK OF THE ÆNEID.

IV. *Tortures of the Damned.*

NOW on the left, beneath a mountain's shade,
The prince a spacious citadel survey'd,
Girt with a triple wall, where, all around,
A flaming river foamed with thundering sound,
Tartarean Phlegethon, and roaring wide
Rolled mighty rocks in its tremendous tide.

A massy gate across the stream appear'd,
On solid adamantine columes rear'd,
Which all the world combin'd, and those that reign
In heav'n's high mansions, would assault in vain.

Where high an iron tow'r ascends in state,
There, night and day, before the enormous gate,
In bloody robe, with eyes that never sleep,
The fury sits, eternal watch to keep.
Deep, dismal, groans, the fatal sound contains,
The savage echoings of inflicted pains;
The crush of steel, and heavy clank of chains.
The infernal noise with horror filled his breast,
While thus the Trojan prince his guide addrest.

"What miserable crimes, oh holy seer,
"What dreadful tortures strike upon mine ear?
"What mean those groans, and that appalling cry?"
Then, thus she said, "Illustrious chief of Troy,
"No holy soul can o'er this threshold go,
"Nor see the abhorred land of sin and woe;
"But when the God that rules the night above
"First made me priestess of the Avernian grove,
"She taught me all the modes of torture, shed
"By heaven's high vengeance on the guilty head.

"Crete's Rhadamanthus fills the gloomy throne
"Of these dire realms, unenvied, and alone.
"On treason's hateful front to him 'tis given
"To guide the thunders of offended heaven.
"Whoe'er on earth hath rioted secure
"In sin, here feels that vengeance, late, but sure,
"Which Jove, insulted, but defers, to shew
"Th' omniscient power that governs all below.
"Armed with immortal wrath, the Fury shakes
"For ever from her hair th' avenging snakes,
"And calls the savage sister-band, to share
"With her the torturing scourge, and office of despair."

Now, with tremendous sound, the sacred gate
Slow on its hinges turned its massy weight.

"See, what a spectre sits, the porch before,
"What form infernal guards the dreadful door?"

"Fierce Hydra lies within those gloomy caves,
("And opens wide her fifty yawning graves,)
"Those caves, whose depth beneath the world above
"Is twice the distance from that world to Jove.

"The Giant-race, which Earth to Titan bore,
"The ancient race which scaled high heaven of yore,
"Hurled by celestial thunders from on high,
"There, rolling in the deepest cavern, lie.

"Neptune's enormous sons I saw, who strove
"From his vast throne to drive immortal Jove.

"I saw Salmoneus, writhing with his pains,
"Who, monarch once of Elis' fruitful plains,
"Prophan'd the Olympian thunders, and the fire,
("In impious madness) of heaven's awful sire.
"Borne by four steeds, rejoicing in his might,
"Thro' Elis' streets he flashed his torches' light,
"And, with resounding triumph as he rode,
"Claim'd the high honours of th' insulted God.
"Madman! with brass and sounding steeds who strove
"To mock the thundering clouds that crash above,
"And the inimitable fires of Jove!
"But, vailed in night's impenetrable shrowd,
"The almighty Father thundered from his cloud;
"No flaming torch or glittering brass he sent,
"But the fierce lightnings of the firmament.
"Struck by his bolt, the self-erected God
"Fell from his lofty seat to Pluto's deep abode.

"Tityus I saw, whom earth's all-fostering womb
"Brought forth, there fixed by fate's relentless doom.

"O'er

" O'er nine vast leagues the unwieldy giant lay,
" While the fierce vulture, fastening on her prey,
" For ever his immortal liver tore,
" His growing entrails gnawed, and drank his gore;
" Fixed in his heart her seat, and there remains
" To feast her thirsty beak with everlasting pains.
" Why should my tongue Ixion's woes relate,
" The Lapithæ, or bold Pirithoüs' fate,
" O'er whom the rocks black shade for ever spreads,
" In hideous ruin trembling o'er their heads?
" The feast, prepared in oriental state,
" The couch, in gilded pomp, before them wait,
" While the relentless Fury round them stands,
" And guards the banquet from their eager hands,
" And, as they draw the tempting vision near,
" Darts forth her flaming torch, and thunders in their ear.
" Here lay, expecting direful torments, those
" Who held, in life, their brethren as their foes,
" Who drove their aged parents from the door,
" Whose fraud deceived, or force oppress'd the poor,
" And that vast tribe, whose selfish harden'd breast,
" The love-destroying thirst of gold possess'd,
" And those who died in foul adultery ta'en,
" And those in treacherous arms and base rebellion slain.
" Seek not their various punishments to know,
" Their different fates, and torturing modes of woe.
" Some roll for ever the rebounding stone;
" Some on the wheel's eternal motion groan.
" Unhappy Theseus sits in silence there,
" For ever sits, upon his rocky chair.
" There, the most miserable Phlegyas laid,
" With warning voice cries loudly through the shade,
" (A dreadful witness!) 'Every mortal hear!
" Learn justice! and the heavenly powers revere!"
" This wretch enslaved his native land for gold,
" By that his country's honour'd laws were sold.
" With love incestuous this his daughter press'd.
" All dared some monstrous crime, and what they dar'd possess'd.
" Not tho' I had an hundered different tongues,
" An hundred mouths, and adamantine lungs,
" Could I each various form of guilt and woe
" By man atchiev'd, and heav'n inflicted, shew"

Extracts from the Port-folio of Ian of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are alway kfully received.]

ALMATEO.

A VERY pretty girl who was blind of the right eye, had a brother blind of the left. Upon these circumstances Almateo wrote the following distich.

Blande puer! lumen quod habes concede sorori;
Sic tu cæcus Amor! sic erit illa Venus.

It is a most elegant thought and would not have disgraced the pen of an Ovid or a Catullus.

WHITFIELD.

This remark is very admirable. When some gentlemen blamed Mr. Whitfield for having set the hymns which were sung in his chapel to profane tunes, he made the following smart repartee: Would you wish, gentlemen, that the Devil should keep all the good tunes to himself.

SIR THOMAS ROBINSON.

Sir T. R. was a very tall and thin man. He one day asked Lord Chesterfield to make some verses on him. His Lordship instantly made the following distich:

Unlike my subject now shall be my song,
It shall be witty, and it sha'n't be long.

FOOTE.

Foote was extremely happy in repartee. Lord Sandwich once said to him, "Foote, you will certainly die of some bad disorder, or be hanged some day." That, indeed, I may, my Lord, replied Foote, if I embrace either your Lordship's mistresses, or your Lordshsp's principles.

SOBIESKI, KING OF POLAND.

When the Turks besieged Vienna, as the King of Poland mounted his horse to succour that town, his Queen looked him in the face, burst into tears, and embraced a young child she had in her arms. When the King addressed her in the following manner: "Madam, what is the cause of your tears?" She answered him, "Sire, I lament that this infant is not in a state capable of following

ing you as the rest of your subjects are." Immediately after the King addressing himself to a messenger that was standing near him, said, "Tell the Pope, that you saw me on horseback, and that Vienna is released." When he had raised the siege, he wrote to the Pope, "I came, I saw, but God conquered." Alluding to Cæsar's expression of "Veni, Vidi, Vici."

THE DILEMMA OF PROTAGORAS.

Protagoras maintained that all is illusion and that there is no such thing as truth. But Aristotle refuted him by the following dilemma: "Your proposition is true or false; if it is false, then you are answered; if true, then there is something true, and your proposition fails."

CARDINAL MAZARINE.

Cardinal Mazarine said to Villeroi a few days before his death, which happened in the year of our Lord 1661; "Villeroi, in the state in which I am at present, we do many things which, were we in health, we should not even think of doing." The day after he saw Monsieur the King's (Lewis 14th) brother, and had a long conference with him. He afterwards found out that the Cardinal had not told him one single word of truth.

THEODORE BEZA.

He died at Geneva, in 1605. He had been married three times, on which subject Stephen Paynier wrote the following lines:

Uxores ego tres vario sum tempore nactus,
Cum juvenis, tum vir factus, et inde senex;
Propter opus prima est validis mihi juncta sub armis,
Altera propter opes, tertia propter opem.

FROM PIECES INTERESSANTES ET PEU CONNUES.

George II. on his return to London, after the battle of Dettingen, could with difficulty bear the sight of Lord Stair. He could not forgive his Lordship's reproaching him for the danger which threatened the English army, in case the King had obstinately persisted in leaving it in the camp which it occupied, and where it would have been completely defeated, if the Duke de Grammont by his rashness had not saved it. Lord Stair, as proud as he was skilful in war, having soon perceived the King's dislike, and being little disposed to bear the shame of a formal disgrace, was on the point of retiring to his estate in Scotland, when he received the following letter.

"MY LORD,

"Your bravery is well known: but will you have the courage to go, to-morrow night, to the entrance of Somerset-house, where you will meet one who (if you dare follow him) will conduct you to a part of the town not much frequented, but where you will find one who is impatient to see you, and to discover secrets which are of more importance than you imagine, and which cannot be disclosed in a letter. If you are afraid this should be a plot on your purse, bring nothing valuable about you."

We may conceive his Lordship's surprise at the reading of this note. At first he took it for a trick of some secret enemy; or some affair of gallantry, the heroine of which had probably her reasons for so acting: however he determined to go. He therefore, after providing himself with a sword and a brace of good pistols, went to Somerset-house, and found there a man, who, without speaking, made him a sign to follow him: after walking for about an hour, they came into a street almost empty, where the conductor knocked at the door of a small old house: when it was opened, he said, Walk in, my Lord, and the door was shut upon them. The intrepid nobleman, holding his sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, went up the staircase and entered a room; the furniture of which seemed very ancient. "Come in, my Lord, (said a faint voice issuing from a bed) come in, you have nothing to fear: pray sit down in the chair near my bed, and we will converse together." Very well, said Lord S.; but make haste and tell me the reason of this odd adventure. You are hasty, my Lord, but have patience: lay down your arms; take that seat, and come and look at me." His Lordship, surprised at such authoritative commands, to which he was little accustomed, got up, took the lamp, went to the bed, and remained stupified at the sight of an old man, pale and thin, with a long white beard, and whose eyes were instantly fixed upon him. "Look at me, my Lord," said he, "I am still alive, I owe to you the only true pleasure I have tasted these many, many years. Age and misfortunes have they entirely effaced the marks of one who is nearly related to you, and who is delighted to find in you features which are most dear to him?" His Lordship, still more astonished, looked at the old man, and unable to account for the different emotions which agitated him, spoke not a word. "Stoop," said the old man, "and you will find under my bed a box which contains papers capable of amply repairing the losses which your family has suffered by the civil wars."

His

His Lordship having placed the box on the bed, sat down again on the chair. "Here, my Lord," said the old man, "here are copies of the sales of three of the principal seats belonging to your ancestors, which your great grandfather sold, or rather pretended to sell, during the troubles. Here are also the letters of the pretended buyers, by which you may immediately recover the estates on your arrival in Scotland. Precautions have been taken to prevent any disputes." What was his Lordship's astonishment when he saw these three contracts of estates, which he knew formerly belonged to his house: "Ah!" cried he with transport, "Ah! who are you, respectable and benevolent old man, to whom I owe more than to my own father? speak, I beg of you! favor me with the name of so generous a benefactor in whom I am so singularly interested, and whose days heaven seems to have prolonged, that he may find in me, the most tender and respectable of friends, and the most grateful of men!" "Leave me, my dear Lord," said the old man, in haste, "I am too weak to bear a longer coversation, leave me, I beg; take that box and bid adieu to an old man, who thinks himself less unfortunate since he has had the happiness of holding you in his arms." "Ah! whoever you are," said Lord S. "and whatever reasons you may have to conceal the name of so generous a man, can you have the cruelty to oblige me to obey you? To abandon you in such a situation, without friends, without help, without —." "Stop, my Lord! it is with pleasure I see in you such generous sentiments; but know that your friend (since you think him worthy of that title) however unfortunate he may be in other respects, is still free from want; therefore, if you wish to oblige me, leave me, my Lord, instantly; nay, do more, and believe me I have a right to demand it: swear to me that you will never come here again, nor ever search after me, unless I send for you." His Lordship seeing by his tone of voice that he would not be refused, promised to obey him; once more embraced him, and then left him with tears in his eyes. On his return home he immediately opened the box, and found a great number of papers which he judged would be of great use to him. Next morning, as he was preparing (notwithstanding his promise) to return to the old man, he was suddenly stopped by the following letter, sealed with his own arms, and to his extreme surprise, signed George Stair.

"Do not return to me, my dear Lord, for you will not find me. If it had been only to tell you who I am, that is, your great grand-father, who has so long been supposed dead, and who justly deserved to be so; I should not have opposed your just desire of knowing your benefactor; but the consequences which I foresaw of so interesting a scene, too much so for my weak age to bear, made me dread to satisfy your curiosity, upon circumstances, which far from offering to you so dear and respectable a relation as you imagined, would only have shewn to you a wretch—a monster less worthy of pity than horror!

"My father died a few months after my birth; my mother soon followed him; I was left to the care of an aunt, sister to my father, who brought me up so tenderly that (though she was the cause of my crime) I still retain the most grateful remembrance of her in my heart. I was scarce seventeen, when, struck with indignation at seeing my countrymen armed against their lawful Sovereign, I formed the design of tendering to King Charles I. the offer of my fortune and sword: but what was my astonishment when at disclosing my intention to my good aunt, I saw her trembling lift her hands to heaven, and look at me with a kind of horror. Surprised and afflicted at the state she was in, and turning with impatience to know the reason, "You force me then to tell you," cried she, bursting into tears, "know then that the Prince you are so desirous of serving, is the author of my shame and of your father's death. I was about fifteen, and among the attendants who waited on his mother, when the wretch, imposing on my age and credulity, by the most sacred oaths, contrived to seduce me—in short, I was ruined. The perfidious Prince, soon after, went to Spain, in hopes of marrying the Infanta. I should have been entirely lost, if your father had not come to London: to him I was obliged to own my misfortune and the consequences which I dreaded. That dear brother, afflicted even to tears, ran immediately to the Queen, obtained permission to take me away, and sent me to one of his seats near Edinburgh, where I remained till I was perfectly recovered. Alas! (added she) I was doomed to see him no more. The grief which he conceived for my undoing, soon killed him; and his worthy

wife,

wife, who after bringing you into the world, survived only a month. Such, my dear nephew, were the secrets and deplorable motives which reduced me to that obscurity in which I have since lived, and of which you are alone acquainted. Judge now, my friend, if after the care I have taken of your infancy, and the education I have procured you, say, can you devote your fortune and arms to the author of so many calamities, to a barbarian who has carried death into the breasts of your parents, and into mine eternal remorse?" No! cried I, by God! no! the wretch is unworthy of life, and he shall die by my hand! To tell you, my Lord, by what means as refined as dangerous, my fury against the King continually increasing, was at last able to fulfil my revenge and execrable oath; to tell you all the events, and the excess of remorse which soon followed my crime, would be now too grievous in my weak state to relate. Be satisfied with knowing, that you may abhor me as much as I detest myself; *that the executioner of King Charles I. who appeared on the scaffold under a Mask, was in fact no other than your unworthy too guilty great-grandfather, Sir George Stair.*"

From 1649 (when Charles I. was beheaded) and 1743 (when the battle of Dettinghen was fought) there is an interval of 94 years. On a supposition that Sir George Stair was 20 years old when he committed his crime, his age in 1743 must have been 114 years.

The anonymous author of these Memoirs, adds; that whatever were the emotions of Lord Stair at reading this letter, his first care was to look for the street and house where he had seen his great grand-father; but finding the house empty, he had learnt from the neighbours that it had only been occupied since eight days; that it was never known by whom; that since the preceding night the servants had abandoned it, furnished as it was; that they could not tell of whom the tenant held the house; the proprietor being long since settled in America.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ADDRESS *to the* BOARD *of* AGRICULTURE, *by* SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART. *the* PRESIDENT, *at the* CONCLUSION *of the* SESSION, *on the 7th of* JUNE, 1808.

GENTLEMEN,

IN conformity to the usual practice, at the termination of the meetings of the Board for the year, I now beg leave to submit to your consideration a short detail, of the various particulars which have principally occupied our attention, during the session about to terminate, and which it is impossible to reflect on for a moment, without a deep conviction of the many public advantages which must necessarily be derived from this institution.

I. *County Reports.*—The idea of ascertaining the agricultural state of every district in the kingdom, and of printing each survey, according to one uniform model, is the greatest undertaking ever attempted by any institution; and though carried on with funds extremely inadequate to such an attempt, yet it is at last in a fair way of being happily accomplished; all the counties in England will be completed in the course of this year. Several will remain to be done in Scotland, for the execution of which, fit persons can be procured, as soon as adequate funds are obtained for that purpose. In the course of this year, five Reports have been already printed, and eight transmitted to the Board in a state ready for publication; so that the progress has been considerable, and the termination of this most important undertaking, by which so large a proportion of the funds of the Board has hitherto been absorbed, is probably at no great distance.

The advantages to be derived from these Reports, are universally recognized in foreign countries; for the same plan has been already adopted in France and Russia, and will probably be imitated in every other civilized country. A letter has lately been received from a celebrated agriculturist in France, in which he states his opinion, "that such a measure is the most useful that can be undertaken, for bringing, in a short space of time, agriculture to a high degree of perfection."* Indeed the information furnished by the various reports and communications

* The French expressions are, "Je crois que ce travail est le plus utile de tous ceux qu'on peut entreprendre, pour amener, dans un très court espece de temps, l'agriculture à un grand degré de perfection.

munications published by the Board, far exceeds what is generally apprehended. Dr. Coventry, professor of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, who, from his situation, is led to examine every work connected with the subjects on which he lectures, has recently declared, "that in these late reports and publications, there is detailed more useful and distinct information, on various branches of agriculture, and on rural concerns in general, than was in print before these were drawn up."* What then may not be expected, when all these reports are completed, for little more than one half of them were printed, when this idea of their merit and utility was formed by Dr. Coventry!

II. *Machinery.*—There is no object to which the Board can direct its attention, of more importance than to improve the machinery employed in agriculture. In many cases, by such improvements, the same quantity of work can be better executed, or can be performed by fewer horses, and consequently at a cheaper rate. By such means, therefore, the increasing price of human labour, and, as a necessary consequence, a higher price for human food, can best be counteracted. The improvements in machines transmitted to the Board, within these few months past, are numerous and important. Among these are to be enumerated, 1. Mr. Andrews's Expanding Axle-tree, by which the breadth of various descriptions of carriages employed in husbandry, may be altered at pleasure; also a waggon invented by the same mechanic, so well constructed, that it can turn in almost any situation, and can be drawn in any direction; consequently, is peculiarly well calculated for narrow lanes, for drawing timber out of forests, and would probably be of singular utility in another department, namely, in conveying artillery. 2. An Auger, said to have been invented in North America, on an ingenious principle, which clears itself, and which will probably be found applicable to Mr. Elkington's mode of draining, and other agricultural purposes. 3. Garnet's Patent System, made at Bristol, by which the friction in churns, and other agricultural instruments, is greatly reduced.† 4. A Gorse Mill, used on the late Lord Penrhyn's estate in Wales, by which furze is bruised in such a manner, that horses and cows can eat it with pleasure; and with such a machine, where furze can be had from waste grounds, it must be a valuable resource for cattle, more especially in times of scarcity. 5. An Improved Thrashing-mill, invented by Mr. Moodie, an ingenious mechanic near Edinburgh, at a price which will not exceed 60*l.* which is uncommonly strong, will require but little repair, takes up but little space, and by means of which, two horses will thrash a considerable quantity of any species of grain, without working harder than if they were at plough: and, 6. A Swing Plough, made on the principles recommended by Mr. Jefferson of America, by the late Mr. Macdougall, whose merits, in the department of agricultural mechanism are so universally acknowledged, and which bids fair to bring that valuable instrument of husbandry to all the perfection of which it is capable.*

III. *Domestic productions.*—The political situation of Europe at this time, the convulsed state of its commercial relations, and the general combination of the Continent against these kingdoms, must necessarily be productive of circumstances, in some respect unfavourable to the agriculture, and in other respects to the commerce, of the country. Among the Agricultural productions which the war has tended to depreciate, that of long wool is one of the most important, and the fall in its price has been considerable. An ingenious farmer, (Mr. Whitworth, near Doncaster), was thence led to try, how far such wool might be made applicable to the making of sacking, of ropes, and a variety of other articles, and the plan is likely to be successful; in particular there is reason to believe, that wool will be found peculiarly well adapted to be employed in making cots or hammocks for our seamen, not being so liable to take fire. Tents made of wool, also, must be better calculated for resisting wet, than when canvas is used for that purpose. By these means,

* See Discourses explanatory of the Object, and Plan of the Course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy, by Dr. Coventry, 1 vol. octavo, printed at Edinburgh, 1808, p. 187.

† A churn thus improved, may be seen at the Board of Agriculture.

* Under this general head may be mentioned, the whalebone sieves, and nets for confining sheep, invented by Mr. Bowman, which are evidently much more durable, and in other respects are greatly to be preferred, to any article of the same sort in now in use. It is certainly desirable also, by increasing the consumption of whalebone; to promote our fisheries, which, like other branches of domestic industry, cannot be too much incouraged.

a double

a double object may be attained; that of increasing the value of our own productions, and of diminishing the consumption of articles imported from a country now unfortunately at variance with us.

Here it may be proper to observe, that, in consequence of an application from the commissioners of naval revision, the attention of the Board has been particularly directed to the cultivation of hemp. Every information upon that subject, which the records of the Board could furnish, has been given to that useful institution; and with a view that the growth of hemp might not interfere with the production of human food at home, and that its cultivation might be promoted in our colonies abroad, premiums have been offered, to the person who shall cultivate the greatest number of acres, (not less than four), with hemp, or drained peat bog, and to those who shall report to the Board, the best means of promoting the cultivation of that article, in our American colonies.

IV. *Potatoes.*—This most valuable article cannot be too much recommended, as an excellent source of human sustenance. There were two obstacles to its extensive cultivation; 1. The disease called the curl, to which it is frequently liable; and, 2. The supposed difficulty of preserving the root beyond one season. Under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, both these objections to the extensive culture of potatoes, are likely to be removed. In regard to the curl, it would appear from the experiments of Mr. Crozer, of Alnwick, in Northumberland, that it can be effectually prevented, by sowing the potatoes intended for seed, later, and taking them up, earlier, than when intended for food. Several bushels of potatoes, treated in this manner, have been purchased by the Board, and distributed in the neighbourhood of London, so as to give the experiment a fair trial. In regard to preserving potatoes beyond one season, it is ascertained by the experiments of Mr. Boys, of Betshanger, in Kent, that by cutting them in thin slices, and by drying them in a hop, or other kiln,* they may be kept for years, even at sea, either in those slices, or ground into meal. By these means, no part of the potatoe is lost, the solid matter is all retained, the moisture only being evaporated, and the meal may be consumed in various modes, as human sustenance. It may be proper also to observe, that by cutting the blossoms of the potatoes, the roots are greatly improved, and the quantity of the produce considerably augmented.*

V. *Foreign productions.*—The present circumstances of this country, and of the rest of the world, renders it extremely difficult to import any articles of foreign growth, to be cultivated here. The Board, however, has not been inattentive to so great a source of improvement. Understanding that a species of barley had been brought by an ingenious traveller from Greece, which was extremely productive, and peculiarly calculated for feeding horses, (by which, if found to answer, the importation of many thousand quarters of oats would be rendered unnecessary), means have been taken to try that article, even in the remote parts of the kingdom, as the grain seems to resemble the bear or big now produced there. Application has also been made to Colonel Williamson, whose long residence in America has given him a thorough knowledge of the productions of that part of the world, to exert his influence, to procure several articles likely to be of use here, in particular the seeds of the pitch-pine and of the swamp-pine, which he has promised to procure, and which will probably be found valuable acquisitions.

VI. *Roads.*—The inquiries which have been carried on in parliament, on the recommendation of the Board of Agriculture, regarding roads, wheel carriages, and all the variety of particulars therewith connected, are likely to prove in the highest degree advantageous to the country. A committee for prosecuting those important inquiries, was appointed in the course of the present session, by whom two reports have been already presented, which are now in the press, and a third is preparing. The effect of these inquiries, must be of infinite consequence, if zealously acted upon; and if any thing effectual is done, it must, in a great measure, be attributed, to the exertions of the Board of Agriculture. If carriages were properly constructed, fewer horses would be necessary to convey the same quantity of goods; and if the

* In hot climates they might be dried in the sun. Potatoes thus dried, may answer for feeding stock, instead of oats or beans.

* This useful practice of cutting off the blossoms of the potatoe, has only been recently discovered in the west of Scotland. It can be done by boys and girls, at no great expence. The nourishment that would otherwise go to the apple, is thus transferred to the root. It is to be hoped that many will try the experiment, in the course of this season, and will report the result to the Board.

roads were formed on better principles, the carriages would last longer, the horses would be less injured, the roads themselves would require less repair, and, from the various expences which would thus be saved, there is every reason to believe, that the nation would be enriched, or rather its annual expenditure would be diminished, on the smallest computation, to the amount of from five to six millions per annum. Such are the advantages resulting from an attention to objects connected with internal improvement. It is by such measures alone, that a nation can become permanently great, and truly happy. By them its strength, and the felicity of its people, may be hourly increased; whilst foreign conquests are, too often, the fatal sources of boundless expence, and of domestic debility.

VII. *The Colonies.*—The Board of Agriculture has always been most anxious to promote the prosperity of the colonies, and other distant appendages of the empire, wherever it was consistent with the paramount interests of the mother country. With that view, the seeds of Lucern and Guinea grass were sent to the East Indies, where they have been productive of the most important consequences. The culture of potatoes, also, was first extended in the East, under the auspices of this Board. To promote the advantage of the West India colonies, several seeds were procured in the East, and sent to the West Indies, where they are likely to produce much benefit. There being every reason also to hope that sugar might be advantageously employed in feeding live stock, premiums have been offered by the Board, for ascertaining the value and effect of sugar, applied for that purpose, and for discovering any admixture, that will prevent sugar, intended to be applied in feeding stock, from being fraudulently employed for common purposes.

VIII. *Cattle.*—It is of infinite importance to ascertain the feeding qualities of the different breeds of cattle, respecting which, no accurate comparative experiments have hitherto been made. The expence would be so considerable, that it could not be undertaken by the limited funds which the Board are possessed of; but the object was so material, that the Board resolved to offer a premium of 100 guineas, to promote so important an experiment; and various smaller sums have been voted for the same object, by several public-spirited agricultural societies, who are anxious to promote any useful object, which the Board has resolved to patronize. Fortunately also, a very respectable member of this board, (Mr. Curwen, member for Carlisle), has declared his intention, of becoming a candidate for the premium in question. Of his impartiality, judgment, and zeal, in the cause, there can be but one opinion.

IX. *Miscellaneous Articles.*—It is difficult to enumerate the variety of other objects, to which the attention of the Board has been directed, in the course of the present session. Experiments are trying, from plants transmitted by Lord Bedesdale, with the Florin grass of Ireland, so strongly recommended in a valuable essay, communicated by Dr. Richardson. An intelligent practical paper on the use of Gypsum, as a manure, has been inserted in the volume of communications, with a view of laying a foundation, for ascertaining the advantage of using it in this country, and the soils and situations to which it is applicable. In the same volume will be found, the plan of a house, calculated for the residence of a country gentleman of moderate fortune, in which economy and convenience are equally consulted. Measures have been taken to recommend a mode of recovering corn damaged by bilge water, which cannot be effectually cured by any practice formerly known, and by means of which it is supposed, that considerable quantities of grain may be rendered fit for use, which otherwise must have been thrown away. Various premiums have been given for irrigation, embankments, and other useful improvements in various parts of the kingdom. An important fact has also been ascertained, regarding the feeding of horses with tares, and which it is applicable to green food in general. It is well known, that where the ground is tired of clover,* tares are the best substitute: indeed, in the opinion of Mr. Arthur Young, they are as useful as clover for feeding stock, and may be advantageously succeeded by a crop of wheat, if the ground is merely scarified after the tares, and not ploughed, which would make it too loose for that crop. It has been objected to tares,

* From a philosophical chemist, however great his talents, we cannot reasonably expect the practical application of his own hints; but Mr. Davy, in a late Lecture, made an observation, which may prove of great importance. It is well known, that in those districts where clover has been long cultivated, that crop is almost sure to fail, if repeated in every course of four or five years; and this failure has had bad effects on the productiveness of the wheat crops. The farmers have, in such cases, been obliged to sow it no oftener than once in two courses. Mr. that

that they would not answer if horses were very hard worked, or employed in posting; Mr. Wood, of Ingateson, in Essex, however, has, for many years, soiled all his post-horses upon tares, with no other precaution, than that of keeping them from water. This furnishes a most valuable hint to owners of post-horses, when hay is scarce or dear, and it points out the advantage, of giving little water with green food of any description.*

X. *Lectures.*—In the course of this session, several lectures on most interesting subjects have been delivered to the members of the Board, which must be too fresh in the memory of the gentlemen here present, to render it necessary for me to dwell upon them. It may be proper, however, to observe, that these lectures, are not intended solely for the members of the Board; but that as soon as they are matured, they are to be printed for the information of the public, and the attention of those intelligent gentlemen, by whom they were delivered, directed to other objects. As little time as possible, I hope, will be lost, in printing these valuable productions: for the curiosity of the public will naturally be strongly excited, to read the sentiments of Mr. Young, on tillage and farm yards; and of Mr. Walker on the construction of implements of husbandry; and to know, how the splendid discoveries of a Davy can be applied to agriculture.

XI. *Code of Agriculture.*—The great object of all the enquiries carried on by the Board of Agriculture, is with a view of combining, the result of the whole, into one general code, for the purpose of rendering a general knowledge of the principles of husbandry more easily accessible. The importance of such an undertaking need hardly be dwelt upon, not only in regard to agriculture, but also as furnishing an example of the practicability of condensing human knowledge regarding other branches of art and science. Such a work could not be drawn up, until a foundation was laid, by a careful examination of the agricultural practices of every district in the kingdom. As soon as that work is accomplished, the code of agriculture will be carried on with energy; a specimen of which has been printed and circulated by the Board, on the subject of inclosures. It is proposed, when the work is undertaken, to give distinct heads or chapters, to those individuals, who are the most conversant in each department of husbandry. This great undertaking will, I trust, be sanctioned by the peculiar approbation, both of the legislature, and of the government of the country, as likely to promote, in a high degree, the most important national improvements.

XII.—*Importance of Agricultural Pursuits.*—No country can have stronger inducements, to attend to its agricultural interests, than Great Britain, at the present moment. Secluded from so large a proportion of the globe, and its commerce crampt in every direction, it must in a great measure rely on its own internal resources for its security and strength. Fortunately, in these resources it has a mine of wealth, which cannot be exhausted. We have only to pay the necessary attention to the improvement of our own soil, and we may despise the efforts of our enemies, however numerous or powerful. We are told, indeed, "that from the state of our foreign relations, and the consequent probability that our usual supply of grain from foreign countries may fail us, that measures of precaution are necessary, which may eventually ward off so great an evil, as a scarcity of provisions."* But the best precaution is, to extend our agriculture, to increase the productions of our soil, to ameliorate the mode of its cultivation, and to remove every obstacle hostile to its improvement. By these means, judiciously applied, instead of importing from foreign countries, we might soon again become an exporting country; and the commerce of grain, instead of being the means of impoverishment, would become a source of wealth.

Conclusion.

Before concluding this address, I cannot deny myself the pleasure, of presenting to the board, the proof of an engraving,† executed from the bust of that

Davy has found so much gypsum in the ashes of clover, that he conjectures the failure of the plant may be caused by the gypsum being exhausted: to replenish the soil with so cheap a manure, would be a most easy cure; and the experiment deserves a trial by every practical husbandman, who has had experience of any failing crops of this plant.

* Mr. Wood, who is remarkably attentive to the management of his horses, has observed, that when any horse has a wound, the only chance of a cure, if it be a bad one, is keeping him from water. He had some cases so bad, that cures were despaired of; but by an absolute prohibition of water, till the wounds run good matter, he has effected several surprising cures. May not this furnish a hint applicable to other cases?

* See the Report of the Sugar Distillery Committee, p. 13.

† The drawing is executed by Mr. Burney, and the engraving by Mr. Anker Smith, in a manner that does credit to both these artists.

distinguished

distinguished personage, (the late Duke of Bedford), who, whilst he was alive, took so warm an interest in all our proceedings. An engraving from that bust, cannot fail to be acceptable to every true friend to rural improvement; and indeed I hope that the Board will approve of the idea, that a certain number of copies, shall be placed at the disposal of the noble Duke, by whom that bust was presented, and that every member of the Board, and indeed every individual distinguished by his zeal for, and devotion to, agricultural pursuits, shall receive a copy, as a memorial of a character, so illustrious in various respects, but peculiarly distinguished for his determined attachment to the cause of Husbandry. In the memorable words made use of by Mr. Fox, when he moved a new writ for Tavistock, "To contribute to the welfare of his fellow citizens, was the constant unremitted pursuit of his life; and by his example, and his beneficence, to render them better, wiser, and happier." How few are there, who have any just claims to a similar eulogium!

I shall conclude with expressing my sincere hopes and wishes, that we shall meet next session, in health and spirits, and as anxious as ever to promote the improvement and prosperity of the country.

State of the County Reports, which contain a Detail of the Agricultural and Political Circumstances of the several Counties in England and Scotland, and which are drawn up, after one uniform model, *for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, as the foundation of a* GENERAL REPORT, *intended to be laid before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of explaining the general State of the Country, so far as regards* its internal Resources.

Reports published.	Printing or ready for the Press.	Carrying on, and to be completed in the course of this Year.	Not finally arranged
Cheshire	Bedfordsh.	Cornwall	Ayrsh.
Cumberland	Berksh.	Derbysh.	Banffsh.
Devon	Bucks	Durham	Caithness
Essex	Cambridgesh. & Hunts	Northamptonsh.	Dunbartonsh.
Gloucestersh. 5	Dorset	Surrey 5	Dumfriessh. 5
Herts	Hants	Warwicksh.	Elgin and Nairn
Herefordsh.	Leicestersh. & Rutland	Wilts	Forfarsh.
Kent	Oxfordsh. 10	York, E. R.	Kirkcudbright
Lancashire		North Wales	West Lothian
Lincolnsh.		South Wales 10	Ross and Cromarty
Middlesex		Monmouthsh.	Stirlingsh.
Norfolk			Wigtonsh. 12
Northumberland		Aberdeensh.	
Notts		Berwicksh.	*General Statement.*
Salop 15		Kincardinesh.	Reports published 32
Somerset		Kinross and Clackmannansh. 15	Printing or ready, &c. 8
Staffordsh.		Orkney & Shetland	Carrying on 18
Suffolk		Renfrewsh.	Not finally arranged 12
Sussex		Sutherland 18	70
Westmorland 20			
York, W. R.			
——N. R. 22			
Argyll			
Clydesdale			*To be added*
East Lothian 25			The Hebrides, Isle of Man, Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. 2
Fife			
Inverness			
Mid Lothian			
Perthshire			
Roxburgh 30			
Selkirksh.			
Tweedale 32			

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

WE consider the literary part of the public as being deeply interested in the doctrines lately maintained in the courts of law, on matters of Criticism, and we therefore feel it to be our duty to notice them in this place. Every man of letters must be sensible of the growing nuisance of anonymous literary Criticism, and will find it no difficulty in deducing from this abuse of an useful art, the decline of literature, and the apparent deficiency of genius in England. We give the gentlemen of the long robe credit for not being aware of the vile practices of traders in literary criticism in this metropolis, and we therefore are not surprized to hear them confound the invectives of modern hired anonymous reviewers with the manly avowed answers of Milton to Filmer, and of "*Newton to Descartes!*" It affords us the highest satisfaction to discover among them so laudable a tenderness for freedom of discussion, and for the liberty of the press; but we hope that now they have kindly taken up this matter, they will not push it to the same lengths as they do the *liberty of the tongue*. We invite them, however, to apply their accustomed perspicacity to the evil complained of, and to draw a broad line of demarcation between an author who avows his observations on any subject, or even an anonymous writer who defends or attacks any dogma in the language of good manners, and the concealed writer in an anonymous review, who, at a given price by the sheet, lends himself to support any opinions, and to insult the most honorable men, without the slightest regard to decency or delicacy. Ought not concealment in a writer of invective to be assumed as *prima facie* evidence of badness of intention? Is it not evidence of a guilty mind, equivalent to that against a man who runs away when there is a cry of *Stop Thief!* For our part, we deprecate the present doctrines of the courts, in regard to trading critics, fully convinced that periodical criticism which does not possess the responsibility of a known author, has operated as a blight on the genius of the country, has been made subservient to the gratification of the worst passions, and has baffled and retarded the progress of truth and science.*

The public will observe with satisfaction that Parliament has voted 3,000l. to the Board of Agriculture, to enable it with greater rapidity to complete the Surveys of the Kingdom. A full account of the labours and progress of this highly important Board will be found under the head *Proceedings of Public Societies*. As soon as the whole of the County Reports have been printed, it is intended to publish an Analysis of the whole, to lay before his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, a work which,

* To prove the justness of these remarks, we shall quote from the best conducted of our Reviews, and the one which deserves the most to be considered as an authority in matters of criticism, THE MONTHLY, its opinion on two well-known books of established character and opposite descriptions.

Memoirs of FANNY HILL.—Vide Monthly Review, vol. ii, p. 431:—"This is a work of the Novel kind, thrown into the form of Letters from a reformed woman of the town to her friend, containing memoirs of her past life, and describing the steps by which she was led into the paths of vice and infamy. It does not appear to us, that this performance has any thing in it more offensive to decency or delicacy of sentiment and expression, than our novels and books of entertainment in general have; for in truth they are, most of them, but too faulty in this respect. The author of Fanny Hill does not seem to have expressed any thing with a view to countenance the practice of any immoralities, but merely to exhibit truth and nature to the world, and to lay open those mysteries of iniquity, that, in our opinion, need only to be exposed to view in order to their being abhorred and shunned by those who might otherwise unwarily fall into them. As to the step lately taken to suppress this book, we really are at a loss to account for it. The newspapers inform us, that the celebrated History of *Tom Jones* has been suppressed in France as an immoral work."

The VICAR of WAKEFIELD, by Dr. GOLDSMITH: Vol. xxxiv. page 407.—"Through the whole course of our travels in the wild regions of romance, we never met with any thing more difficult to characterize, than the Vicar of Wakefield; a performance which contains beauties sufficient to entitle it to the highest applause, and defects enough to put the discerning reader out of all patience with an author capable of so strangely underwriting himself."

Volumes might easily be filled with specimens of equal degradations of the critical art; abundantly sufficient to deter any man of common intelligence from surrendering his judgment of an author to the mercy of anonymous revie[illegible]

for

for useful and authentic information relative to the actual state of the empire, is likely to prove never to have had its equal in any country.*

A School for 150 boys has been opened at Woburn, chiefly at the expence of the Duke of Bedford. It is on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, and in consequence of the noble and generous manner in which the Duke has patronized Mr. L. he has from gratitude paid it a personal attention, which already renders it one of the most excellent schools on his system in the nation. We sincerely congratulate the public on the extension of Mr. Lancaster's popular schools in different parts of the country, and we anticipate the best effects from them, on the morals and happiness of the rising generation.

A school has been opened at Cambridge by one of the young men trained by Joseph Lancaster, to spread his new system of education, under royal patronage. Above 250 children have been admitted, and are already in high order. The school at Cambridge, we are happy to state, has the approbation, sanction, and support of the whole University, as the subscription lists clearly shew. The committee consists of a number of the most intelligent and respectable persons in that seat of learning. The school is about to be extended to fifty additional children. One of Joseph Lancaster's young men has opened a school for 300 boys, under the patronage of many of the most benevolent citizens of Bristol. It was proposed to him not to take so many in at once, but to admit them in divisions. His reply was, "No, it is only one trouble; and he has brought them into the most complete order, without rod or cane in the school. It is intended to extend the school to a thousand children. A report of the committee of the Canterbury Royal Lancastrian Free School, held in the Archbishop's palace, Canterbury, represents that within the last six months 321 children had been admitted. Above 100 did not know a letter, but have learnt to read since their admission; above 250 have been taught to write; and 120 made considerable progress in arithmetic. It passes many encomiums on the master, whose instructions in the plans were received at one of Lancaster's schools, and the school itself organized by one of his boys. The same boy has organized the school near Windsor, which the royal family visited some time ago.

A school is also establishing in Dublin on the Lancastrian plan. One of his young men has been there some time for that purpose.

Mr. Custance's Concise View of the Constitution of England will appear in September.

Dr. Reid, the author of the Reports of Diseases, inserted regularly in this Magazine, intends to collect those which have appeared hitherto into a small volume, to be published early in the winter, printed uniformly with his Treatise on Consumption.

Mr. Wilkins, jun. M.A. F.A.S. author of the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, has announced a translation of the Civil Architecture of Vitruvius, comprising those books of the author which relate to the public and private edifices of the ancients, illustrated by numerous engravings, exhibiting a parallel of ancient architecture, with an introduction, containing the history of the rise, progress, and decline, of architecture amongst the Greeks.

The Society for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, upon a plan some time ago recommended to the public through the medium of this and other journals, has at length assumed a regular form. The Lord Mayor for the time being is President, and the committee for managing the affairs of the Charity consists of twenty-four governors, among whom are some of the first medical characters in the metropolis. The governors of the City Dispensary have generously permitted the affairs of the above Society to be conducted at their establishment in Grocer's Hall court, Poultry, and the surgical and other officers accept of no gratuity whatever for their services. By this laudable economy the whole of the funds being exclusively devoted to the purposes of the Charity, every contributor of a guinea annually will have an opportunity

* It may not be improper in this place to notice a late extraordinary publication of a Mr. Marshall, which professes to divide the counties into *Departments*, and give the substance of the County Reports of each Department in a single volume. It is unfortunate for this work that its author should, in his first volume, have included some of the first *Proof Reports* of the Board, which it is well known were printed merely as skeletons for completion and improvement, and these he gravely analyses, and introduces as the basis of a regular abstract of the acknowledged reports of the Board. Of course such an analytical view of its own labours will be the business of the Board itself, as soon as those labours are finished.

portunity of recommending three patients during the year, each of whom will receive a truss, besides medical and surgical attendance.

The second volume of Mr. George Chalmers's Caledonia, or an historical and topographical account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times, with a dictionary of places, chronological and philosophical, is in the press. It will be accompanied with engravings of maps, plans, &c.

The Rev. J. S. Clarke proposes to publish a work, entitled Naval Records of the late and present Wars, consisting of a series of engravings from original designs, by Mr. N. Pocock, illustrative of our principal engagements at sea, since the commencement of the war in 1793, accompanied with historical accounts. The engravings will be executed by Fittler, Landseer, and other eminent artists.

In October, Mr. Watt, of Paisley, will publish Cases of Diabetes, with Observations. His practice is new, and in many respects the reverse of what has been so generally followed of late years. The work will also contain cases allied to Diabetes, in which a similar treatment has been successful.

The second volume of Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, by the Rev. John Wool, with a selection from his poetical works, and literary correspondence between eminent persons, left by him for publication, will shortly make its appearance.

The Life of Romney, by Mr. Hayley, is nearly finished. This is expected to be an interesting work, that will tend to make that eminent painter more universally known:—he to whom Hayley has paid so classical a tribute of affection.

A letter transmitted to the Navy Board, by Captain Hodgson, of his Majesty's ship Trusty, states, that the apparatus of Mr. Lamb, patentee of an invention for distilling fresh water from sea water, used in the above vessel, performed very well, and consumed less fuel than one before in use for the same purpose; that the operation of distillation does not in the least interfere with the cooking of the ship's company's meat; that when three boilers are in use, from twenty to twenty-five gallons of fresh water per hour are produced; and that though the water at first is not perfectly agreeable to the taste, though clear, yet when exposed to the air for a short time, it becomes very good. The apparatus for the Trusty was of the size calculated for a fifty-gun ship.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Clarke, of Cambridge, has in the press an account of his Travels through Russia, the territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. in one volume, quarto, with numerous engravings.

The following method is recommended for clearing fruit-trees of moss:—Sprinkle or dust the mossy limbs, when their leaves are off them, in damp, foggy weather, with common wood-ashes; and in the course of two or three months the moss will disappear wherever the wood-ashes have touched; perhaps a large wooden dredging-box would be the best instrument for this operation.

Mr. Lawrence Dundas Campbell is preparing for the press an Account of the Kingdom of Nypal, in the East Indies, from a memoir of the embassy deputed in 1793, by the Marquis Cornwallis, then governor-general of British India, to the court of Catmondû, written originally by Colonel Kirkpatrick, the British envoy on that occasion. Nypal is a country singularly interesting not only from the beauty of its scenery, the uncommon salubrity of its climate, the variety and value of its physical productions, the character and customs of its people, and the peculiarity of its government, but also from its contiguity to the British dominions in Bengal, and more particularly from the circumstance of its being at present a blank in our maps of Asia. The work will appear in the course of next spring, in one volume royal and imperial quarto, and will be illustrated with a map and engravings.

An Antidote to the Poetical works of the late Thomas Little, esq. being an exposure of the sophistry and plagiarism of that publication, is in the press.

The first part of a chronological series of the most valuable, scarce, and faithful English Translations in Poetry and Prose, from the Greek Poets and Prose authors, with selected and new notes, corrections, prefaces, lives, maps, and heads from antiques, will soon make its appearance in royal octavo, and printed in double columns. The first part contains Hesiod's works, by the Rev. Francis Lee. A new translation of the whole of Pindar's Odes will be the second work of this series.

A new edition of the Greek text of Herodotus, carefully corrected from the edition

edition of Wesseling and Reitz, is now printing at the University press, Oxford and probably will appear early in October next. This will be speedily followed by *Porti Lexicon Ionicum*, a work which has long been extremely scarce and expensive. It is intended to be printed uniformly with the Herodotus, and to be adapted to the various editions of that author.

Mr. Jones has in the press a work, in one volume octavo, illustrative of the four gospels. In this performance, he endeavours to connect the language of Christ on every occasion, with the circumstances peculiar to his situation; and thus to unfold in a brief and perspicuous manner its propriety and meaning. Occasional notes contain critical and philosophical remarks, which are intended for the learned; but the text is adapted to those who read only for religious improvement. He has avoided noticing the peculiarities of modern sects, and has endeavoured to furnish matter in which all are interested, without controverting the tenets of any party. The doctrine of the association of ideas is often applied in this publication; and the facility with which it solves the most perplexing difficulties, appears to evince its utility and importance as a principle in biblical enquiries.

Mr. Accum has in the press A System of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry, with Applications to the Arts. This work will be formed chiefly after Haüy and Brongniart, and will form three octavo volumes.

Mr. R. Knight has published a description of a new eudiometer lately made on the suggestion of Mr. Davy, for the more commodious display of the formation of water by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen gas, by means of the electric spark. The instrument consists of a strong cylindrical glass tube to receive the gases, open at the lower end, of the capacity of two cubic inches, and graduated into decimal parts: and a stand to which the tube is attached by a clasp and screw, and of a strong iron cylinder, containing a strong spiral spring, on the principle of the pocket steelyard, the spindle or central bar of which is fixed on three feet, in order that it may be firmly secured on the side of a mercurial bath, with the mouth of the tube immerged in quicksilver. By this arrangement, the sudden and violent expansion, which takes place at the moment of the combustion of the gases, is relieved by the elasticity of the spring, which, by yielding, allows the glass tube to be heaved up a little way, without being driven from its situation. The success of the experiment is thus secured; and all danger of accident to the apparatus is effectually prevented.

It has been asserted by most writers and experimentalists, that silver burns with a bright emerald green light. In Mr. Davy's late lectures at the Royal Institution, the deflagration of silver leaf was attended by the emission of a brilliant white light, which the professor ascribed to the great purity of the silver employed; and he expressed an opinion that the green flame usually observed, arose from the admixture of copper with the silver. Mr. G. B. Singer, has however discovered that this phenomenon proceeds from a different cause. Having observed that Mr. Davy's conducting wires were terminated by charcoal, he repeated the experiment with a similar arrangement; and applying the charcoal to pure silver leaf, it immediately burned with a beautiful white light. Some of the same portion of silver having been before employed when the green flame was produced; it became evident that the white light in this and in Mr. Davy's experiment proceeded from the charcoal; and that this was really the case, appeared from the immediate evolution of green light, when the contact was made by a metallic wire. By the application of charcoal to the extremity of a wire, so bent that either the wire or the charcoal may touch the silver at pleasure, the white and the green flame may be alternately produced; and a conclusive demonstration of the fact, with a pleasing variation of a brilliant experiment will be thus, at once afforded.

Mr. Accum having recently analysed the water of the different springs at Cheltenham, gives the following particulars respecting the Chalybeate strong Saline well.—The water taken fresh from the pump, has a distinct saline taste with a slight impression of bitter. It is colorless, perfectly transparent, without smell, and possesses a strong cathartic power. Its temperature was 53° at 23·5 barometrical pressure, the temperature of the air being 65° Fahr. Its specific gravity was as 2,009 to 2,000. On pouring the water at the fountain-head from one vessel into another, and leaving it exposed to the air, it emits a multitude of exceedingly minute air-bubbles, which strongly adhere to the inner surface of the vessel

vessel. Exposed to the open air for eight days, it suffered no material change. This spring yields upwards of 600 gallons of water in 24 hours in every season of the year.

GERMANY.

M. RITTER, a member of the academy of Munich, has lately been engaged in the investigation of a new instrument which possesses the remarkable property of being affected by the smallest degrees of electricity. His object was to account for the marvellous circumstances ascribed to the divining rod as it was called, and to refer them to the electric fluid. His instrument is nothing more than a small bar of metal, which he places in equilibrium, on the end of one of his fingers, commonly the longest finger of the left hand, holding this vertical, and shutting the others. The bar is so placed, that one end is next to the person who holds it, and the other pointing directly from him. This instrument which M. Ritter calls *the balance*, varies by position, by contact of metals, or other substances, by the person holding it, and even by the contact of persons holding by the hand, for instance, the one who is making the experiment. In some cases the approach of the hand towards objects affects the instrument; but actually contact is more efficacious. M. Ritter is engaged in the examination of these variations, which are more perceptible with some persons than others.

FRANCE.

An attempt has lately been made at Paris, to produce sugar from canes brought thither in 1801, from the Isle of France by M. Cossigny, who gave them to the Garden of Plants. The canes, to the number of fifteen weighed when dressed, thirty-nine pounds, twelve ounces; and yielded nineteen pounds one ounce of liquid, which produced about twenty-four ounces of powder sugar, similar in every respect to that made in the colonies, except that it was somewhat fat, from the canes having been cultivated in a soil that was too much manured.

M. LEICHENAULT DE LATOUR, who lately returned from a voyage to the Islands of Java, Madura, Bali, &c. has brought home extensive collections of subjects belonging to the three kingdoms of nature; also an assortment of arms used by the natives, various specimens of the arts of those countries, manuscripts, medals and coins. An account of his Travels will speedily be published.

The Academy of Sciences, Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Toulouse, has recently been re-established by a decree of government, with nearly the same regulations as formerly.

M. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE has lately published at Paris, in eight volumes octavo, a new edition of Lavater's Physiognomy with notes and additions, anatamidal, physiological and medical.

M. PEUPERES, apothecary at Azilles has published some curious experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the acid formed in indigestion. From them he deduces the following results: 1. That the distension of the stomach in cases of indigestion, is occasioned by the formation of carbonic acid, arising from a commencement of decomposition, which the nutritive substances taken as food, chiefly when they are of the a ny aceous vegetable kind, have undergone. 2. That the burning pain which the digestive organ experiences, and which sometimes extends to the œsophagus, is owing to a quantity of acetous acid, formed by the complete disoxygenization of the aliment. 3. That eight ounces of roasted chesnuts produced two ounces and six drachms of acetous acid; after having fermented in the stomach an hour and a half. 4. That the method (which has at least constantly succeeded with him) for remedying this disagreeable sensation, which frequently occurs to persons who have weak stomachs, is to take after a meal ten grains of powdered colombo-root, with twelve grains of calcined magnesia, mixed together for a single dose.

M. PLANCHE has found that, in the making of amber varnish, a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which no one has ever before thought of turning to any useful purpose is emitted. This he proposes to collect, and asserts from experiments made by himself, that every matrass containing twenty-four ounces, will furnish eighty or ninety grains of acid, without any injury to the quality of the varnish. For taking of this acid he has invented a kind of tin spoon, differing, from others in the form of its bowl, which is but little concave; the front of it forming a segment of a circle, and adapted to the size of the matrass. From the observations of M. Planche, it appears that varnish-makers, without any alteration in their processes or apparatus, may collect a considerable quantity of succinic acid, which has hitherto been confined to medical uses, but may

soon be found beneficial in other arts. Various trials which he has made, give him reason to think that its solution in alcohol may be employed to imitate the color of some valuable woods.

The following very remarkable fact relative to the fecundating principle of the palm date-tree, is attested by M. Michaux. This naturalist travelled in Persia, when several usurpers were in arms contending for portions of that vast empire. The different parties alternately victorious, in order the more speedily to reduce the inhabitants of the provinces into which they penetrated, burned all the male date trees. The most dreadful famine would have desolated these unhappy countries, had not the Persians taken the precaution to preserve a great quantity of the pollen of the antheræ, for the purpose of fecundating the female individuals. This observation proves that the dust of the date tree preserves its fecundating property for a long time; for it appears that they kept it eighteen years, without its having lost this virtue.

AMERICA.

Mr. S. Dewitt, surveyor-general of the state of New York, has lately discovered that the magnetic needle is rapidly changing in a direction contrary to that in which it has heretofore moved.

The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences is engaged in procuring a complete statistical account of that state. Some progress has been made in the collection of materials. A specimen of this work comprehending a Statistical Account of Newhaven, from materials collected by the members belonging to that town is preparing for the press, and is expected to appear in the course of next spring. The academy have a small collection of papers on other subjects, which will probably be published during the present year.

The Rev. Dr. Dwight, president of Yale College, is preparing for the press, Observations on a Series of Journies through the states of New Holland and New York, intended to illustrate the topography, agriculture, commerce, government, literature, manners, morals, and religion of those countries.

A Theological Library has lately been established in Boston. One of the principal objects of this institution is to collect critical, controversial and scarce publications in divinity, many of which are difficult to be found, and too expensive for an individual to possess. By the subscriptions of proprietors and several donations, a considerable and very valuable collection of books is already made.

Another theological library on a still larger scale, is also collecting at Philips's Academy, at Andover, for the accommodation of the theological seminary lately established, and attached to that respectable literary institution.

Proposals have been issued for preventing at the university press at Cambridge, Massachussets, Griesback's edition of the Greek Testament, with a selection of the most important various readings. The edition from which the American is to be exactly copied, was published at Leipsic in 1805, and by its size is intended for common use.

Mr. Dobson, of Philadelphia, has announced his intention of publishing by subscription, a new Translation of the Sacred Scriptures;—the Old Testament from the Greek of the Septuagint, and the New from the most correct Greek text, with occasional notes; by Charles Thomson, esq. late Secretary to the Congress of the United States. It will be comprised in two large quarto volumes, and the subscription for one copy is fixed at ten dollars.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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BRITISH Gallery of Engravings. By Edward Forster, A. M. F.R.S. No. II. 21. 2s. Proofs, 3l. 13s. 6d.

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A Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture from the Northern Department of England. By Mr. Marshall. 8vo. 12s.

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Letters on Literature and Composition, addressed to his Son. By the Rev. George Gregory, D. D. late vicar of West Ham, domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff, &c. 2 vols. 12mo. 13s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Librarian, containing Analyses of valuable and useful Books, &c. No. I. 1s.

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An Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce, of Kinnaird, esq. F.R.S. Author of Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile. By Alexander Murray, F. A. S. E. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Practical Botany, being a new Illustration of the Genera of Plants. By Robert John Thornton, M.D. vol. 1. 1l.

CLASSICS.

D. Junii Juvenalis Aquinatis Satiræ XVI. ad optimorum exemplarium fidem recensitæ, perpetuo commentario illustratæ, atque proemio et argumentis instructæ, a Georgio Alex. Ruperto. Secundum editionem Gottingensem. 12s.

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A Sequel to the Useful Arithmetic. By Adam Taylor. 4s. bound.

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The Syphilitic Physician; being a Treatise on the Venereal Disease. By C. Erskine, Surgeon. 2s.

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The Chirurgical Works of the late Percival Pott, F.R.S. A new edition containing his last corrections; with Notes, and a short Account of the Life of the Author. By Sir James Earle, F.R.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King. 3. vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

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NEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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LOCHINVAR is composed for two trebles and a bass; is interspersed with solos, and accompanied with a part for the piano-forte. However high Dr. Clarke's abilities may rank in our estimation, the merits of the present production are such as to well maintain the credit we have given him. The movements of this piece are conceived with a characteristic, yet elegant simplicity, and the combinations are scientific and masterly. One accidental lapse of his pen the ingenious composer will, however, allow us to notice: in passing from the last quaver of the first bar to the first of the succeeding bar, are introduced two *perfect fifths* in the same direction.

Three Duetts for a Violin and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Archibald Bothwell, Esq. by J. G. C. Schetky. 8s.

Mr. Schetky has exhibited in these duetts a considerable portion of well-regulated fancy, and much of the real master. The powers and characters of the instruments for which he writes are properly consulted, and the two *parts* are judiciously incorporated. The style, though elegant, and raised above the ordinary productions of the day, is still so far familiar as to come within the pale of general practice, and to render the work highly useful to those who have made a tolerable progress in execution.

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"Sul Margine d'un Rio," a Duett for the Flute and Piano-forte, as performed by Mr. Ashe and the Author. Dedicated to his Friend Mr. Minasi, by F. Lanza. 5s.

The elegance of style, freedom of fancy, and happy junction of the *parts*, in this sonata, do great credit to the composers. The passages, generally speaking, rise out of each other easily and naturally, and the movements are so judiciously contrasted as to produce that relief which the cultivated ear always expects in compositions of length, and by which it never fails to be gratified.

Six Sonatinas for the Piano-forte, Dedicated to Miss De Gontaut, by W. Slapp. 5s.

These sonatas, in which are introduced some popular and pleasing airs, are written in a style as familiar as agreeable; and we venture to say, that they will not fail to interest the lovers of simple and unaffected composition. Many of the passages are marked with novelty. The whole of each movement exhibits a connected train of ideas, and the general effect bespeaks considerable genius aided by successful study.

A Third Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Miss Achard, by Louis Von Esch. 4s.

Mr. Von Esch has displayed so much ingenuity and science in this divertimento as to claim our highest praise. A warm and florid style pervades the composition; and the union of the accompaniments with the principals is so masterly in its management and happy in its effect as to mark the superior powers of the author. The part assigned to each instrument is so appropriate, and the combination is so full and perfect, that the piece almost assumes the dignity of a quartett.

L'Auguria Felice, a Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Dering, by P. Anthony Corri. 4s.

We have perused this sonata with much pleasure. Much freedom and boldness of fancy, aided by well-studied arrangement and scientific modulation, serve to distinguish the work and raise Mr. P. A. Corri far above mediocrity as a piano-forte composer. Students sufficiently advanced for the practice of this piece will find it a highly pleasing as well as a greatly improving exercise.

Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Bate, and Miss Eliz. Alderson, by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d.

This sonata consists of three movements; an andante introduction, a polonoise, and a rondo. The subject of the polonoise is prettily imagined, and the rondo is lively and striking. The passages

passages for the most part, have a unity of character, and lie so well for the hand as to suit the practice of the young performer.

Six Canzonettas, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to the Countess of Besborough, by W. H. Pollard. 8s.

The style and general merit of these canzonettas entitle them to our favourable report. An easy, unconstrained fancy characterises the various melodies, while the sentiment of the poetry is successfully consulted, and the basses and accompaniment prove the taste and science of the composer, who, we understand, is a young candidate for public favour.

A French Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to his Pupil Miss Jane Cassels, of Winyaw, by J. Jay. 2s. 6d.

The variations Mr. Jay has given to this air are engaging and ingenious, and cannot but do him credit with piano-forte students, who will find in it much improving practice. With the third variation we are particularly pleased: yet Mr. J. will excuse our noticing a fault in the *motion* of the upper part in passing from the sixteenth to the seventeenth bar. Mr. Jay, we are certain, does not require to be told, that when the melody forms a seventh to the *dominant*, it should not continue to ascend. What then we cannot impute to ignorance, he must pardon our charging to carelessness.

Number VII. of the Cabinet, consisting of Rondos, Airs with Variations, and Military Pieces for the Piano-forte. Composed and arranged by J. Woelfl, Esq. 1s. 6d.

The present number of this useful and pleasing little work consists of "Fair Ellen was a gentle maid," composed by Mr. Hook, which Mr. Woelfl has arranged as a rondo. As an agreeable piece for the piano-forte, and a proper and improving exercise for young practitioners on that instrument, we feel ourselves warranted in recommending it to the notice of masters and pupils.

Grand Sonata for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to Lady Blayney, by Signor Domenico Brisco-li, Composer and Director of Music to the Louth Regiment, Master of the Royal College of Pieta di Torckini of Naples. 3s.

The subject of this sonata is bold and spirited, and the passages follow each other with an animated and happily-varied effect. The rondo with which the piece concludes is light and airy in its style, and calculated to please the generality of hearers.

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CALOMEL as usually prepared, is a hard crystalline substance, that requires various and rather tedious operations to bring it to a state adapted to medical purposes. The object of the invention before us is to produce the effect of the grinding and trituration in a more perfect and at the same time in a more simple way. The calomel is to be broken in pieces, and put into an earthen crucible of a peculiar form. "I place," says Mr. Jewel, "the crucible on its side in a furnace with an opening through which the mouth of the crucible projects about an inch. I then join to the mouth of the crucible an earthen-ware receiver, having an opening at its side to receive the open end of the crucible: this receiver is about half filled with water. The joint is luted, and the receiver has a cover, which cover has a side continued upwards for containing water, with a chimney or tube in it to allow the escape of steam from water below. I then apply a fire round the crucible sufficient to raise the calomel in vapour, and force it through the mouth of the crucible into the receiver, where, by the water while cold, or assisted by the steam when it becomes hot, it is instantly condensed into an impalpable powder." This patent does not rest upon the shape or composition of the apparatus; but Mr. J. claims, as his own invention, the method of rendering calomel fit for medical purposes, by sublimation or distillation so conducted as suddenly to condense the vapours, and prevent the concretion or crystallization of the product.

MR. CHARLES DIBDIN'S, (CRANFORD,) *for a Method of facilitating the Learning of Music.*

This invention consists in substituting the letters of the alphabet for the characters hitherto used for designating the notes named by certain letters of the alphabet. The notes at present used in music

music are the semi-breve, the minim, the crotchet, and the quaver. Instead of these are to be substituted the period, the colon, the semicolon, the comma. In the present notation, the notes are placed on lines and spaces, and by this means the scale is described, which consists of the first seven letters of the alphabet five times repeated. The substitutes are intended to be the letters themselves, they will completely do away the cliffs. The first seven letters are to be large Roman capitals; the second seven Italic capitals; the third seven small Roman capitals; the fourth seven small Roman; and the fifth seven small Italic. For the sharp and flat will be used the acute and grave accents: instead of the bars are to be used *dashes* ——; and the marks used to distinguish sections §; these and other alterations are to be introduced, which we suspect musicians will not very willingly sanction. Teachers do not readily become learners; nor will it be an easy task for Mr. Dibdin to persuade adepts in the musical world that the proposed alterations are indeed improvements. We remember some years ago a mathematician attempted to prove that the words *plus* and *minus*, and other algebraic terms, were not only barbarous, but ought to be discarded by the English student. As we predicted, the terms which had been sanctioned by ages and the most respectable authority, still remain, while the book that would have excited a needless innovation is well nigh forgotten. We suspect Mr. D.'s invention will experience a similar fate.

MR. EDWARD WEEKS, (DENBIGH, WALES,) *for a new and improved Frame for forcing Cucumbers, &c.*

This is a double frame, of which the external one is nearly similar to that which is already in use. The internal frame is made without covering, and with a boarded bottom sufficiently strong for sustaining the weight of the earth placed on it for the growth and sustenance of plants, and not on the dung or hot-bed. The bottom of the external frame being larger than that of the internal, a space is left between the two for the admission of the heat to the plants, which passes to them from the hot-bed through such spaces or cavities, and not to the roots of the plants through the earth as in the common way. The internal frame is so contrived, by means of rack-work, &c. that it can with the earth upon it, and the plants growing thereon, be raised or drawn up altogether within the external frame nearer to the glass lights, and by that means the plants or fruits may be made to receive a greater and more beneficial influence from the rays of the sun: it may likewise be lowered at pleasure, and be suspended at any distance between the glass and hot-bed, by which a due degree of temperature may be regulated. The admission of the heat from the hot-bed through the cavities or spaces between the frames to the plants or fruits, is also an advantage, as it prevents the roots of the plants from being burnt or damaged by a superabundant heat arising from the hot-bed through the earth.

MR. DANIEL DERING MATHEWS, (MARYLEBONE,) *for Improvements in the Construction of Watches and Chronometers.*

Mr. Mathew has annexed to his specification drawings explanatory of his invention; but as we have no means of introducing these into this work, it will be difficult to render our account intelligible. The escapement is of a new construction, depending however on the number of teeth in two equal and similar wheels, which number is to be regulated by the number of beats to be produced in a given time. The arms of the pallets terminate in distinct centres of motion, but so disposed as to cause the motion of the arms to be concentric with each other, and with the balance itself: in other words, the pallets and the balance move in different planes upon one and the same imaginary line or virtual axis. There is a piece by which the pallets and balance are supported, and back-springs which urge the pallets towards the wheels; and to each lever there is opposed a stop which prevents the pallet from advancing so far as to touch the rim of its correspondent wheel. The back-springs may be respectively adjusted, with regard to their strength and action upon the said levers, by means of a screw applied to each, or by setting or bending, or by taking down the thickness thereof, and thus by their action upon the balance, supply the place and office of the pendulum spring. To effect these purposes, a compensation for heat and cold may be applied in any of the usual methods to the springs, instead of a compensation to the balance itself; and the strength and action of the springs may be regulated, and

and rendered more equable, in the several angular positions of the levers, by the interposition of a piece equivalent to the tumbler in a gun-lock, or to the jointed connection between the main-spring and a lever from the axis of the cock, as is sometimes done in the same instrument. The patentee next describes the method of making the several parts of the machine, declaring that all his improvements are capable of being varied, disposed and applied in and to the construction of watches and chronometers, in several different manners; and in particular, that the pallets may be both placed on the same side of the wheels, and the balances may raise them, and receive their maintaining reaction, by means of pallets proceeding from a straight verge. And he adds, that he improves his watches and chronometers, by stopping the holes with platina, instead of using hard brass or jewelling in movements or the parts thereof, wherein the improvement of stopping with platina may be preferred.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the last Session of Parliament, 48 Geo. III. anno 1808.

THE attention of Parliament in the late Session, was so repeatedly occupied in the discussion of the justice of the late Expedition against Denmark, and the consideration of the policy of the orders in council, that the most important business was obliged to be deferred until near the close of the Session. This, therefore, has occasioned us to delay our usual notice of the New Acts until now; and, of those, we shall only give such as are of general concern, or which present some new feature in legislation, omitting all of an official or temporary nature, as well as those which annually pass in the ordinary course of Parliamentary business.

"48 Geo. III. c. 1. An Act for regulating the issuing and paying off of Exchequer Bills."—Passed 27th Feb. 1808.

The regulations in this Act are chiefly of an official nature, but there is one provision in it by which there will be some saving to the public, in respect of the interest on some of the Bills, and which it may not be improper to notice. Our readers may be aware that hitherto the receivers and collectors of the public taxes have been at liberty to pay in their collections in Exchequer Bills, and take interest thereon up to the time; but it is now provided by this Act, that the interest shall cease after they come to their hands, viz. "That no interest shall *run or be paid* upon any such Bills during the time any such Bills shall remain in the hands of any of the said receivers or collectors, or in the hands of any Teller of the Exchequer, but for such time the interest shall cease. § 5.

"48 Geo. III. c. 15. An Act for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters."—Passed 21st March, 1808.

The following appear to be new clauses now introduced, for the first time, into this annual Act, and may be proper to be generally known.

"If any apprentice shall inlist and state to the justice that he is not an apprentice, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be kept to hard labour for two years, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship be liable to serve as a soldier; and, if he do not deliver himself up for that purpose, he may be taken as a deserter. § 74.

"Masters, to entitle them to claim apprentices who have been bound for seven years, are, within one month of their absconding, to go before a justice to verify on oath, the Binding. § 75.

"Masters of apprentices enlisting, consenting thereto, are to receive such part of the bounty as shall not have been paid to the recruit, except two guineas for necessaries. § 77.

"And apprentices claimed by their masters shall be taken before a justice and committed, § 78, and tried at the next Quarter Sessions. § 80.

"But no servant, except an apprentice, is liable to be taken out of the service for breach of contract. § 82.

"And servants enlisting are to be entitled to such wages up to the time of their enlisting, as the magistrate may award. § 83."

The next Act which we have to notice, is one which underwent considerable discussion

discussion in both Houses of Parliament, and may, if it should be ultimately rendered permanent, either by an absolute Act or an annual continuance thereof, be the means of preventing offices from being bestowed, in future, on corrupt or incompetent persons. This Act is as follows:

"48 Geo. III. c. 50. An Act to suspend the granting of Offices in Reversion, or for Joint Lives with Benefit of Survivorship, for one year after the passing of this Act, and from thence until six weeks after the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.—"Passed 27th May, 1808.

During the time as above, "no office, place, employment, or salary, within his Majesty's dominions, nor any emoluments arising therefrom, shall be granted in reversion or for joint lives with benefit of survivorship, or for any two or more lives in succession by his Majesty, or by any board or department of government or by any chief judge or officer of any court of law or equity, or ecclesiastical or admiralty court. § 1. And every grant contrary hereto shall be void, § 2. and the salaries forfeited to the king. § 3. But this is not to extend to grants made by any chief judge or officer of any court of law or equity, or ecclesiastical or admiralty court, or by any archbishop or bishop, in relation to any office which before the passing of this Act might be granted in reversion, or for lives, nor to prohibit appointments of assistants and successors to the parochial clergy of St. Maud. § 4."

"48 Geo. III. c. 55. An Act for repealing the Duties of Assessed Taxes, and granting new Duties in lieu thereof, and certain additional Duties to be consolidated therewith, and also for repealing the Stamp Duties on Game Certificates, and Printing new Duties in lieu thereof, to be placed under the management of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes.—" Passed 1st June, 1808.

This Act is certainly of considerable importance to the public, particularly as the assessed taxes are not merely consolidated by it, but in many instances increased: it is however too long for insertion here, and our readers will find an ample detail of its contents in the several Tax-Tables which are published.

The next Act which we have to notice, is one which was brought in by the law officers, and which met with considerable opposition from the members who generally oppose the minister, but there certainly was no novelty in the measure, notwithstanding what was urged against it; for in common law proceedings, there is a similar practice for the furtherance of justice between party and party, to let a plaintiff in to file a common appearance for a defendant according to the statute; and in the case of offences against the customs and excise. This precise regulation was some years since introduced without any objection: the Act is as follows:

"48 Geo. III. c. 58. An Act for amending the Law with regard to the Course of Proceeding on Indictments and Informations in the Court of King's Bench in certain Cases; for authorizing the Execution in Scotland of certain Warrants issued for Offences committed in England, and for requiring Officers, taking Bail in the King's Suit, to assign the Bail Bonds to the King,"—Passed 1st June, 1808.

"Whenever any person shall be charged with any offence, for which he may be prosecuted by indictment or information in the court of king's bench, not being treason or felony, and the same shall be made appear to any judge of the same court by affidavit, or by certificate of the indictment, or information being filed, it shall be lawful for such judge to issue his warrant, and cause the party to be apprehended, and bound in a recognizance with two sureties to appear and answer; and when they are detained for want of bail, the prosecutor may deliver them a copy of the indictment, or information, with notice to appear and plead, within eight days, which if they do not do, the prosecutor may enter an appearance for them, plead not guilty, and proceed to trial." § 1.

The next clause authorizes the execution in Scotland of warrants issued in England. § 2.

And the last authorizes the assignment to the prosecutor of bail bonds taken on arrests at the king's suit, on writs of *capias ad respondendum*. § 3.

"48 Geo. III. cap. 59," enable his Majesty to settle an annuity of 10,000l. on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel; passed June 1, 1808.

"48 Geo. III. cap. 60," enacts, that no person using the trade of tanning of leather, shall by himself, or by any other during the time that he shall use the said trade, carry on the trade of a shoemaker, currier, leather-cutter, or other artificer, exercising the cutting or work-

ing of leather upon pain of forfeiting every hide and skin by him wrought or tanned, during the time he shall use the trade of tanning, to be recovered by action, with full costs, half to the king and half to the informer. § 7.

"48 Geo. III. cap. 70," enacts, that from October 1, 1808, no British built vessel captured by the enemy, shall afterwards be registered as a British vessel, but though owned by British subjects, shall be deemed prize-built.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ALLCOTT William, Gosport, Southampton, haberdasher. (Compigne, Gosport, and Tarrant and Grey, Chancery lane

Andrews Garret, Mark lane, ship broker. (Healing, Lawrence lane, Cheapside

Ball William Corbin, Wolverhampton, baker. (Liddle, Wolverhampton, or Williams, Staple inn

Bell John, late of Southwood lane, Highgate, underwriter (but now a prisoner in his Majesty's prison of the Fleet). (Jackson, Garden court, Temple

Bell Robert, Newcastle upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Clennell, Staple's inn, London, and Saul, Carlisle

Best Benjamin, Great St. Helens, Bishopsgate street, Within, merchant tailor. (Wilce, Jun. Castle street, Falcon square

Birch John, and Robert Robinson, Broughton Lodge, Lancaster, cotton spinners. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Bloom Daniel, of Trowse Millgate, Norwich, merchant. (Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich

Bradbury William, Small Bridge, Saddlesworth, Lancaster, woollen clothier. (Shephard and Addington, Bedford row, and Milne, Rochdale

Buckwall John, Newcastle upon Tyne, Stafford, liquor merchant. (Hunt, Newcastle, and Whalley, Staple inn

Bullen Robert, Weymouth, butcher. (Bigg, Hatton garden, and Bayley, Weymouth

Calvert Thomas, Lancaster, grocer. (Hurd, Temple, and Clark, Lancaster

Cass John, Scarborough, Yorkshire, cabinet maker. (Bousfield, Bouverie street, London, or Woodall, Scarborough

Cawley Allen, Milton, Derby, grocer. (Huxley, Pump court, Temple, and Dutas, Stockport

Chandler Nathaniel, Fleet market, butcher. (Fletcher, Took's court, Curistor street

Cocking Richard, Golgate, Ellel, Lancaster, hatter. (Blakelock and Nicholson, Elm court, Temple, London, and Atkinson, Lancaster

Coghlan John, Liverpool, victualler. (Pennington, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row

Cotton Thomas, Grove, Hackney, insurance broker. (Bourdillon and Sheffield

Crofts Joseph, Great Trill, Axminster, Devon, horse dealer. (Stokes, Golden square

Danvers John, Woolwich, surgeon. (Lansdown, Inner Temple lane

Davey John, Curtain road, Shoreditch. (Bond, Leadenhall street

Davies Evan, Cloth fair, West Smithfield, woollen draper. (Pullen, Fore street, Cripplegate

Davis, Nathaniel Hilton Green, Paddington, dealer and chapman. (Keys, Somerset street, Aldgate

Davis Samuel, the younger, Ilford, Essex, shopkeeper. (Day and Hamerton, Fenchurch street

Delahoyde Charles, Esher, Surrey, and Haymarket, Middlesex, rectifying distiller. (Humphrie, Clement's inn

Dorey James, Hereford, wine merchant. (Chilton, Chancery lane, and Okey, Gloucester

Doyle Thomas, late of Threadneedle street, (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench) mariner. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Dryer Benjamin, Exeter, floor cloth manufacturer. (Mortimer, Exeter, or Williams and Darke, Bedford row, London

Elam John, Brighthelmstone, carpenter. (Evatt, Brighthelmstone, or Wilde, jun. Falcon square, London

Falconer John, Bernard street, Russel square. (Mayhew, Symond's inn

Francis Thomas, Goodman Francis, and Thomas Francis, the younger, Gun bridge, merchants. (Wood, Cambridge, and Goodwin, King's Lynn

Frankland Francis, Bow lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark

Fricker Robert, Portsea, builder. (Compigne, Gosport, or Tarrant and Grey, Chancery lane

Gate Joseph, Fleet street, pastry cook. (Matthews and Randall, Castle street, Holborn

Gatty Joseph, Oxford street, ironmonger. (Edison, Cooper's hall, Basinghall street

Gilbert William, Portsea, cabinet maker. (Sandys and Morton, Crane court, Fleet street, or Soaper, Portsea

Gill Blatherd, Manchester, draper. (Hewitt, Manchester, or Ellis, Chancery lane

Goodenough William, Hampstead road, coachmaker. (Henson Fleet street

Green Richard, Bishopsgate street, jeweller. (Spurr, Holborn court, Gray's inn

Green William, Kingsland road, dealer and chapman. (Haydon, Great Trinity lane

Grey Robert, Portsea, builder. (Naylor, Great New street, Long acre, and Glendening, Portsea

Gurney Charles, Liverpool, confectioner. (Griffith, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row

Hallett William, Hereford, cordwainer. (Chilton, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn and Ward, Gloucester

Ham William, and William Auff, Cow cross street, Middlesex, brass founders. (Elliton and Dawson, Lombard street

Harmer Samuel, Aldborough, Suffolk, innkeeper. (Debary and Derby, Tanfield court, Temple, and Bohun, Beccles

Harris Evan, Aberdare, Glamorgan, builder. (Hulme, Ironfwicke square

Harrison Luke, Wavertree, near Liverpool, joiner. (Forrest, Liverpool, or Windle, Bedford row, London

Henry Henry, Liverpool, tailor. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith, Liverpool

Hirst Joseph, Suffolk lane, Cannon street. (Sudlow, Monument yard

Hobson William, Stockport, Chester, grocer. (Edmonds, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn, and Saddeley, Stockport

Holehouse, Ann, Union street, Shadwell, sugar refiner. (Gatty and Haddan, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Hullah Robert Arnold, Moorfields, auctioneer. (Trickey, Fitz roy square

Jacob Samuel, Portsea, slopseller. (Isaacs, Minories

Joel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware. (Sparrow, Newcastle-under-Lyne, or Wilson, Temple

Jones Henry, Northwich, Cheshire, draper. (Ellis, Curistor street

Kerrison Thomas All day, Norwich, banker. (Simpson, Norwich, and Windus, Ion, and Holtaway, Chancery lane

King George, King's place, Newington, Surrey, builder. (Paddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn

Ledwell Richard, Cleveland street, New road, St. Pancras. (Freame, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields

Lee Thomas, Liverpool, innkeeper. (Dawson, Liverpool, and Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London

Levy Samuel, Little Tattersall row, Spitalfields, furniture broker. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate

Lomas John, the elder, John Lomas, the younger, and Joseph Holdworth Lomas, Leicester, woollen drapers. (Lawton, Leicester, and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Lovell James, Hounsditch, London, baker. (Parnther and Son, London street, Fenchurch street

Mainwaring William, Liverpool, tailor. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, or Smyth, Chancery lane

Mason Edward, Great Swan alley, Coleman street, carpenter. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

May James, Dedham, Essex, maltster. (Denton and Hurlock, Gray's inn

M'Clellan William, Preston, Lancashire, linen draper. (Blanchard and Carr, Preston, or Blakelock and Makinson, Temple

Meeker William Parsons, Basinghall street, merchant. (Wilson, Girdler's Hall, Basinghall street

Mulliner John, Birmingham, mealman. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Spurrier, Birmingham

Newcomb George, Bath, jeweller. (Hurst, Lad Lane, London

Orchard George, otherwise George Tryon Orchard, Copenhagen house, Islington, victualler. (Loxley, Cheapside

Parker George, Chenies street, Oxford road, British wine maker. (Druce, Billiter square

Parr Robert, Watling street, wholesale haberdasher. (Fisher, Bread street, Cheapside

Peacock Richard, Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, currier. (Vandercom and Comyn, Cannon street

Phillips John, Prince's street, Blackfriars, and of the Strand, Middlesex, dealer in glass and earthenware. (Henson, Dorset street, Salisbury square

Popplewell John, Hull, auctioneer. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Codd and Garland, Hull

Pugh William, Machynleth, Montgomeryshire, shopkeeper. (Orred, Liverpool, or Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, London

Raynell Henry, Bristol, linen draper. (James, Gray's inn square, and Morgan and Livett, Bristol

Ryley George, Salford, Lancaster, builder. (Redhead and Brother, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Salter Thomas, Trinity Square, Tower hill, broker. (Crowder, Lavie, and Garth, Frederick's place, Old Jewry

Sanders John, late of Canterbury, and now a prisoner in the Fleet, corn merchant. (Mayor, Brook street, Holborn

Sanders

Sanders Samuel, Abchurch lane, vintner. (Drake, Billiter square
Satterthwaite Thomas, Kendal, Westmorland, tanner (Richardson and Fell, Kendall, and Jackson, Garden court, Middle Temple
Secretan John James, Winchester street, insurance broker. (Pearce, Dunn, and Allen, Cheapside
Shee John, Bloomsbury square, wine and brandy merchant. (Hughes, Bearyard, Lincoln's inn fields
Shenton Thomas, Market Bosworth, Leicester, draper (Berridge Wood street, Cheapside, and Thorneley, Hinckley
Slintzenich Peter, Spring place, Kentish town, and New Bond street, printseller. (Finnis, Hart street, Bloomsbury
Stanham Richard, North Witham, Lincolnshire, beast jobber. (White, Grantham Witham, Lamb's Conduit street, or Taylor, Chancery lane
Stokes George, Sun street, plane maker. (Aubrey, Tooke's court, Cursitor street, and Pullen, Fore street
Stretton William, Northampton, Northamptonshire, butcher. (Sherard, Thrapston, or Dundee, Northampton, and Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's Inn
Swallow Richard, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, ironmaster. (Sykes and Knowles, Sheffield, or Rodgers, Sheffield
Thornber James, Colne, Lancashire, calico manufacturer. (Hardacre, Colne, or Laycock, Aldermanbury
Tongue Christopher, Runcorn, Cheshire, and Liverpool, ale and porter dealer. (Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, or Battye, Chancery lane
Ushaw William, Beverley, Yorkshire, corn merchant. (Duesbery, Beverley, or Lambert, Hatton Garden
Watkins James, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, draper. (James, Gray's inn, or Evans, Chepstow
White William of Blackfriars road, bell hand manufacturer. (Swain Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry
Whitehead Joseph, Manchester, cordwainer. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street
Wickstead Richard Carey street, London, scrivener. (Falcon, Elm court, Temple
Williams John, Aldersgate street, victualler. (Tempier, Bur street, East Smithfield
Williamson William, Gringley on the Hill, Nottinghamshire, corn factor. (Lowndes and Ambert, Red Lion square, or Cartwright, Bawtry, Yorkshire
Wilson James, and John Sallows, Oxford street, leather sellers. (Peacock, Lincoln's inn fields
Wilson Robert, Liverpool, carrier. (Alackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, and Bardswell and Stevenson, Liverpool.
Wood James, Lindfield, Sussex, victualler. (Evatt, Brightheimstone, or Wilde, jun. Falcon square, London

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abbott Robert, Thomas street, Horsleydown, spirit merchant, July 23
Abraham Samuel, Sandwich, linen draper, Aug. 2
Alkew James, and William Wright, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, brewhat. (Curtis, Aug. 2
Bat Thomas Marsden, Chester, draper, July 30
Bentson William and John, St. Mary at Hill, London, merchants, Aug. 9
Beck Anthony, Oxford street, tailor, July 23
Binden Henry, Thornbury, Gloucester, bacon factor, Aug 16
Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, tallow chandler, July 23
Bulgin William, Bristol, printer, October 25
Burroughs James, chinaman, Oxford street, August 2
Burby William, Stroud, hatter, August 2
Carruthers John, Bristol, grocer, July 23
Chambers William, Prince's street, Barbican, victualler, August 23
Clarke Robert Daniel, Wareham, Dorset, linen draper, August 15
Clemoe Richard, Falmouth, merchant, August 9
Cochran William, Liverpool, merchant, July 25
Cole Francis, North Tawton, Devon, serge maker, July 28
Colecom James, Bow street, bricklayer, July 22
Coles John, Hamburg, Oxford, mealman, August 13
Collins Letitia, Ann Jones, and Eliza Kearney, New Bond street, milliners. July 23
Colwill John, Newnham, Gloucester, wine merchant, August 20
Cowlishaw Charles, Ashborne, Derby, July 9
Cramer John, Royal Spa Gardens, Bermondsey, victualler, August 2
Croft Christopher, and John, Liverpool, curriers, August 10
Croft John, Liverpool, victualler, August 17
Cunningham John, Epsom, shopkeeper, July 16
Dickens Thomas, Gloucester street, Hoxton, baker, Aug. 2
Dixon John Wood, Crescent, Minories, ship and insurance broker, August 6
Dodgson George, Kendal, grocer, August 6
Dow James, Bush lane, London, merchant, July 19
Dowbiggen William, Lancaster, merchant, July 15
Eadon, otherwise Yeadon, George, Bermondsey street, leather dresser, July 23
Edwards Thomas, Puckfoot lane, Upper Thames street, cotton manufacturer, August 2
Ffoener Charles, Hull, woollen draper, July 26
Feather Henry, Manchester, tea dealer, August 2
Fisher John, Manchester, cotton spinner, July 12, 23
Fuller John Jamet, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper, August 8
Gear Samuel, Hull, cabinet maker, August 12
Gimber Giles, Sandwich, linen draper, July 13
Gosling David, Nottingham, victualler, July 14
Graff James, Tower Royal, merchant, August 9
Graff James, and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, August 9
Grayson William, Bristol, sugar refiner, July 13
Green Hugh, Hull, hax dresser, August 12
Green William, the younger, Maidstone, dealer and chapman, July 26
Green Valentine and Rupert, Percy street, Tottenham court road, engravers, August 2
Greenock Thomas, Drayton in Hales, Salop, mercer, July 26
Griffin John Yew, Northampton terrace, City road, stock broker, August 6
Grimes George, Great Warner street, Cold Bath fields, August 9
Ham in Richard, Tottenham court road, victualler, July 23
Hancock William, Sheffield, grocer, July 23
Hare Moses, Exeter, cabinet maker, July 21
Harrison George, Globe street, Wapping, carpenter, and James Gibson, the elder, deceased, August 2
Harrison Samuel, Manchester, and William Harrison, Sheffield, hatters, August 9
Hart William, and Samuel Turner, the younger, Lothbury, warehousemen, July 19
Hebert John and George, Grange road, Southwark, tanners, August 9
Henshaw William, St. Catherine's, near the Tower, coal merchant, July 23
Hepple John, Monkwearmouth, Durham, sail maker, August 2
Herbert Thomas, Barnard street, Russel square, merchant, August 9
Hetherington, John, Carlisle, inn keeper, August 5
Hill Stephen, Bishopsgate street, oil and colourman, July 16
Hill Isaac, Strand, hatter, August 2
Hodgson John, the younger, Coleman street, merchant, July 16
Horn William, and Richard Jackson, Redcrofs street, Southwark, rectifying distillers, July 16
Horn Nicholas, Martin's lane, merchant, August 16
Houghton William and John, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, August 9
Hudson James, Watling street, hatter, merchant, July 30
Jackson Richard, Redcrofs street, Southwark, rectifying distiller, July 26
Jackson John, Liverpool merchant, August 12
Jacob John, Stratford, Essex, miller, August 9
Johnston John, Holborn hill, linen draper, July 23
Jones James, Bishop's Stortford, Herts, shopkeeper, July 6
Jones Thomas, Gloucester, horse dealer, July 29
Kirkpatrick Thomas, Oxford road, silk mercer, Sept. 3
Lambert George, Holborn, victualler, July 16
Lewis Jacob and Silvester John, of Liverpool, and Maurice De Jongh, of Manchester, merchants, July 15
Lewis John, Old Jewry, warehouseman, July 30
Lloyd John, Woolwich, victualler, July 26
Longe John, London Wall, linen draper, July 16, Nov. 5
Marham William, Cottingham, York, merchant, July 19
Marsden William Manchester, merchant, June 28
Martinnant Peter, St. James's street, warehouseman, August 6
Mason Robert, late of Purleigh, Essex (but now of the King's bench), dealer in cattle, July 23
Matthias John, Brighthelmstone, slater, August 2
Mearsey Richard, Hull, patten maker, July 21
Merchold John, Granthara, mosley scrivener, August 8
Mitchum John, Strand, tobacconist, August 27
Mockett Thomas Deal, miller, July 13
Morley William, Drury lane, warehouseman, July 2
Newberry Edward, Old Broad street, builder, August 23, 23
Pearson John, Maryport, Cumberland, mariner, July 20
Poole Robert, Ratcliffe highway, linen draper, July 26, November 15
Poole Thomas Edward, Drayton in Hales, Salop, currier, July 25
Potter Christopher, Parliament street, right maker, October 20
Potts George, Newcastle upon-Tyne, linen draper, Aug. 2
Prior Joseph, Prince's street, spitalfields, dryfalter July 16
Randall William, Pope's head alley, broker, July 22
Readhead Daniel, St. Margaret's hill, Southwark, tin plate worker, July 23
Reid James, broad street, underwriter, August 20
Rigby John, Wigan, Lancaster, currier, August 8
Roberts Samuel, Glaucester, brush maker, July 29
Roberts William, Hatton, linen draper, July 20
Roper Thomas, Islington, rope maker, August 2
Rowe Mark, Truro, shopkeeper, July 21
Rowton Zaccheus, Northampton, factor, July 13
Roxburgh James, Winchester street, insurance broker, August 9
Sawyer John, Leeds, merchant, August 10
Sayer John, Paternoster row, lace merchant, July 27
Senior John, Broad court, Drury lane, mangy scrivener, December 17
Simpson Thomas, and Nottingham Simpson, Northallerton, York, merchants, July 13
Smith William, Cheapside, warehouseman, August 27
Spicer Howard, Walden, Essex, maltster and draper, July 26, August 6
Spittle John, Darlaston, Stafford, victualler, July 30
Storey Thomas, Newgate street, wholesale linen draper, August 9
Stuart Thomas, Bermondsey street, hat manufacturer, July 24
Tetley Joshua, Leeds, brandy merchant, and John Hucks, July 22
Tomlinson Richard, Leek, Stafford, linen draper, August 2
Towers Thomas, Blackburn, Lancashire, ironmonger, July 19
Tremlett Thomas, Exeter, and John Hall, Alphington, Devon, merchants, July 31
Wilcock Robert, Irlam, Lancashire, cotton spinner, July 28
Willmott James Sebastian, Stamford, Lincoln, linen draper, July 25
Wood John, Manchester, cotton spinner, July 16
Wrigley James, Pitt street, Blackfriars' road, hat manufacturer, July 19 -

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June, to the 20th of July.

FEBRIS	12
Catarrhus	5
Phthysis	2
Opthalmia	6
Dyspepsia	7
Hypochondriasis	3
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorrhœa	2
Epilepsia	2
Diarrhœa et Cholera	4
Morbi Infantiles	3
Morbi Cutanei	1

The extreme intensity of the recent heat, has of course produced a general disposition toward disease, and in a great number of instances its actual formation. Febrile complaints have been the most prevalent. In a greater or minor degree, there are few persons that from the beginning of their lives have been free from affections of this character. With many, existence from its first commencement is a protracted fever. Where the blood in its circuit through the system, although it flow in its ordinary channel, preserves not the usual and healthy pace of nature; where the arteries contract and relax either with a capricious irregularity, or akind of irascible rapidity; where the temperature of the body, although not vulgarly regarded as morbid, stands in fact above or below the wholesome point of the thermometer; and in alliance with these indications of distemper, there is generally observed an imperfect capacity for, or an indisposition toward, mental or corporeal exertion: this *je ne sais quoi* feeling of uncomfortableness, the *being out of sorts* without being decidedly ill, this intermediate and equivocal anomalous or anonymous state, which involves all the disasters laying claim to the denomination of disease, is a subject of particular compassion and of professional care. Few require so much delicacy of attention as those who receive none from an idea of their not needing any. What are deemed nervous complaints, are in fact not only the most real, but the most deeply rooted in the constitution. Nothing can be more unphilosophical or inhuman, than an attempt to ridicule a patient out of any modification of hypochondriasis. It would not be more absurd to think of dissipating a dropsy of the abdomen, than a distemper of the mind, by sarcasm or levity. Hypochondriasis, of all complaints, is particularly deserving of a philanthropic tenderness. The nerves are the chords of feeling, and should not be touched with a rude or boisterous hand. Wine, of all things, ought to be avoided by the nervous. The strongest liquors are the most weakening: in proportion to the strength which the draught possesses, is that which it deducts from the person who drinks it. A sudden blaze is inevitably succeeded by chronic darkness.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, July 26. 1808.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

AUSTRIA.

THE measures now in execution in the Austrian dominions are two-fold; one for organizing a national *levee en masse* by calling out the entire male population of the country capable of bearing arms; and the other for establishing, by ballot, an army of reserve of fifty two battalions, or 59,800 men, to be exercised at given periods, and to recruit the regiments of the line. These arrangements were executed with such promptitude, that the contribution of Vienna to the army of reserve, amounting to 750 men, was raised in a week.—The following Proclamation was at the same time issued on the subject:

"We, Francis I. by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Gallicia, and Lodomeria, &c. &c. Archduke of Austria, &c. &c.

"We have disclosed to our beloved subjects, in our Letters Patent, of the 12th ult. our designs attending the organization of the reserves, namely, the defence of the Monarchy, which is to be founded on such means as to afford us the possibility of facilitating the finances of State by a reduction of the regular army.

"In this design we have found it good to organize a national *levy en masse*, tending to defend the country.

"We

"We do, for this end, choose a period when we are in friendly relation with all the Powers of the Continent—for only then, if such measures are ripely adopted, and cemented by time, can success be expected from them, in case they should become needful.

"To execute these measures, we have appointed Plenipotentiaries, whose knowledge, zeal, and attachment to our Person and the State, have been repeatedly tried.—They have received definitive instruction as to the manner and time of execution, and will take the other requisite measures accordingly.

"We expect our beloved subjects, who have always shewn, in a most laudable manner, their unshaken devotion and fidelity towards us, will acknowledge in that regulation the full measure of our paternal designs, and assist to carry them into effect with all their might, as a measure inseparable from their welfare. The activity and prudence displayed in this business shall obtain our special approbation, and recommend those who shall laudably distinguish themselves in this particular.

"Given in our capital and place of residence, Vienna, June 9th, in the year 1808, and of our reign, the eighth year.

"FRANCIS."

ROME.

Answer of his Eminence Cardinal GABRIELLI, *First Secretary of State to the* POPE, *to the Note of his Excellency* M. CHAMPAGNY, *from the Emperor of France, dated April* 19.

"After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other Powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprara, by note of the 3d current, the dispatch of the Cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above minister.

"The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency his Holiness's sentiments on its contents; beginning with that which forms the cardinal point among all the others. His Holiness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained, of the offensive and defensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions, in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would from the first have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities; but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty, and his conscience: both have prevented him from agreeing to the federation, and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which differs but in name; its nature, however, does not except any Prince, to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

"His Holiness feels, moreover, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to Cardinal de Bayan, the federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, pointing out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no government, no nation, from the contingency of becoming one. If, then, his Holiness declined, from conscientious motives, to be a party to that federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression. Then would be seen the Minister of the God of Peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common father in arms against his children, and the Head of the Church exposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connection with the Catholics of those Powers against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostilely. How then can his Holiness shake off his power and natural character, and sacrifice, as must be the consequence, the interest of religion?

"His Holiness, unlike other Princes, is invested with a two-fold character, namely, of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated evidence that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagement which would lead to results militating against the first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the head, the Propagator, and the Avenger. His Holiness, therefore cannot enter into any offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers upon which his Majesty may think proper to make war, since the Italian States, now dependent upon his Majesty, can never avoid taking part in such wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of this league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment, and against any Catholic Prince; thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther, it must be waged against all those powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon whatever grounds, be the enemies of any Italian Prince.

"Thus is the Head of the Church, accustomed as he is to rule his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of warfare, offensive against hostile powers, and defensive of the others. This engagement is too repugnant to the sacred duties of his Holiness, and too injurious to the interests of religion, to be entered into by the Head of that religion. His Holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth to enter the league—he would

would announce, by such a resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any peace with the Emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed, that his Holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the threatened loss of his temporal dominions.

"Heaven is witness of the purity of his Holiness's intentions, and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived so extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to compromise, and to be in peace with his Majesty, he manifested, in his note of the 28th of January last, his compliance, as far as it was possible to comply—his Majesty, however, does not practise all those condescensions which he might practise towards the Holy See; he persists inflexibly in demanding what his Holiness neither can nor will accede to, namely, in binding him to a war, and to a perpetual and aggressive war, under the pretence of securing his tranquillity. What can Italy have to fear if his Holiness should not enter into the proposed league.

"Surrounded as the Papal dominions are by those of his Majesty, no rational fear could be entertained but of the ports; yet his Holiness having offered to shut them during the present war against the enemies of France, and to guard the coast, he thus proposed to contribute, as far as was in his power, without betraying his sacred duties, to the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, in spite of all this, his Majesty shall take possession, as he has threatened, of the Papal dominions, respected by all, even the most powerful monarchy, during a space of ten centuries and upwards, and shall overturn the government, his Holiness will be unable to prevent the spoliation, and can only, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the evil which his Majesty will commit in the sight of God; trusting in whose protection, his Holiness will remain in perfect tranquillity, enjoying the consciousness of not having brought on this disaster by imprudence or by obstinacy, but to preserve the independence of that Sovereignty which he ought to transmit uninjured to his successors, as he received it: and to maintain, in its integrity, that conduct which may secure the universal concurrence of all Princes, so necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his Holiness will receive consolation from the words of his Divine Master, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake."

"With respect to the articles relating to the dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, in the complaints alleged, had no need of examining the principle of their allegiance. Presuming on that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every man, to live under that sky which is most congenial to him; presuming on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years, his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot avail against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals of the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the purple, and their eminent office of Councillors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

"With regard to the cessation of the functions of the Legate, and to his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motive assigned in M. Champagny's note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recal his Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to concert the desired reparation of so many religious innovations—after having endured, for such a length of time, with unsubdued patience, and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults—after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the French—after having peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment, and seeing these insults, these contempts, these violations, increase with every hour, his Holiness found it necessary, though with the deepest regret, to determine on the recal of his Legate, in order to overthrow, at least in the face of the world, the false and scandalous opinion, that whatever might occur, even the most flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

"In this very recal, the precise period of which could not have been anticipated by his Holiness, he professed, along with those constant affectionate regards which he entertained for his Majesty, that could he but consent to the demand of the evacuation of Rome, and be satisfied with those concessions which are compatible with the duties of his Holiness, the Legate might continue in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his functions. But his Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of receding a single step, preferred the discontinuance of the Legation, and the departure of the Pontifical Representative.

"It is not, therefore, his Holiness, who by this hypothetical recal of his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor—it is the Emperor who chuses to declare war against his Holiness—and, not content with declaring it against his temporal Sovereignty, he threatens to raise in his Spiritual, a wall of division between the Catholics of France and the Sovereign Pontiff, in the assurance, according to M. Champagny's note, that the Cardinal Legate having given up his functions, the Gallican Church resumes its doctrine in all its integrity.

"His Holiness has too good an opinion of the illustrious Clergy of France to doubt that the Gallican Church, however jealous of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the chair of St. Peter, that it will maintain itself unshaken

ſhaken in its true principles, without aſſerting rights which it does not and cannot poſſeſs; nor become ſchiſmatic, by ſeparating itſelf from the Catholic Unity.

"It is not then—the repetition is important—it is not his Holineſs who ſeeks the rupture. A pacific Prince, notwithſtanding he was obliged to witneſs the ſpoliation, in defiance of all right, of his ſtates of Benevento and Ponte Corvo—notwithſtanding his enormous expenſe in maintaining French troops—notwithſtanding the uſurpation of his capital, the uſurpation of almoſt all his ſovereign rights—notwithſtanding the violent diſmiſſal of ſo many ſpiritual perſons, compoſing this Holy Senate—and notwithſtanding all the other acts, by which his dignity has been degraded, all that his Holineſs did, was to command his people, when the French army entered Rome, to ſhew it reſpect—all that his Holineſs did was to receive it in the moſt hoſpitable manner, and implore of his Majeſty, in the mean time, relief from ſo many aggravated evils—and all that his Holineſs now does in this extremity, is, to mourn between the veſtibule and the altar, invoking the pity of Heaven upon his people, and that by a return to better counſels, the moſt potent Emperor Napoleon will not ſuffer the inheritance of the Roman See, given by Providence to the Head of the Catholic Church in full enjoyment, to be loſt and rooted out.

"Thus has his Holineſs made war! Thus has he conducted himſelf to the preſent hour towards his Majeſty, however diſtreſſing the reſult. Still his Holineſs will cheriſh the hope that his Majeſty, rejecting the counſels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourſe to every art to change his diſpoſition, will revert to their former friendly correſpondence, and be ſatisfied with the conceſſions made in the note of the 28th of January. If, by the hidden purpoſes of the Moſt High, this ſhould not take place, and his Majeſty, regardleſs of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of juſtice, ſhould put his threats in execution, and take poſſeſſion of the ſtates of the Church by right of conqueſt, overturning the Government in conſequence, his Holineſs will be unable to remedy ſuch fatal occurrences; but he ſolemnly declares, that the firſt will not be a conqueſt, as his Holineſs is in peace with all the world, but will be an uſurpation more violent than hiſtory can furniſh; and the ſecond will not be the reſult of conqueſt, but that of uſurpation. He declares, at the ſame time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful viſitation of God, from whom all Sovereignty is derived, and eſpecially that given to the Head of the Church.

"Bowing in that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holineſs will find conſolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer willed theſe things, and that all concurs to accompliſh his purpoſes when his appointed time arrives.

"This is the answer which the undersigned is commanded by his Holineſs to give to the note of M. Champagny, and to communicate to your Excellency.

"Cardinal GABRIELLI."

The Pope continued at Rome early in the last month, when he was occupied in the beautification of three female Saints, but the French have usurped the Government.

SPAIN.

We noticed in our last Number the advices which had been received from Spain of a general Insurrection in that country against the usurpation and tyranny of France. Those advices have since been fully confirmed, and Spain has exhibited one of the most honourable positions recorded in history. Its whole population has risen in support of its independence, and of Ferdinand the Seventh, son of Charles the Fourth. Proclamations have been published in every province, but the following is a specimen of the whole, and it eloquently describes the merits of the Spanish cause:

Proclamation of Leon.

"SPANIARDS,—To the excess of your fidelity you have been sacrificed. It is not necessary to remind you of the blunders, and perfidy of your government. During twenty long years, you have suffered in silence, while in open day the august palace of your sovereigns has been outraged, your grandeur has been degraded, your nobility has been prostituted; every man of character and merit has been proscribed, and the dignities and employments of this extensive monarchy have been bestowed upon contemptible flatterers. All this has been done in the sacred name of majesty; and you, loyal even to weakness and crime, have suffered and groaned, without uttering your complaints.

"The detested instrument of these calamities, who, by intrigue, has just escaped the national vengeance, was selected by the most treacherous of all usurpers, to accomplish his vain project of universal conquest. His artifice foresaw, that although his dominions extended from the base of the Pyrenean mountains, to the remote shores of the Vistula, yet that the Spanish empire, wisely governed, might, at some future day, oppose his designs, and give assistance to nations oppressed by his tyranny. Under this apprehension, he entertained the plan of dexterously seizing on this entire peninsula, and with that view, he availed himself of the assistance of the most odious, the most ungrateful, and the most ferocious of human beings; he resorted to Manuel Godoy, the opprobrium of our species, who is now in France, insulting his country and his king. A sovereignty was proposed to him, under the base condition that he should bargain away his prince, and his nation; and he had already commenced the execution of the contract. He had persuaded the Regent

of Portugal, with his august relation of the House of Bourbon, to emigrate to distant realms; and he had prepared a similar exile for the kings and princes of Spain; but the glorious conflict at Aranjuez disappointed the schemes of the parricide.

"Until that time, the insidious project of the emperor of the French had not been discovered; but his subsequent conduct has opened our eyes. When the farce in Portugal was concluded, he still continued to pour his legions into the heart of our country. He pretended that these troops, in conjunction with his foreign mercenaries, were to be employed in an expedition on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. This deception could no longer serve his purpose: at last, the veil was torn asunder; he boldly spake his meaning; dared to propose to our Sovereign to abdicate his kingdom, when he was placed at the mercy of his enemy; tricked and deluded with the most solemn assurances of happiness, and of the strictest alliance between the two nations. He invited to his presence the whole of our royal family, our counsellors of state, grandees, and military authorities, under the pretext of some change or arrangement of our public institutions, when his sole object was to destroy our dynasty, and to proscribe, for ever, the illustrious House of Bourbon from the succession. Such is the language of the proclamations distributed to mislead the country; such is the sentiment expressed in the anonymous precepts to our magistrates. He has told you all this without contradiction; he has said, that your beloved Ferdinand, with his august brothers, have renounced the throne of their fathers; that they have appointed, as viceroy, Murat, the infamous outlaw of Madrid; that their royal parent surrendered in favour of Bonaparte, the nomination of your future sovereign; and presently he will tell you, that the sad relics of the family of Bourbon are prisoners in Vincennes, or some other prison of France.

"This, Spaniards, is your situation. Your king is arrested, your princes are exiled, and the key of the kingdom is in the hands of the enemy. By his minions your capital is occupied, and your brave veterans, without arms, without money, without aid, and without hope, are removed to the distance of 300 leagues from their countrymen. Shall we submit to this cruel separation? No, Spaniards, let us rather die than leave our sovereign in the hands of this perfidious tyrant; let us rather perish than permit these Vandals to lord it in our dwellings; to trample on our holy religion; and to abrogate the fundamental laws of the state.

"But, Spaniards, we shall not be sacrificed—because a great and united people is invincible: a people fighting for the state, for the supreme head of the government, for their altars, for their hearths, for their children, for their wives, and for their institutions, rendered sacred by time, can never be conquered. What! Do you wish that the code of Napoleon should be imposed upon you—a military, sanguinary code, calculated to render war eternal, of which conscription is the soul, and revolution the essence? Do you not perceive that these armies, denominated French, have their ranks supplied with Poles, Hanoverians, Bavarians, Prussians, Russians, Swiss, Italians, and even Mamelukes? Does not this disclose to you the projected destination of the youth of your country? Are you desirous that your sons, the support and consolation of their families, should be sent to your veterans, and be artfully banished from their country, to render you defenceless, and to wage war in Sweden and Denmark? Do you wish that they should be transported to the torrid clime of Hindostan, under the idle pretext of ruining the British factories? Do you not discern that the Portuguese are groaning under these oppressions—that they are deserting from the standard of usurpation, because they are transported to France?

"To arms, Spaniards; let us not submit to this state of infamy; let us intercept the communication of these outlaws with their companions; let them not return to their own country; let us withhold from them the means of subsistence; let us open our ports to the English people, and then we shall have arms, auxiliaries, intercourse with our brethren in America, and friends to supply the demands of this holy war.

"Do you believe that the nations of Europe will look with indifference at the perfidy of our enemy? Will they, without indignation, see our innocent princes made prisoners in the environs of Paris? Neither the Italians, nor even the French, are careless spectators of these atrocities. Witness the mutilated statues of Versailles, the relics of Italy, and the incessant desertions of the French army in Spain. Be persuaded that the Tyrant of Europe is not so safely reposing on his throne as his vanity imagines. Rise as an armed nation, and you are invincible; display the energies of your native courage, and the multitudes that are oppressed will become your allies. Above all, implore the assistance of heaven and of St. James, the sacred guardian of the Spanish people. Swear at the feet of St. Ferdinand that you will have none for your king but him whom you have proclaimed, Ferdinand the Seventh, who bears the hallowed name of his canonized protector!"

The English fleet which blockaded Cadiz has disembarked from 4000 to 5000 men, to co-operate with the Spaniards in Ayamonte; every moment prisoners are arriving from Cordova and Portugal, and it is expected that the whole of the French army will be obliged to surrender themselves

themselves prisoners, they being, according to the official accounts, completely surrounded by the Spaniards. Castanos commands in chief, and Lieutenant-General Reading, of the Swiss Guards, is second in command.

The insurrection against the French goes on successfully. The French armies are completely insulated, and cut off from all communication with each other. All their couriers have been intercepted by the peasantry, and their dispatches taken, which give the most melancholy accounts of their situation.

Particulars of the action between the French Squadron in Cadiz Harbour, and the Batteries at Cadiz.

At a quarter past three in the evening of the 9th of June, the batteries of the Charnell del Trocadero opened upon the French squadron, consisting of five ships of the line and one frigate; those of the arsenal, of the Caracco, of the store-houses and magazines, situated at the Point of the Cartuo, followed immediately, and were supported by the flotilla stationed in the said arsenal, and by that on the Cadiz station, which anchored opposite Fort Leives, while the French ships themselves lay in the Canal of the arsenal, in such a position, that they were out of reach of the cannon of the castles, as well as of our own squadron. The French ship of the line *Algesiras*, finding herself greatly annoyed by the mortar battery of the Cantero, directed the whole of her fire against it, and succeeded in dismounting its ordnance, but without killing any of the men.

A gun-boat was sunk, but no lives were lost, as during the whole of the engagement we had but three or four killed, and as many wounded. With respect to the enemy, we are unacquainted with the extent of their loss. Their ships have suffered in their hulls, but not in their masts, the *Algesiras* alone having lost her foretop mast and cross yard. A few shot from the enemy's frigate fell in the arsenal, one of which killed one of the slaves; three reached the stores, but did no harm, the magazines which were empty, and various other places. One of the enemy's gun-boats blew up, and three boats were lowered from the stern of one of their line of battle ships, but whether with people in them is not known. The firing on both sides ceased at eight o'clock, and during the remainder of the night our batteries continued to throw a few shells, and the French did the same, so that it did not appear to be an action, but rather minute guns fired upon the death of a general officer, until nine this morning, when the engagement was renewed, with greater activity on both sides, till three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the *Hero*, Rosilly's flag-ship, hoisted a Spanish flag on the fore, and the whole squadron afterwards surrendered.

PORTUGAL.

"In the name of the Prince Regent of Portugal, the Junta of the Supreme Government of the city of Oporto makes known unto all the subjects of the said Prince, that the French Government is entirely abolished and exterminated from this country, and that the Royal Authority of our legitimate Sovereign is restored, which will be exercised fully and independently by the above-mentioned Junta, until the Government established in this kingdom by his Royal Highness shall be restored: in consequence of which the said Junta order, that his said Royal Highness shall be proclaimed, and his Royal arms displayed and respected as they always have been, and shall be; and that all constituted authorities shall act in conformity thereto, publishing all their orders in the name of his said Royal Highness.

"The BISHOP, President and Governor."

Proclamation.

"PORTUGUESE!—By Heaven, and by Jesus Christ! You have a Governor who loves you, who is anxious for your happiness, and who will exert himself to obtain it. What avail your turbulence, your excesses, your want of that order and subordination to which he would conduct you, anxious to preserve your lives? What opportunities have you not lost, of which you ought to have availed yourselves against the enemy, since you have neglected your own resources! What signals do you not exhibit to the enemy, that he may entrap and surprise you!—Portuguese! Listen to one who loves you. The French intend to strike a blow, fatal to you, and you are lost if you are guilty of insubordination, or disregard the Councils of your Governor. Your firing, your beat of drum, your bells, give to your enemies the knowledge of where you are, where your force, and where your weakness. From your enemy conceal your power, that you may strike the blow with the more success; and that you may encounter him when he least expects your approach. By these means you may conquer him. Subject yourselves to your superiors in all and through all, if you are desirous of victory; otherwise, be assured you will meet only disgrace. From necessity, after this manner, the mighty bull yields to vigilance, dexterity, and the little cloak. By whatever is sacred in Heaven or in earth, by the sacred name of Jesus Christ, the Governor implores you, that you maintain subjection to your chiefs conforming to the regulations of your respective companies. If you are ordered to a post, there you ought to remain until the moment of combat and glory shall arrive. To you who are in the van we first commit our cause, and by valour diminish the number of our enemies. You who are next in order, when your turn comes, fulfil your duty by dealing destruction around you: and you who form the rear guard, destroy the rest. Your energy must be guided by intelligence; you must be conducted by wisdom, in order to be conquerors.

"Long live the Prince Regent; long live Portugal; long live the Portuguese!

"The BISHOP, Governor and President."

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE following is a statement of the quantity of porter and table beer, brewed by the twelve principal houses in each line, between the 5th of July, 1807, and the 5th of July, 1808.

PORTER.	Barrels.
Meux and Co.	199,169
Barclay and Perkins	184,196
Brown and Parry	151,647
Hanbury and Co.	117,374
Whitbread and Co.	111,185
Combe and Co.	70,561
Goodwyn and Co.	70,252
F. Calvert and Co.	68,924
Elliott and Co.	48,669
Biley and Co.	34,050
P. Calvert and Co.	34,002
Taylor and Co.	32,600

TABLE BEER.	Barrels.		Barrels.
Kirkman	20,550	Hale	13,[illegible]
Charrington	20,252	Cape	10,576
Edmonds	18,150	Stretton	10,343
[illegible]	16,[illegible]	[illegible]	10,0[illegible]
Poulgrave	14,[illegible]	[illegible]	9,7[illegible]
Satchell	11,503	Eves	8,103

MARRIED.

At St. James's, Lord Arthur Somerset, brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to the Hon. Miss Boscawen, sister of Viscount Falmouth.

At the Tower chapel, the Rev. T. C. Wilkinson, rector of All Saints, Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Miss Eliza Porrett, second daughter of Robert P. esq. of the ordnance office.

At Camberwell, Mr. R. Reid, surgeon, Mile-end-road, to Miss Owen, daughter of George O. esq. of Camberwell Terrace.

The Rev. Frodsham Hodson, fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, to Miss Dawson, eldest daughter of John D. esq. of Mossley-hill, near Liverpool.

At Lambeth, Alexander Jekyl Chalmers, esq. of Chelsea, to Miss Richards, of Brixton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Holse, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward H. bart. of Breamore-house, Hants, to Miss Maria Buller, second daughter of the late John B. of Morval, in the county of Cornwall, esq.

At St. Pancras, Captain Pitchardson, of the 5th garrison battalion, to Miss Dent, niece of James Moore, esq. of Percy-street.—T. Swale, esq. of Barton Lodge, Suffolk, to Mrs. Sharpe, relict of Geo. L. esq. of the Views, Huntingdon.

At St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, John Gidon, esq. to Miss Constable, of Charles street, Covent-garden.

At St. James's, Richard Taylor, esq. of Hawland-street, to Miss Emma Wallace, youngest daughter of John W. esq. of Golden-square.—Brigadier general the Hon. Robert Meade, to Miss Dalling, daughter of the late Lieutenant general Sir John D. bart.

At Battersea, Thomas Poynder, jun. esq. of Clapham-common, to Sarah, second daughter of A. Cooper, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

Daniel Davis, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Mrs. Gunn, of the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden.

John Bache, esq. of Wyken, Shropshire, to Miss Ann Haslewood, of Bridgnorth.

At Bethnal-green, Benjamin Parkhurst, esq. to Miss Dixon, both of Ipswich.

At Mary-le-bonne, George Sparkes, esq. of Baldwin's Park, Kent, to Miss Wiple, late of Winnington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Daniel Robertson, esq. of Old Bond-street, to Miss Amelia Helen Clarke, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C.

At St. Botolph's, James Spry, esq. of Bath, to Miss Biggs, of Hampstead.

The Rev. H. Nicholson, head master of Aspley School, to Miss Marianne Peake, third daughter of Mr. F. of Northampton.

At Mary-le-bonne, Lieut. colonel Hanmer, eldest son of Sir T. Hanmer, bart. to Arabella Charlotte Dyot Bucknall, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Skipp Dyot, Esq.

Dr. Henry Fraser, to Charlotte, third daughter of Samuel Welles, esq. Castle-hill, Wycombe, Bucks.

DIED.

At Camberwell, the Lady of Thomas Plummer, esq.

At Southwood, Highgate, Mrs. *Longman*, widow of Thomas L. esq. of Hampstead, 68.

In John-street, Bedford row, Ensign *George Strange Mant*, only son of the late Capt. M. of the 70th regiment of foot.

At Sunbury, Sir *John Legard*, bart. of Ganton, Yorkshire, 50. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, now Sir Thomas L.

At Laytonstone, *R. Franklin*, esq.

At Brighton, the Right Hon. Henrietta *Laura Pulteney*, Countess of Bath, Viscountess Pulteney, and Baroness of Haydon, in her own right. Her Ladyship was married in 1794, to Sir James Murray, now Sir James Pulteney, by whom she had no issue. She has left to Sir James Pulteney the income, for his life, of all her personal property, amounting to near six hundred thousand pounds. After his decease this immense property is bequeathed to her cousin, who was the wife of the Rev. Mr. Markham, son to the late Archbishop of York. That lady, the daughter of Sir Richard Sutton, was divorced some years ago from her husband, and has lived, during several years, principally under Lady Bath's protection. The fortune is to descend to her children by Mr. Markham. Sir John Johnston, the Earl of Darlington, and Sir Richard Sutton, all inherit very considerable estates. Her Ladyship's remains were interred in the west cloisters of Westminster Abbey,

Abbey, close to those of her father, the late Sir William Pulteney.

In Portman-square, the Dowager Lady *Middleton*, 75.

As he was returning to town in a coach, Mr. *Mountain*, proprietor of the Saracen's-head, Snow hill.

Joseph Skerer, esq. patent-searcher of the port of Southampton, which place becomes extinct by Mr. Burke's Reform Act.

At Highgate, *D. Duvelus*, esq. 83. He had resided there upwards of forty years, and was one of the oldest merchants on the Royal Exchange.

In Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury square, *William Provis*, esq. of Shepton Mallet, and of the Crescent, Bath.

Aged 23, *Thomas Calvert*, jun. esq. While dancing a reel, at a splendid rout given by Lady Campbell in Wimpole street, he burst a blood-vessel and instantly expired.

At the Tavistock Hotel, Covent-garden, *M. J. Lewy*, esq late of Wimbledon, 75.

In Cleveland-street, *James Tunnin*, esq. late of Montego Bay, Jamaica.

At Lambeth, Mrs. *Collings*, wife of S. C. esq.

At Kentish town, *J. B. Hooper*, esq. 29.

At Pentonville, Mr. *G. Rutherford*, one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary, Greenwich.

In South-Audley street, Mrs. *Chevalier*, wife of T. C. esq

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *Oliver Wilson*, esq. stock-broker.

In Church-row, Fenchurch-street, *C. Molier*, esq.

At Hampstead, Mrs. *Gregory*, widow of T. G. esq. late principal of Clifford's-inn, 74.

Aged 73, the Rev. Dr. *Samuel Kettilby*, vicar of St. Bartholomew's the Less, and rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire.

At Hillingdon-heath, near Uxbridge, *John Howard*, esq. many years eminently distinguished for his talents as a surgeon, but whose state of health had for some time obliged him to retire from business.

In Percy-street, Rathbone place, *Francis Morland*, esq. a magistrate for the county of Hertford.

At Chiswick, the Rev. *J. Trebeck*, vicar of Chiswick, rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, and one of the chaplains to his majesty, 80.

At Bermondsey, *James Bridges*, esq.

In Bedford row, Mrs. *Garrow*, wife of Wm. G. esq.

At Greenwich, Lieut. general *William Dentzwick*, of the royal artillery.—Mrs. *Reid*, wife of Captain John R. of the artillery.

In Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, in his 74th year, of an apoplectic fit, *Thomas Coles*, esq. one of the pages of his Majesty's bed chamber, and thirty-three years steward to the late John duke of Roxburgh.

At Hampstead, Mrs. *Sotheby*, wife of Mr. Samuel S. bookseller, of the Strand.

At Albany house, Piccadilly, Captain *John Croft*, R. N. son of Thomas C. esq of Marwell lodge, near Winchester.

In Charles street, Berkeley-square, Lady *Anne Wombwell*, wife of Sir George W. and second daughter of the late Earl of Fauconberg.

In Mark-lane, Mr. *R. Jones*, brandy merchant, a well-known eccentric character on the Custom house quays. He has died worth half a million, which he has bequeathed to a number of poor relatives.

In Newman-street, Mrs. *Goulding*, wife of Patrick G. esq. secretary to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick.

At Clapton, Mrs. *Susannah Graham*, late of Liskeard, Cornwall.

In Hornsey lane, Highgate, *Richard Tibbits*, esq. banker, 74.—*George Idle*, esq.

In Lincoln's inn fields, Lady *Eden*, wife of Sir Frederic E. bart. She had lain in but a week, when she caught the scarlet fever from one of her sons who had come home ill from boarding school, and in a few days the disease proved fatal.

In Dean-street, South Audley-street, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, bart.

In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. *Philadelphia Gore*.

At his house, on Snow-hill, universally esteemed and lamented, Mr. *John Browne*, apothecary and chemist, twenty-five years clerk of the Law List, Browne's Master Key, and other masonic works, &c. and many years a trustee and director of the British Assurance Society.

Aged 58, Mr. *Charles Henry Wilson*, late of the Middle Temple. He was a native of the north of Ireland, and came to the metropolis about twenty years ago. He was for a considerable time editor of the Gazetteer, and there are few daily or periodical publications of any standing which have not been occasionally indebted to his contributions. He was the author of the "Wandering Islander," "Polyanthea," "Brookeana," "Beauties of Burke," and many other original productions, compilations and translations, to none of which would he ever suffer his name to be prefixed. He was profoundly versed in the antiquities and literature of the Gothic, Scandinavian, and Celtic nations. With an inexhaustible fund of learning, he was "a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy." His wit and humour were truly original. The factitious jester, the Joe Miller wit, in vain attempted to enter the lists with him; he was speedily distanced by a simile or expression of his rival, so ludicrously apposite to the subject, as never to fail to "set the table in a roar." Born to no fortune, he ran his career, without doing more than to provide for the day which was passing over his head; a fate not uncommon to men entering the world under similar circumstances, and possessing similar endowments, joined to a strong relish for social pleasures. The intervals of leisure which he could snatch from the society of his friends,

or the labour necessary to his subsistence, were generally devoted to those abstruse speculations which seldom turn to a pecuniary account. The result in this respect strongly exemplified the truth of Milton's observation:

That, not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom.

At his house in High street, Mary-le-bone, in his 71st year, *Alexander Dalrymple*, esq. who, by his assiduity, and the incessant labour of half a century, had acquired the well-earned reputation of undisputed pre-eminence in the important science of hydrography. This gentleman was born on the 24th of July, 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the seat of his father, Sir James D. bart of Hailes. His mother was Lady Christian, daughter of the Earl of Haddington, and Alexander was the seventh son, out of sixteen children, whom she brought her husband. He received his education at the school of Mr. David Young, of Haddington; but as he left it before he was fourteen, and never was at the university, his scholastic attainments were very limited. Sir James Dalrymple died in 1760; and General St. Clair, who had married his sister, through his intimacy with Alderman Baker, then chairman of the East-India Company, procured his young relative the appointment of a writer in the Company's service. In November, 1752, he was placed on the Warren establishment, and about the middle of the following month embarked at Gravesend, on board the Suffolk Indiaman, commanded by Captain Wilson, for the place of his destination. On his arrival at Madras, the badness of the hand he wrote occasioned him to be placed at first under the store keeper, instead of being employed in the secretary's office, the only school in which a general knowledge of the Company's affairs can be acquired. He was, however, soon removed into the latter, and from the instructions of Lord Pigot, to whose protection he was particularly recommended, he speedily learned to write a very good and fluent hand. To this instruction the public are in some measure indebted for whatever excellence there is in the writing to the maps and charts which have been published by Mr. Dalrymple. He likewise obtained the patronage of Mr. Orme, the celebrated historian, and Mr. Dupré, the secretary, who, by his application, procured him to be appointed his deputy. While he was in this office, Mr. Dalrymple was assiduously engaged in examining the old records, to qualify himself, by an acquaintance with them, to fill the office of secretary, which he was in succession to expect. While thus employed, he found that the commerce of the Eastern Islands was an object of great consideration with the Company, and he conceived an earnest desire to recover that important object for this country. A favourable opportunity offered for an attempt to execute this design. Mr. Dalrymple was induced to propose to go in the Cuddalore schooner to the eastward, on a voyage of general observation, and Governor Pigot acceded to the plan. He accordingly embarked on the 22d of April, 1759, on board the Winchelsea, bound to China, and commanded by the Hon. Thomas Howe; and from that able navigator Mr. Dalrymple received his first nautical tuition. Having joined the Cuddalore in the strait of Malacca, he quitted the Winchelsea and went on board the former vessel. As the Cuddalore went under the secret orders of the governor, it was not thought proper to apply to the council for such a cargo as was necessary in countries where there was no return communication, and where even provisions could probably only be purchased by barter. A small cargo was therefore put on board at the expence of the governor, who permitted the commander, Captain Baker, to have one-fourth concern, assigning whatever profits might accrue from the other three-fourths to Mr Dalrymple. In this voyage the Cuddalore visited Sooloo, one of the Manilla islands, where Mr. Dalrymple concluded a treaty with the Sultan Bandamar, and made a contract with the principal persons for a cargo to be brought on the East-India Company's account, which the natives engaged to receive at 100 per cent. profit, and to provide a cargo for China, which they engaged should yield an equivalent profit there. After an absence of nearly three years, Mr. Dalrymple returned to Madras. The Company's administration having approved his proceedings, and resolved to send the stipulated cargo, employed him in expediting its provision. It was at first intended that he should have proceeded in the Royal George with part of the cargo, and an Indiaman was to have followed with the remainder: but the London Packet arriving from England, Mr. Dalrymple, for various reasons, recommended that she should be substituted for the Royal George. This advice was followed, and on the 31st of May, 1762, he was appointed by commission captain of the London. The unfortunate issue of this voyage may be ascribed to this circumstance, that the Indiaman which followed the London could not find her way to Sooloo, and carried the remainder of the cargo to China, whence it was first sent to Manilla, then in our possession, and from that place to Sooloo, where it was indiscreetly delivered, before the former account was settled. On his arrival at Sooloo, Mr. Dalrymple found that the small pox had swept away many of the principal inhabitants, and dispersed the rest, so that very ineffectual measures had been taken towards providing the intended cargo: and to this disappointment the death of Bandahara, soon after the former visit of the English, contributed perhaps still more. These acci-

dents,

dents, however, though they frustrated the hopes of profit built upon this expedition, yet did not prevent Mr. Dalrymple from obtaining a grant for the Company of the island of Balambangan, of which he took possession in January, 1763, on his return to Madras. As it appeared both to him and his friends, that the success of the future intercourse with the Eastern islands, would depend on the Court of Directors receiving full information on the subject, Mr. Dalrymple resolved to proceed to England for that purpose. Accordingly, in July, 1763, he sailed from Madras, in order to proceed, by direction of the president and council, to Sooloo and China, where he was to embark for Europe. On the 7th of September he arrived at Sooloo, and during his stay there obtained a grant for the Company of the north end of Borneo and south end of Palawan, with the intermediate islands. Having visited Manilla and Balambangan, he continued his voyage to China, and thence returned to England, where he arrived in July, 1765. Notwithstanding the encouragement he had received from the favourable sentiments expressed by the Company respecting his plans, owing to a change in the administration of their affairs, he received very little countenance from those persons whom he found in office on his return. From this period Mr. Dalrymple was almost constantly engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a full exposition of the importance of the Eastern Islands and South Seas, and was encouraged by the Court of Directors to publish various maps and charts. In 1769, the sum of 5000l. was given him by that court for his past services, being an equivalent for the emoluments which he had relinquished in 1759, to proceed on the eastern voyage.—After having encountered a variety of disappointments, the Company thought fit, on his application, in 1775, to restore Mr. Dalrymple to his standing on the Madras establishment, as a member of council, and he was also nominated to be one of the committee of circuit. In the proceedings of the council at Madras, no man, however violent in his animosity or opposition, could ever impute to him any want of integrity or zeal for what he considered the Company's interest; and he had the satisfaction to find that his conduct obtained the distinguished approbation of the Court of Directors. In April, 1779, Mr. Dalrymple was appointed to the post of hydrographer to the East-India Company; and in 1784, the Court of Directors granted him a pension of 500l. per annum for life, in consideration of their refusal to allow his claims to that rank which his standing in the Company's service seemed to entitle him.—Although it had been long in contemplation to have an hydrographical office attached to the Admiralty, this measure was not carried into effect till the year 1795, when a memorial recommending it to his majesty in council was presented by the lords commissioners. The plan was graciously approved, the Admiralty was empowered to appoint a proper person for the hydrographer, and Earl Spencer was pleased to think of Mr. Dalrymple. Having previously obtained the consent of the Court of Directors, he accepted this situation, which he continued to hold till the 28th of May last, when he was dismissed from that office; and his death, which took place on the 19th of the following month, is attributed by his medical attendants to vexation resulting from that event. He is said to have left behind him a paper explanatory of the circumstances which led to it; but as these have been the subject of parliamentary notice, we conceive that we cannot close these particulars better than by the following explanation given in the House of Commons by Mr. Wellesley Pole, the secretary of the Admiralty. He said, "that it was due to the character of the Admiralty department, to state some particulars connected with the dismissal of Mr Dalrymple from his situation of hydrographer to that board. So far back as the month of November last, an arrangement was ordered by the nobleman at the head of the Admiralty, to supply the commanding officers of his majesty's ships with charts of the different seas in every part of the globe. Mr. Dalrymple was called upon to execute that arrangement; but he declared himself incompetent to its fulfilment, from an ignorance of certain seas, and recommended that a committee of sea officers should be convened for the purpose. Upon this an investigation took place into the system pursued in the hydrographer's office, when it was found impossible to wade through the confusion in which it was involved, in consequence of the infirmities of Mr. Dalrymple. It could scarcely be otherwise, from the short time at which he attended. He never came until three o'clock, and it was well known that the hydrographer's office was closed at four. This state of things induced the board to insinuate, in a manner the most grateful to his feelings, the propriety of Mr. Dalrymple's retirement; and he was requested to make his application in the usual form, which it was their determination to support with their interest, and to procure for him a suitable allowance. His answer was, that he disdained to make an application—and he would not consent to be superannuated. The question consequently resolved itself into this, whether the proposed arrangements for the naval service should proceed, or Mr. Dalrymple be removed? The latter proposition was adopted, and the necessary communication was made to Mr. Dalrymple; yet in two days after an order of council was made in his favour, unsolicited by him, to provide with liberality for the retirement of a man, of whom he would ever speak with respect, and of whose talents and services he entertained the highest opinion."

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the late meeting of the Tyne Side Agricultural Society, held at Ovingham, the premiums were adjudged as follow:—To Mr. Donkin of Sandhoe, for the best tup, more than one shear, and for the best shearing tup, both to be kept in the district during the ensuing season, 5 guineas each. To Mr. Jonling, of Styford, for the best pen of five gimmers, to be kept in the district for the purpose of breeding, 5 guineas.

The first meeting of the Tees Navigation Company was held at the Town-hall, Stockton, on Friday, 17th June, to put in execution the act of parliament for making a navigable cut through the neck of land near Portrack, when the committee was chosen for carrying the measure into effect. The improvement made to the navigation of the river by the intended cut, will be of the greatest advantage to the port of Stockton and neighbourhood, by cutting off a circuitous and dangerous navigation, by means of which a facility will be given to the trading vessels, which will be felt by all concerned in the trade of that port.

Married.] At Sunderland, Captain Edmund, of the Unity, to Miss Jane Richardson.

At Barnard Castle, Timothy Holmes, esq. of Bury, Suffolk, to Miss C. A. Hanby, daughter of the late Joseph H. esq. of Eastwood Hall, Yorkshire.

The Rev. William Tate, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Rodham of Gateshead.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Stevenson, widow of Mr. Thomas S. 79.—Mr. Abraham Stout, one of the common council, 64.—Mr. Andrew Melrose, 76.—Mr. Ralph Farthing, 61.—Mrs. Ann Dunn, 86.—Mr. J. Thwaites, 75.—Mrs. Jane Greathead, 70.—Mrs. Ann Potts, 59.

At Newcastle, Miss Ann Fowler, 22.—Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Fife, surgeon, 9.—Mrs. Mary Graham, 101.—Miss Boger, eldest daughter of Captain B. of the Royal Artillery.—Mrs. Barbara Wilcox.—Mrs. Jowling.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. William T.—Mr. John Barras, 75.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. Banks, many years coroner for Stockton Ward, Durham, 59.

At Coldpike Hill, Mr. John Jackson, 75.

At Hayden Bridge, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. John E.

At Hexham, William, son of Mr. Robert Lonsine, 12.

At Stamfordham, the Rev. Richard Baxter, 40 years curate and master of the free school in that parish.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of New Acres, near Lanchester.

At New Moors, Mr. David Jackson, 10.

At Winchester, Mrs Wilkinson, 99.

At Shieldykes, Mr. John Crisp, many years one of the Duke of Northumberland's bailiffs, 83.

At Whitelees, near Elsdon, Mr. Nicholson, 61.

At Trimdon, Mrs. Thurlow, of Durham, 54.

At Felton, Mary, daughter of Mr. Thomas Liddle.

At Fleurs, near Collingham, Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Feargrieff, 61.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the late anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Whitehaven Dispensary, it appeared that the number of patients admitted to the benefits of that charity, from the 8th of June, 1807, to the 14th of June, 1808, is as follows:—Recommended and registered, 1156; children inoculated for the cow pock, 298; trivial incidents, 2719—total, 4173. Of these have been cured, 1292; relieved, 58; pronounced incurable, 9; died, 46; remaining upon the books, 68—total, 1404. The total number of patients admitted since opening the Dispensary, 1783, is 94,604: inoculated for the cow-pock, in the course of the last four years, 1103.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Crewdson, of Manchester, to Miss Margaret Bragg.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. James Bateson, to Miss Sarah Bateman.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Trotter, to Miss Dorothy Fleming.—Mr. Josiah Foster, of Tottenham, to Miss Rachel Wilson, of Kendal.

At Wigton, the Rev. Joseph Halifax, to Miss B. Hodgson.—Mr. James Fisher, to Miss Storey, daughter of Mrs. S. late of the Queen's Head Inn.

Mr. Richard Bainbridge, of Appleby, merchant, to Miss Frances Hardy, daughter of Mr. H. of the Cross Keys Inn, Millthorp.

Died.] At Kelton Hill, Mr. J. Hutton, daughter of Mr. George H.

At

At Stainton, near Kendal, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, 90.

At Alston, Mr. Robert Stagg, cashier for the governor and company's lead mines in Cumberland.

At Bank Ground, near Hawkshead, John Jackson, esq. 94.

At Egremont, Mr. Robert Brough, schoolmaster.

At Hensingham, Mrs. Antrobus, relict of Mr. William A. 84.

At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Pattison, 74.

At Graytigg, near Kendal, Mr. John Fairer.

At Broughton in Furness, Mr. Thomas Fawell, 70.

At Holburne Hill, Millon, Miles Airy, esq. many years an officer of the customs at that place.

At Seaton Works, near Workington, Mrs. Wheelwright, wife of Mr. Joseph W.

At Beaumont, near Carlisle, Miss E. Hodgson, 19.

At Workington, Miss Hudson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon of Brampton, 28.—Mr. John Brown, 68.

At Clocky Mill, Moby Lammercost, Mr. John Routledge, 71.

At Brampton, Mr. Graham.—Miss M. Wilson.—Mr. Joseph Forster.—Mr. Michael Townley, druggist.

At Keswick, in his 73d year, Mr. Peter Crosthwaite, the establisher and proprietor of the museum at that place, an interesting and extensive collection of rare productions, from every part of the world. Mr. Crosthwaite opened the museum, in his native place, in the year 1774, some time after his declining health had rendered it necessary for him to quit the service of the East India Company. —Miss Whitehead, of Wesco, 84.—Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. Isaac H.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Clarke, of the Pump inn, 84.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Wm. J.—Mr. William Hunter, 73.—Mr. Isabella Robinson, 67.—Mr. Wm. Benson, 78.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society at Hedon, the following question was proposed for discussion:—"As various kinds of birds, viz. rooks, pigeons, sparrows, &c. are pronounced as mortal enemies to agriculturists, and their extermination is eagerly sought, do not the benefits they bestow, by destroying insects, more than balance the injuries they commit by devouring corn? And would it not be to the advantage of the agriculturists to promote the increase of those birds, which destroy insects, but do not destroy corn, viz. lapwings, starlings, thrushes, &c.?"—A gentleman of the society, who has deservedly acquired considerable reputation in the agricultural world, for his well-contrived experiments as to the most effectual mode of destroying the grub or larva of the Tipula, or Tommy Long Legs, detailed the result of a very curious experiment which he had instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the number of these insects which a nest of rooks may probably consume annually. One of his servants was stationed a whole day, from one o'clock in the morning to eight at night, in the neighbourhood of the rookery, and kept an accurate account of the number of times which the old crows during that interval fed their young ones. The average result of his observations on five nests, was, that the old crows made seventy journeys per day; and it having been ascertained by shooting one of them, just before its entry into the nest, that it had in the bag below its beak, 33 grubs, it follows, that supposing them to feed on these insects through the year, a family of rooks would in that time destroy 1,415,500 grubs. And supposing, which is a very moderate calculation, that each grub, previous to its assuming the winged state, destroys the herbage of four square inches, this number would consume the herbage of three roods twenty-seven perches. Hence the ingenious contriver of this admirable experiment inferred the immense advantage which the farmer derives from this species of bird alone, without whose benignant service, added to those of its congeners, the toils of the agriculturist would be in vain. Another member of the society produced the crop of a pigeon lately shot; in which were not more than a few grains of wheat and a bean or two, its principle contents being the seeds of ketlocks, and other noxious weeds. After an interesting discussion, the company agreed in the affirmative, on both parts of the question. Several specimens of prepared whalebone, which it is proposed to apply in the manufacture of sieves, riddles, and sheep-nets, were afterwards exhibited.

Married.] At Northallerton, Thos. Leighton, esq. to Miss Ann Dighton, second daughter of Mr. D. surgeon.

At Leeds, Mr. Edward Grace, merchant, to Miss Sophia Glover, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel G. of Little Woodhouse.

At Batley, Mr. John A. Buttrey, eldest son of Mr. John B. of Bramcliffe, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Lister, esq.

At Wentworth, Mr. R. C. Young, of Hull, merchant, to Ann, second daughter of Joseph Storr, esq. of Owstick, in Holderness.

At Bridlington, A. Oates, esq. of Pickering, to Miss Blanchard.

At York, Mr. Thomas Harle, attorney, of Middleham, to Miss Ann Boulton, youngest daughter of Mr. B.—Mr. Tate, merchant of Leeds, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. B. Ingram, vicar of Wooskirk, near Wakefield, and rector of Cranor, Leicestershire.

At Kildwick, Mr. T. H. Granger, solicitor, of

of Leeds, to Miss Eliza Frances Marsden, of Sutton, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas M. vicar of Kildwick.

At Hull, Richard Watt, esq. of Bishop Burton, to Miss Burn.

At Bridlington, the Rev. Benjamin Hobson, of Driffield, to Miss Marshall, daughter of Mr. Stephen M. merchant.

Died] At Sandloft Grove, John Johnson, esq. 58.

At Mortomley, near Sheffield, Thomas Parkin, esq.

At Halifax, Mr. Jonas Nicholson, 38.—Mrs. Brandley, a maiden lady.—Mr. Josiah Emmet.—Mrs. Hartley.—Mr. Bolland, wife of Mr. John B.

At Ellerker, Mrs. Schonswar, relict of Robert S. esq. of Hull.

At Masham, John Harrison, esq.

At Fryargate, near Yarm, Edward Meynell, esq. 66.

At Coxwold, Mrs. Sheppard, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert Pearson, archdeacon of Cleveland.

At York, William Dossie, esq formerly a surgeon in the royal navy, 86.—Mrs. Crossland, wife of Mr. C. lieutenant and adjutant in the York volunteer infantry, 34.—Mr. Emanuel Todd, 64.—Mr. Francis Jackson, formerly a master printer of this city, 67.

At Hull, Mrs. Sarah Neale, wife of Mr. Joseph N., and daughter of the late Captain Courser.—Mrs Holland, wife of Mr. Benj. H.—Lieutenant Wheelhouse, of the second royal Lancashire militia, now quartered at this place.—Mr. Robert Watson, 28.

At Beverley, Mrs. Oxtoby, wife of Thos. O. gent. 68.—Mrs Sedman, widow of Mr. John S. of Scarborough. She was several years matron at the general infirmary at this place.

At Elland, Benjamin Walker, esq. late of Bay-hall, Huddersfield.

At Kirkbymoor-side, Miss Hannah Petch, eldest daughter of Mr. John P. attorney.

At Mirfield, Mr. George France, of the Black Bull inn.

At Leathley, near Otley, Mr. Wm. Fairburn, 40.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Mary Routledge, wife of Mr. R. engineer.—Wm. Swainson, esq. of Hope, near Halifax, an eminent attorney and solicitor, and major of the Halifax volunteer infantry.—Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of Mr. Richard E.

At Leeds, Mr. Vickers.—Mrs. Clapham, wife of Mr. John C. jun. merchant.—Mrs Mary Halton, 74.—Mrs. Wright, widow of Mr. Henry W.—Mr. Thomas Royston.—Mary, daughter of Mr. David Rimmington, 14.—Mrs. Burton, widow of Mr. John B.

At Sheffield, Mr. Charles Proctor, optician, 70.

At Northowram, John Edwards, esq.

At Doncaster, Wm. Spooner, esq.

At Sutton, near Hull, George Ryston, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, aged 94. This veteran, who was in the battles of Dettingen and Culloden, was equally celebrated as a votary of Mars, Hymen, and Bacchus, having had no less than thirteen wives, six of whom were living at one time, and the principal part of his subsistence for the last seven years was water, with a due proportion of gin. He twice gave up his pension to be actively serviceable to his king and country.

LANCASHIRE.

By the annual bill of mortality of Liverpool, just published for the year 1807, it appears that the number of births has increased 81 above those of the preceding year, and the number of funerals has increased 373. We cannot account for this augmented mortality, not having heard of the prevalence of any fatal disease, or of any other extraordinary cause which operated in that year. The number of births, notwithstanding, exceeds that of the deaths by 1144—an immense increase of population in so short a time. The marriages, however, have decreased 118! which may be regarded as an inauspicious omen.

Married] At Cartmel, John Woodburne, esq. of Lowick Hall, near Ulverston, to Miss Margaret Lowry, of the latter place.

At Rochdale, Bentley Scholfield, esq. of Mosley, to Miss Mellor, only daughter and heiress of John M. esq. of Brookbottom.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Thomas Webster, vicar of Stoake, Cheshire, to Miss Jackson of Frodsham, daughter of the late Mr. J. of Broughton in Furness.—Captain H. Charles to Miss Ann George.—Captain William Turnbull, of the ship Intrepid, to Miss Lunt.—Captain Cox, to Mrs. Norris.

Died] At Bury, Mrs. Pilling, relict of John P. esq. 89.

At Bolton, Mr. Thomas Mellor.

At Hulme, Mr. John Ashton.

At Reuvale, near Bury, Mr. Openshaw, 70.

At Edge Hill, Captain J. Oakes, R. N. aged 74 years, 50 of which he had been in his majesty's service.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Leeming, 85.—Mrs Leech, widow of Mr. L.—Mr. Sam. Bowers.—Mr. William Pollard.—Mr. Patrick Connor, formerly a respectable comedian, and for several years past a faithful servant of the public in the capacity of box book keeper in the Manchester theatre; the duties of which he discharged in such a manner, as to render satisfaction to his employers, and obtain him general respect.—Mrs. Rawson, relict of Benjamin R. esq. 80.

At Lancaster, Mr. P. W. Sykes, 36.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Hilton Thomas S.—Mr John Armstrong, of Old Sir Simon's inn.—Mr. James Chadwick.

At Clevely, near Lancaster, Mr. Benjamin Wilkinson, 81. He was father of 10 children, grandfather to 89, and great grandfather to 21, making a total of 120.

At Liverpool, the Rev. David Bruce, upwards of 30 years pastor of the independent congregation

congregation at Newington chapel, in that town.—At the advanced age of 110 years and six months, Mary Ralphson. She was born January 1st, 1693, old style, at Lochabar, in Scotland, and married Ralph Ralphson, then a private in the army of William Duke of Cumberland. She followed the same, and was an attendant on her husband in several memorable engagements, both in England and Scotland. On the breaking out of the war in French Flanders, she embarked with the troops, and shared their toils and vicissitudes. In the battle of Dettingen, being on the field during the heat of the conflict, and surrounded with heaps of slain, she observed a wounded dragoon fall by her side, she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army, in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in the subsequent campaigns with Duke William. She has chiefly subsisted of late years, by the assistance of some benevolent ladies of Liverpool, who have contributed every thing in their power to her comfort and accommodation.—Peter Leicester, esq. a gentleman of the most disinterested benevolence, and one of the most active supporters of the asylum for the blind —Mr. W. Gibbons, merchant, 55.—Mr. Edward Kenny, master pilot, 49.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Great Budworth, Mr. Wm. Arnold, jun. of Northwich, to Miss Mary Trickett, of Gorstage.

At Chester, Mr. Samuel Rigby, of Runcorn, to Mrs. Michell of Norton Priory.

At Frodsham, Mr Thomas Clarke, of Netherton, to Miss Cotterall.

Died.] At Pernal Hall, near Wilmslow, Mr Charles Styart, 73.

At Altrincham, Mrs. Babington, 83.

At Chester, Mrs. Egerton Leigh, relict of the Rev. Archdeacon L.—Mr. James Parry, jun. 22. Though so young, he had been upwards of five years wholly devoted to the ministry in the new connection of Methodists, and during that time his attainments in theology were almost unparalleled. His mature judgment, retentive memory, indefatigable pursuit of useful knowledge, liberality of sentiment, exemplary conduct, and natural eloquence in the pulpit made him respected, admired, and beloved by all who knew him.

Mrs. Burton, wife of Robert Burton, esq. of Minera, near Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Charles, youngest son of Captain Simeon Leet, of Chester, a youth of promising abilities, 15.

At Macclesfield, John Ryle, esq. 66. Every property that constitutes a good, useful, and virtuous, character was centered in this man, and he acquired a large fortune with a character that calumny itself could not stain.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Alvaston, the Rev. William Cantrell, of King's Newton, to Miss Smith, daughter of the Rev. Jos. S.

At Derby, Mr. Eld, of Scropton, to Miss Sarah Brewer.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Cartledge, jun. surgeon, to Miss Harvey, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. John Frith, 62.

At Cubley, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, 101.

At Matlock, Edward Hartopp Wigley, esq. of Little Dalby, Leicestershire.

At Winster, Mrs. Brittlebank.

At Dethick, Mrs. Wathey, wife of Mr. John W.

At Stanton, Mr. Sims, 74.

At Belper, Mr. W. Barber, 50.

At Derby, Mrs. Mary Headley, 58.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, T. F. Jackson, esq. of Prescot, Lancashire, to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. John Braithwaite, of Holland priory, in the same county —Mr. John Brydone, to Mrs. Elizabeth Foulgham. —The Rev. Mr. Hurt, of Papplewick, to Miss D. Wright, of Mansfield.

At Newark, Mr. Robert Sharpe, to Miss Waite.

Died.] At Southwell, Miss Sarah Aldridge, 22.—Mrs. Leyburn, 83.

At Bottesford, Mrs. Dikes, 80.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wm. Leverton, 72.

At Stapleford, aged 90, John Jackson, gent. late lord of the manor, and whose ancestors have been inhabitants of that village nearly 400 years. He was a descendant of the ancient family of Sir John Broadbent, formerly of Newstead Priory.

At Nottingham, Mr. Bowley.—Mrs. Walker.

At Broughton Sulney, Dr. Kingston. He was killed by a fall from his horse.

At New Sneinton, Mr. Bryan Northage, 72.

At Newark, Mrs. Sheppard, sister to Mrs. Paschoud, of the Rutland Arms inn.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The enclosure of Wildmore Fen, below Boston, will bring into immediate cultivation 40,000 acres of inundated, and, consequently, of hitherto unprofitable land. It is so rich, that considerable part of it is now selling at 50l. per acre, and the rest is of equal value. The aggregate amount, therefore, is 2,000,000l. The expenditure of inclosing, draining, &c. has cost 400,000l.; so that the net profit to the owners of this great work is 1,600,000l. sterling.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. John Henry Vane, second son of the late Morgan V. esq. of Bilby, Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Nicholson, daughter of Richard N. esq. of Brigg.

At Crowle, the Rev. Richard Venables, B. D. fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late George Lister, esq. of Grisby-house, in this county.

At Brigg, Mr. John Henry Vand, attorney, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson.

At Gainsborough, Captain James Pickergill,

gill, of the Thomas and Sarah sloop, to Miss Robinson.

Died.] At Great Grimsby, Mr. Smith, wife of George S. esq. 57.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Ann Law, 98, relict of Mr. Daniel L. who died at the age of 101.—Luke Martin, esq.—Mrs. Ann Hardcastle, wife of Mr. Matthew H. 72.

At Louth, Mrs. Falchett, 73.—Mr. E. Walesby, 60.

At Lincoln, Mr. Smith, 32.

At Holbeach, Thomas Everton, esq.

At Tupholme, Mrs. Mary Pell, a maiden lady, 62.

At Cleethorpe, Mrs. Chapman, 62.

At Waddington, Mr. Stephen Harrison, 84.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Exclusive of the numerous premiums for cattle offered by the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, for the present year, the following are proposed :—To the person who shall produce the best estimate of the comparative advantage between the use of oxen and horses in husbandry-work, 25 guineas. To the person who shall make the best comparative experiment between the effects of fresh dung and rotten dung, arising from the same species of animal and forage, upon grass land, within one year, the extent not being less than one acre for each kind of dung, 10 guineas. To the person who shall, at the annual meeting of 1803, report the most satisfactory information, as deduced from actual experiments, of the soils and situations best adapted for orchards, and of the means used in their plantation and subsequent management, 10 guineas. To the person who shall make the best experiment and shortest report on the practical effects of lime upon the various sorts of land, 20 guineas. To the person who shall state the best manner of forming compost dunghills, mentioning their materials, quantity, and place, 5 guineas. For the best conducted experiment ascertaining the relative advantages to be derived from soiling or grazing cattle in the usual way, 10 guineas. —The same experiment for sheep, 10 guineas.—To the person who shall have cleared not less than 5 acres of land from ant-hills, within one year, in the best and most effectual manner, the expence being stated to the committee, and it being understood that no premium will be allowed without proof of the efficacy of the measure for three years, 20 guineas.

Married.] At Lutterworth, George Wartnaby, esq. of Market Harborough, to Ann Maria, fourth daughter of the late Richard Arnold, esq.

At Sharnford, Mr. Pinchback, of Hinckley, to Miss Scotton.

Mr. Wm. Webster, of Swinford, to Miss Berridge, of North Kilworth.

Died.] At Laughton, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. Charles Humfrey.

At Leicester, Samuel Taylor, gent. formerly a grocer, in which line he had accumulated a great property.—Susannah King Copson, daughter of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. A. Watson, formerly an eminent milliner of this town, 73.

At Stoke Golding, the Rev. R. Jervis.

At Gumbley, Mrs. Bingley, relict of Mr. B. and daughter of the Rev. Samuel Pendock, formerly rector of that place.

At Cosby, Robert Thirlwall, gent.

At Houghton, the Rev. Richard Coulton, rector of that place. He was formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B. A. 1763. M. A. 1769.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sedgley, Mr. J. Green, jun. to Miss Lydia Ann Brain, daughter of Mrs B. of Nortwikhill, Worcestershire.

At Handsworth, Mr. James Spittle, to Miss Maria Molesworth.

At Tamworth, John Burman, esq. of Light Hall, to Miss Mary Heath, of the Box Trees, both in this county.

At Hanbury, the Rev. Thomas Cotterill, minister of Lane End, to Miss Robotham.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Thomas Troughton, to Miss Willcock.

Died.] At Mayfield, Mrs. Robert Wright.

At Stramshall Cotton Mill, Mrs. Flint.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Joseph Summerland.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Rugby, George Harris, esq. to Christabell, only daughter of Admiral Chambers.

At Yantly, Mr. George Milner, of the Royal Artillery, to Mrs. Mary Sherwood, of Birmingham.

At Coventry, Mr. Richard Burberry, to Miss Munslow.—Mr. D. Shakspeare, a descendant of our immortal bard, to Miss Ann Brodneck.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Louisa Maria Spurrier, eldest daughter of Mr. William S. attorney, 14.—Mrs. Neville.—Mr. Thomas Southall.—Mr. Charles Prince, 76.—Mr. J. Clarke.—Mr. John Cope, 77.

At Kenilworth, Mr. J. Littleton, sen. 77. In the early part of his life he established and brought to perfection the most extensive comb manufactury in England; and although he had not the advantage of a scholastic education, yet by intense study he arrived at the highest degree of knowledge in different branches of science, especially mathematics.

At Sherbourn, Mrs. Ann Webb, wife of the Rev. Mr. W. 84.

At Warwick, Mrs. Woolley, 63.—Mr. Wm. Wright.

At Ashted, Mr. Richard Hawksford, 56.

At Bordesley Turnpike, near Birmingham, Mr. Lovett.

At Edgbaston, Miss Mary Lee, second daughter of Mr. L. attorney of Birmingham, 16.

At

At Coventry, Mr. Stephen Pollard.—Mr. Abraham Hopkins, 85.

At Balsall, Mr. Cattell, wife of Mr. Wm. C.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Wright.

At Rugby, Mrs. D. Smith, relict of the Rev. Thomas S. rector of Clay-Coton, Northamptonshire, 64.

At Leamington, Mr. Dale, senior.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Lieutenant Pritchard, of the Shropshire Militia, to Miss Anne Bayley, second daughter of the late Mr. B. of Bessford.—John Heathcote, esq. to Miss Tudor.

At Oswestry, John Purser, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Plealey, Mrs. Waring, relict of Dr. W. Lucasian, professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge.

At Pitchford-hall, Mr. Richard Williams, 89.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Moses Crabtree.—Mr. Richard Scoltock.

At Wellington, William Sockett, gent. 66.

At Claremont-hill, Mrs. Rogers.

At the Vesson's Farm, Mr. Gittins.

At Hasbury, near Hales Owen, Miss Ann Cameron, 18.

At the Shadow Moor, near Stapleton, Mr. Thomas Willing, 81.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Brown, 80.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. George Osborn, of Cork, Ireland, to Miss Frances Osborn, eldest daughter of the Rev. George O., minister of Angel-street meeting.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Harris, to Miss Wright.

At Knighton-upon-Team, Mr. Wm. Wadams, of Grafton, Warwickshire, to Miss Elizabeth Good.

Died.] At Coney Green, near Worcester, John Simmonds, esq. He went in apparent good health to his bed chamber to change his clothes, sat down in a chair, and instantly expired.

At Worcester, Miss Charlotte Jenkins.—Mr. A. Green.

At Longdon, Mrs. Eckley, sister to the Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Broadwas, 73.

At Fladbury, Mr. Quarrell, 55.

At Dudley, Miss Mary Worge Smith, only daughter of the late Samuel S. esq. of Waterford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late annual meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society at Leominster, the premiums were awarded as follow:—For the best yearling bull, to Mr. Trench, of Bromfield; best 3 year old ditto, to Mr. Jeffries, of the Sheriff's; best aged ditto, undecided; best yearling heifer, to Mr. Gallier, of King's Pyon; for the best three years old ditto, lots were drawn by Mr. Jeffries and Mr. Gallier, and was won by the latter; the competition ran so high between these two animals, that the judges were unable to decide which was best. For the best milch cow, to Hugh Price, esq. of Foxley; best fine-wooled ram, Mr. Kedward, of West Hide; best boar, Mr. Walker, of Burton-court. The animals shewn were not numerous, but far superior to any exhibited at Leominster on a like occasion.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. James Hollings, to Mrs. Jones, of the Black Swan.

At Kingsland, Richard Heming, jun. esq. of Sivington, Worcestershire, to Miss Wanklin.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Brace.—Mrs. Garratt.—Mr. Pearce, organist of St. Peter's church.—The infant daughter of Major Watling.

At Eye, Lieutenant Archibald, of the 8th garrison battalion, 27.

At Ross, Mr. Charles Trusted, 70.

At Monkland, Mr. John Proudman, 90.

At Horn Lacey, Mr James Scudamore, 81.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It must prove satisfactory to the public to be informed, that 11,000 acres of waste land are planted with oak for his majesty's use in the forest of Dean, in this county, and 6,000 acres in New Forest: the whole to be under the management of commissioners. These plantations are to be strictly inclosed from the browse of deer and cattle.

Married.] At Painswick, Mr. Wells, of London, to Miss S. Cooke, second daughter of Mrs. C. of Birches House, near Stroud.

Died.] At Upper Guiting, the youngest daughter of George Talbot, esq.

At Highnam Court, near Gloucester, Lady Guise, relict of Sir John G. bart. Her ladyship was in her 64th year, and for a considerable period had struggled under a painful decline; but the certain assurance of its fatal termination served only to exemplify more strongly that resignation and fortitude, which the consoling recollection of a well-spent life can alone inspire. The private excellencies of this amiable lady, were best understood, and most sensibly felt, by the domestic circle, of whose union and happiness they formed the centre; but her well directed and extensive charity claims a more distinguished notice, and its memorial is deeply impressed wherever indigence or distress afforded opportunity for the experience of its beneficial efforts.

At Gloucester, Miss Doughton.—Mr. Hickman.—Mrs. Walker.

At Dursley, Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, Mr. John Wicks, 50.

At Coln St. Aldwins, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Cranfield Lodge, the seat of the earl of Berkeley, John Heathfield Hickes, M. D. of Peddington.

At Winchcomb, Mr. Thomas Baldwin, 74.

At the Lodge-house, near Iron Acton, Samuel King, esq. 81.

At

At Broadoak, James Lander, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at Newnham, 66.

At Stow on the Wold, Mr. Thomas Dibble, 76.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bicester, Fountain Erwin, esq. of Antigua, to Miss Wilson.

At Oxford, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Jane Brock.

At Bampton, Mr. Elsworth, of Maidenhead, to Miss Shingleton, daughter of John S., esq.

Died.] At Bicester, Miss Mary Busby, second daughter of Mr. George B., 22.

At Wolvercot, Mrs. Winter, 80.

At Cromarsh, Mrs. Powel.

At Oxford, Mrs. Mary Davis, many years mistress of the Sun inn, 71.—Mrs. Rose, relict of Mr. James R., 83.—Mrs. Morris.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.—Mrs. Brumhead, wife of Mr. James B., collector of excise for this city, 44.—Mr. Edm. Barker.—Mrs Smith.—Mr. Thomas Grub, 36.—The Rev. Mr. Owen, one of the chaplains of Christ church, and eldest son of Mr. Wm. O., of Llanrwost, Denbighshire, 26. He put an end to his life by shooting himself with a pistol. It appears that the day before his death he went to a shop to purchase a case of pistols, but appeared so agitated, that the master of the shop refused to sell him them. On this he went to some other place where he borrowed the fatal instrument, under the pretext that he wanted it for the purpose of shooting at a mark. He was engaged as tutor to a young nobleman, and had ordered a chaise to be ready at the door the same morning to take him to town. He was of a most excellent character, and not the least embarrassed in his circumstances. The verdict of the coroner's inquest was—Lunacy.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Taplow, Mrs. C. Auriol.

At High Wycomb, Mrs Carter, wife of Mr. John C. jun.—Mrs. Dewes, of Pentonville.

At Chenies, Mrs. Jones, widow of the Rev. Mr. J. of Hammersmith, 61.

At Solbury, the Rev. Edmund Wodley, a justice of the peace for the counties of Buckingham and Bedford.

At Penn, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, vicar of that place.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The late meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society at Cold Harbour Farm, belonging to the earl of Bridgewater, their president, was numerously attended. After viewing the stock exhibited on the ground, and paying due attention to the ploughs contending for the prizes, the company adjourned to dinner at the King's Arms, Berkhamstead. After the usual toasts, Mr. Flower of Hertford, gave: Mary Bowdell, aged 60, living in Hertfordshire. The reason for introducing such a person to their notice was, that she had spun 1lb. of Merino wool into yarn, so fine, that it was considered by those who were competent judges to excel any ever attempted; that it measured in length 29 miles 200 yards. He assured the company he was informed, he might challenge all Europe to produce so rare a specimen of skill and industry as that now produced, which was sent for their inspection by Mr. E. K. Fordham, of Royston. This toast excited mirth and applause, and the yarn was admired for the beauty and silky softness of its texture. The prizes were adjudged to the Earl of Bridgwater for the best plough, which being the invention of Mr. Plenty, of Hampshire, the earl begged him to accept the prize value 10 guineas, as he considered more merit due to him as the inventor; the best and second best ploughmen received a prize of 3 and 2 guineas each; Mr. Richard Flower, Hertford, for the best one-year old ram, of the mixed Merino breed, a cup, value 5 guineas; to the same for the two best ewes, of the same breed, a cup, value 5 guineas; to Joseph Halsey, esq. 3 guineas for the best boar; to the best sheep shearer, 3 guineas; the second best, 2 guineas; and the third, 1 guinea.

Married.] At Flamstead, Mr. Michael Rowed, of Mitcham, Surry, to Miss Birchmore, only daughter of George B. esq. of Row End.

Died.] At Market-street, the Rev. G. Smith, rector of Pattesham, and curate of Market-street, 70.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Monday June 13, commenced the annual sheep-shearing of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn. About eleven o'clock, a numerous company of distinguished agriculturists and gentlemen farmers assembled at the Park-Farm. The morning was employed in viewing the South Down and Leicester sheep, the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, which were to be sold in the evening. At three o'clock the company repaired to the Abbey, to partake of an elegant dinner, after which the company returned to the Park-Farm, where 13 lots of stock were sold.—A great number of agricultural implements were exhibited in the rick-yard at the Park-Farm.—On Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, a very numerous company of Agriculturists proceeded to Crawley Heath Farm, to be present at a ploughing match, for a silver cup, value five guineas, to be given by the Duke of Bedford to the proprietor of the successful plough, and two guineas to the plough-holder. At twelve o'clock five ploughs started, and the ploughing was ended about two. The company then returned to the Park Farm, and attended at the judge's examination of the prize Theaves, and long and short-wooled sheep. This business employed them until three o'clock, when they repaired to the Abbey to dinner. After the cloth was drawn, and the toasts were drunk, Lord Somerville rose, and presented to the Duke a large silver salver,

salver, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain. This elegant piece of plate weighed about 400 ounces, and was about 18 inches by two feet in size, its border was decorated with embossed figures, emblematical of agriculture. In the centre was the Bedford arms, superbly engraved, with this inscription—"To his Grace John, Duke of Bedford, from the Agriculturists of Great Britain, Anno Domini 1807." On Wednesday morning the company was engaged in viewing the dead prize Sheep, South Down Sheep, Sussex and Devon cattle; in Sheep shearing parties, and in viewing the Speedwell and Park-Farm crops; in the examination of threshing mills, and various other implements of husbandry exhibited for the prizes; and in the sale of South Down ewes and theaves, some pens of both sorts reaching 3*l.* 1*os.* a head.—About three o'clock, the company were again regaled with a plentiful dinner in the great hall.—After the customary toasts, the Duke called the attention of the company to the adjudication of the prize cups, &c. remarking, that from the ill state of his health, his prefatory observations would be very short. His Grace then distributed the several prizes as they were classed. There were ten prize-cups, and various premiums in money. The premium of 30 guineas for the best account of comparative trials between broad cast and drill husbandry was adjudged to be postponed till after the harvest. For the premium of 50 guineas, for irrigating the largest quantity of land in Bedfordshire, there was no proper claimant. The judges of the premium offered for the best newly-invented implement, stated that none had been produced where merit was so conspicuous as to deserve the distinction a premium would confer; but to encourage ingenuity, they recommended a division of twenty guineas among those who had exhibited implements, which suggestion was adopted. At six o'clock, the company rode down to the Tup-house, where the South Down Rams were let by lottery. Sir W. W. Wynne drew the favourite, against 24 competitors, at the price of 40 guineas for the season. Lastly, there was a sale of Devon and Hereford cows, which fetched high prices. And thus closed, for 1808, an institution founded upon the most rational principles of public good.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. William James Ingram, to Miss Sharpe.—Mr. Benjamin Stevenson, to Miss Ann Wilkinson.

Died.] At Corby, Mrs. Susannah Rowlatt, 58.

At Earl's Barton, G. Kemshead, gent.

At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Bradbury, of Addington, near Buckingham, 33.

At Ecton, Mrs. Constantia Orlebar, youngest daughter of John O. esq. late of Kinwick-house, Beds.

At Wadenhoe, Mr. W. C. Comfield.

At Blakesley, Mr. Edmund Kirby.

At Irchester, Mr. Green Gascoyne, 21.

At Daventry, Mr. John Waterfield, son of Mr. W. surgeon, 21.

At Boughton, Mrs. Frost.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late bishop of Worcester, many years fellow of Emmanuel College, has bequeathed to that society the sum of 2,000*l.* stock 4 per cent. conso's; the one half for the augmentation of the mastership, and the other half to augment the stipends to the four senior fellows.

Two of the members' prizes, of 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Messrs. John Carr and George Burgess, both of Trinity College, middle bachelors, for their dissertations on the following subject:—"Quanquam Histrionis Artem miremur, quærendum tamen utrum Meres Hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat Scæna?"

Married.] At Ely, Mr. William Martin, of Wilburton, to Miss Raynor.

At Cambridge, Lieutenant Newton, of the 10th foot, to Miss Dench, of Springfield, Essex.

Died.] At Wisbech, Mrs Girdlestone, wife of S. G. esq. and daughter of the late Samuel Sharpe, esq. of Brancaster, Norfolk.—Mr. R. Kilby, merchant, 78.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Whitechurch, 32.—Mrs. Wicks.

At Elm, Isle of Ely, Mr. John Dow, 50.

At Liverington, Mrs. Swaine, relict of Spelman S., esq. 66.

At Beaupré Hall, Mrs. Townley, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Upwell.

Mrs. Morgan, wife of the Rev. Dr. M. rector of Stretham, and prebendary of Ely.

NORFOLK.

A correspondent of the Norfolk Chronicle offers the following preservative against the insects termed by farmers green-lice, by which the crops of peas have for several years been greatly injured in this county:—Take a chaldron of fresh burnt lime, unload it in the field where it is to be used, make a floor and spread alternately a layer of lime and a layer of moist sand, or fine earth; when the lime is expended, round up the whole in a heap, and in about sixteen hours it will be fit to turn over; and if the whole of the lime is found to be slaked, and in a fine powdered state, it is then proper for immediate use. The dressing of the crop is performed by two men, a boy, a cart and horse; when the cart is loaded, it is moved slowly in the furrows always against the wind), whilst the two men, with corn shovels, cast the lime right and left, much in the same manner as they cast corn, observing to take a small quantity in the shovel at a time. This operation should only be performed early in the morning upon a heavy dew, or after a gentle shower of rain, taking care to powder or dust all

all the plants slightly over: when it will be found that the caustic quality of the lime will have destroyed the insects, without the smallest injury to the crop, on the contrary, it will very much improve it.—A chaldron of lime, the writer conceives, would cover several acres. The same application is equally destructive to the slug and small white snail on the young clovers, &c. in the spring, and infinitely more efficacious than Mr. Vagg's system of night rolling.

A surprising proof of the degree of perfection to which the staple manufacture of this country is brought, was lately afforded at Leicester. A gentleman, travelling for a house at Norwich, exhibited a pair of worsted stockings, of a texture so remarkably fine, that the pair together has been drawn through a wedding ring of an ordinary size. The idea of the singular delicacy of the manufacture will be assisted by the information that an order was given by a respectable wholesale house in Leicester, for a dozen pair, at the price of *a guinea and a half a pair!*

Between twelve and one o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 30th of May, a fire broke out in the right wing of Blickling hall, the seat of the Hon. W. A. Harbord, lieutenant of this county. It is supposed that it originated from the heating some charcoal which was there deposited. The armory, together with the arms of the Blickling riflemen, upwards of 400 stands were entirely destroyed; fortunately the powder in store had been recently removed to an adjacent building. By the assistance of the inhabitants of Aylsham, who immediately repaired to the spot, the damage was confined to the right wing of the house. The loss is supposed to amount to near 8000l.

Married.] Bt Kilverstone, the Rev. James Stuart Mackenzie, rector of Bracon Ash and Quidenham, and perpetual curate of Thetford, St. Mary, to Miss Wright, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John W. of Kilverston-Hall.

At Yarmouth, Lieutenant Smithers, of his majesty's brig Bruiser, to Miss Sancroft of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Costessy, Mrs. Money, 58.

At Beeston, Mr. T. Gooderson, many years schoolmaster there, 49.

At West Harling, Margaret, wife of Mr. Alexander Nicholson, 56.

At Lopham, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. 82.

At Harleston, Mr. Robert Freshfield.

At Cranmer House, the Rev. Matthew Jones, rector of Sculthorpe.

At Old Buckenham, Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. James P. of the White Horse.

At East Dereham, Mr. W. Burcham, 30.

At Ludham, Mrs. Catherine Culley, wife of Mr. Samuel C. and daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Flacke, of Thurnage.

At Honingham, Mr. James Hipkin, 37.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Ebdorn, 83.

At Costessey Hall, aged 65, Mrs. Claxton, housekeeper to Sir W. Jerningham, in whose family she had lived upwards of fifty years.

At Burnham Market, Mr. Robert Overman, a celebrated agriculturist, 55.

At Hedenham, Charles Garneys, esq. who served the office of high sheriff of this county in 1777, aged 85.

At Attleborough, Mr. Nathaniel Plumpton, 68.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Freeman, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. Peter C.

At Bury, Mr. J. Darkin, to Miss Thompson.

Mr. Mallatt, of Lowestoft, to Mrs. Austin, of Shadingfield.

Died.] At Hoxne, Mr. Lemon, 50.

At Rougham-hall, Mrs. Kedington, wife of R. K. esq.

At Stradbrook, Mr. John Seaman, surgeon.

At Reedham, Miss M. Tydeman, daughter of Mr. T. of the post-office.—Mr. J. Whistle, sen.

At Benacre, Mr. Simon Borrett, 73.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Barton, wife of B. B. and daughter of B. Jessup, esq.

At Bury, Mrs. Burroughs, wife of Mr. B. of the Magpie inn.

At Great Barton, Mrs. Garwood.

At Upper Rickinghall, Mrs. Cook.

At Elmswell, Mr. Isaac Jackson, 64.

At Rushbrooke, Mrs. Denton, wife of Mr. William D. and daughter of the late John Cay, gent. of Botesdale.

At Mendham, Mr. Thomas Sharman, 60.

At Worlingworth, Mr. J. Cordy, 74.

At Barham, Mrs. Neve, 27 years governess of the house of industry there, 66.

At Norton, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimwade, 59.

The Rev. George Ashby, rector of Barrow and Stansfield, 84. He has left his valuable library and museum to St. John's College, Cambridge, and the greater part of his property to a young man who lived with him as an amanuensis.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chigwell, the Rev. W. F. Spurdons, of North Walsham, Norfolk, to Miss Gillman, eldest daughter of Daniel G. esq. of Whitehall, Chigwell-row.

At Great Dunmow, Nicholas Toke, esq. to Sarah, only daughter and heiress of the late John Rayner, esq.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Charles Sloman, of Yarmouth, to Miss Elizabeth Malcroft, third daughter of Mr. M.

At Colchester, Mr. Nicholson, of Norwich, to Miss Catherine Silke, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Angel S. rector of Ashendon.

At Hockley, Mr. Hilliard, master of the boarding-school, at Writtle, to Miss Hook.

Died.] At Kelveden, Thomas Broadbank, esq. late of Tasburgh.

At Hadstock, Mr. John Carr, eldest son of the Rev. John C.

At

At Upton, John Birkbeck, esq. banker of Lynn, 60.

At Boyston Hall, Roxwell, Mr. John Clevely, youngest son of the late George C. esq. 22.

At Billericay, Major Joseph Fell, of the third garrison battalion. His death was occasioned by the injury he received from a fall on ship board, when going with part of his regiment to Ireland, in November, 1806.

At Hadleigh Hall, Mr. Thomas Harridge, eldest son of Thomas H. esq. of Rayleigh, 34.

KENT.

At the anniversary of the Kent Society for the encouragement of Agriculture and Industry, holden at Canterbury on the 10th of June, the following premiums were adjudged: to James Ferry, waggoner to Mr. John Panton, of Milton, next Sittingbourn, twenty-seven years, two guineas.—To Alexander Foad, servant to Mr. Stephen Sayer, of Reculver, seventeen years, two guineas.—*Single.* To John Curling, servant to the late Mr. M. Wood and his widow, of Tilmanstone, sixteen years, two guineas.—To Hannah Brown, dairymaid to Mrs. Hoile, of Finglesham, twelve years, two guineas.—To Mary Austin, servant to Mr. John Adams, of Wye, eleven years, two guineas.—To John Kemp, labourer to Mr. B. Taylor, of Langdon-court, forty-eight years, two guineas.—To John Higgins, labourer to Mr. B. H. Leese, of Norton, forty-two years, two guineas.—To John Danton, sen. labourer to Mr. John Bushell, of Nonington, forty-one years, two guineas.—To William Petman, of Woodnesborough, for having brought up ten of fifteen children to the age of six years, with trifling relief, two guineas.—To George Bennefield, of Patrixbourn, for ten of eleven children, no relief, two guineas.—To John Pittock, of Mongeham, for eight of twelve children born, with ten shillings relief only, two guineas.—To Ann May, of Fordwick, for seven of nine children, born, two guineas.—To Thomas Dunk, of Cobham, for eighty-three living stocks of bees, two guineas.—To Mr. Roalfe, of Canterbury, for his best cart stallion, five guineas.—To Mr. Francis, of Canterbury, for the best two yearling cart colt or filly, five guineas.—To George Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell Park, for the best short woolled ram tag, five guineas.—To George Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell Park, for the best pen of short woolled ewe tags, five guineas.—To Mr. H. Boys, of Betshanger, for the best boar, three guineas.—To Mr. H. Boys, of Betshanger, for the best sow, two guineas.

At the late Wool-fair and Agricultural Meeting, held at Ashford, all the five prizes for long-woolled sheep were adjudged to Mr. Wall, of Ashford. For the short-woolled sheep, two prizes were adjudged to Mr. Boys, of Betshanger; and for a third, no sheep shewn were deemed worthy. Mr. Martin, of Great Chart, near Ashford, was adjudged the prize for the best three-year old bull; and Mr. Jacob Kingsnorth, of Appledore, the prize for the best pair of Kentish heifers. In the wool trade very little business was transacted; the buyers offered 10d. per pound for Romney-marsh wool, but the growers expected better prices.

Married.] At Brompton, Mr. Pike, lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miss Hooper.

At Gravesend, Mr. William Pitt, of the White Hart inn, to Miss Hooper.

Captain Holcroft, of the Royal Artillery, to Frances, youngest daughter of F. M. Austin, esq. of Kippington, near Sevenoaks.

At Friendsbury, H. B. Gascoigne, esq. late of the royal marines, to Miss Gibbs.

At Hartlip, Samuel Clayton, esq. of Rayleigh, Essex, to Miss Mary Hannah Wyatt.

Died.] At Hunton, Mr. William Martin, 66.

At Broadstairs, Mrs. F. Philpot, wife of Mr. Edward P.—Mrs. Bayley, of the Forthouse.

At Rochester, Mr. Ross, ship-builder.—Mr. Weeks, assistant surgeon of the Chatham division of marines, and son of Dr. W.—John Sparks, esq. many years an eminent attorney and chamberlain of this city.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, Miss Mary Edmeads, only daughter of Captain William E.

SURRY.

Married.] At Wimbledon, William Rayley, esq. of Christ Church, in this county, to Miss Williams, late of Brighton.

At Dorking, Mr. Kelleway, to Miss Wornell, both of Downton, Wilts.

Died.] At Carshalton, Richard Shipley, esq.

At Godalming, on her way to Bognor, Mrs. Deane, wife of Mr. Robert D. of Caversham, Oxon, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Willis, esq. of Kidmore End.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. John Freeman, to Mrs. Sawyers.

At Kingstone, Mr. James Hodson, son of A. W. Hodson, esq. of Westmeston, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Kingstone.

At Brighton, Captain S. Erridge, to Miss Ackerson.

At Salehurst, C. Kingsley, esq. of Surry-place, Kent-road, to Miss Jane Mainwaring, of Chester.

Died.] At Ashcombe, near Lewes, Mr. D. Boys, third son of J. Boys, esq. 17.

At Chichester, Mr. Wright, verger of the cathedral, 73.—Mr. Joseph Seagrave, printer, 46. Mr. Seagrave was greatly respected for his urbanity of manners and integrity by his fellow-citizens; and he had been long patronized by Mr. Hayley, the poet, of whom he was deservedly a favourite.—Mr. William Cobden, 96.—Mr. Charles Habin, and Mrs. Norris, both of London.

At Ditchling, Mr. Lindfield.

At Woodmancote, Mrs. Rideout, wife of the Rev. John R. 41.

At Stoneham, Mr. H. Wood, 54.

At Auckfield, Mrs. Dench, of the King's Head inn.

At Newhaven, Mr. J. Carter.

At Boxgrove, Mr. J. Barber, 87.

At Steyning, Mr Stovell, 96.

At Worthing, Mr. Stevenson.

At Eastergate, near Chichester, Mrs. Collins.

HAMPSHIRE.

The extensive buildings which are carrying on in the suburbs of Portsmouth bid fair in a short time, of becoming a handsome, regular, and very populous place. There have been built, and are now building, between the morass and the road that leads into Portsmouth from London, one hundred and four houses, in the short period of one year; and, within another twelvemonth, it is expected that the range of buildings from Southsea Common will be joined to the half-way houses, by the Wiltshire Lamb; which will then rival, in point of size and extent, either of the towns within the garrison.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. William Gaiger, schoolmaster, to Miss B. Hall.—The Rev. Mr. Acton, to Miss Sharpe, of Basingstoke.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Samuel Hill, surgeon to Miss Allen.—Mr. Napier, purser of his majesty's ship Pyramus, to Miss Lawson, of Tipner.—Lieutenant-colonel Godfrey, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Silver, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman S.

At Warblington, Mr. Brent, of Portsea, to Miss R. Smith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George S. miniature painter of Chichester.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lieutenant Edward Guest, of the New South Wales corps, to Miss Louisa Wright, daughter of Edward W. esq. of Guernsey

At Chilland, near Winchester, Mr. Collier, of Bishop's Sutton, to Miss Neville, eldest daughter of Benjamin N. esq. of Chilland.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Marshall.—Mrs. Colson, 75.—Erasmus Carver, esq. late merchant, of Gosport, but who had retired for many years from business.—Mrs. Frances Colchester, 78.

At Wade Farm, near Havant, Mr. John Knight.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Turner, 83.—Mrs. Westmore.—Mr. John Palmer, 81.—Mrs. Gray.—Mr. Howell, master boat-builder of this dock-yard.—Mrs. Sharp.

At Bedhampton, Tudor Griffiths, esq. many years the first partner in the firm of the Chichester old bank, and likewise in the Portsmouth and Hampshire bank.

At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Mrs. Miall, wife of Mr. James M.

At Ringwood, Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Lieutenant S. of the Durham militia, and daughter of Mr. Henry Quinton, of that place.

Mr. John Rogers, banker of Newport, Isle of Wight. He had set off in a sailing boat, with his eldest son, from Lymington for Yarmouth. The boat was upset by one of the men climbing to the top of the mast where something was amiss. By this accident Mr. Rogers, sen. was drowned. His son and the two boatmen were rescued by a boat belonging to the Rose cutter, which immediately put off to their assistance.

At Hartford Bridge, Miss Dearsley, daughter of William D. esq.

WILTSHIRE.

The committee of the Kennet and Avon Canal, met a few days since at Great Bedwin, and proceeded from thence to inspect the works under execution, through the tunnel at Burbage to Devizes. The next morning they walked down Devizes-hill, (about two miles), to inspect the building of the locks, to Foxhanger, where they again embarked, and were conveyed by Andras's packet boat to their wharf near Sidney-garden. The committee were attended by a few of the very large proprietors; and they had all the highest satisfaction to find the works already finished in a state of great perfection, and those under execution rapidly approaching to completion. It is confidently expected, that in two years the whole of this stupendous national concern will be accomplished, and thus afford a direct water communication between Bristol, Bath, and the metropolis.

Married.] At Wilton, Isaac Coats, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Hume.

Died.] At Netheravon House, Miss Hicks Beach, eldest daughter of Michael Hicks B. esq. M. P.

At Mere, in his 62d year, the Rev. Harly Grove, rector of Staplehurst, Kent, formerly fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, after a resident discharge of his duties of upwards of twenty years. He was a descendant of an ancient and respectable family in this county, and his great grandfather, Colonel Hugh Grove, sealed his loyalty to his rightful sovereign Charles the Second with his blood, on the scaffold at Exeter.

At Wilton, Mrs. Powel.

At Salisbury, Mr. Morris, clerk of the works in the cathedral, 64.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Perrin.—The Rev. Mr. Edwards, master of the free grammar-school there.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Winkworth, to Miss Holter, of Friday-street, London.

At Englefield, T. Chittenden, esq. of London, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Knapp.

At Wallingford, Mr. Palmer, baptist minister of Shrewshury, to Miss Tovey.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Slingsby.—Miss M. Clark.

At Windsor, Mrs. Gurley, of the Star and Garter inn.

At

At Wallingford, Mrs. Wells, 75.

At Newbury, Miss Arrowsmith, daughter of Mr. A. organist.

At Hungerford, Mr. C. Coxhead, 23.

At Kingston inn, Mr. Thomas Bamford, jun. 28.

At Finchamstead, Mrs. Cave.

At Sulhamstead, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, rector of that place.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bristol, Robert Andrew Riddell, esq. of London, to Miss Miles, daughter of the late William M. esq. merchant, and alderman of the former city.—Mr. Geo. Cox, solicitor, to Mrs. Neate, widow of Sam. N. esq. of Chippenham.—W. L. Nash, esq. of the Monmouth and Brecon militia, to Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. Alderman E.

At Clifton, Edward Hartopp, esq. eldest son of Edward Wigly H. esq. of Dally-house, Leicestershire, to Anna Eleonora Wrey, eldest daughter of Sir Bourchier W. bart. of Tavistock, Devonshire.

At Winscombe, Major Stafford, of the 98th regiment, to Frances Maria, eldest daughter of E. Whalley, esq. of Winscombe court.

At Bath, Pierce Newton King, esq. to Miss Carroll, youngest sister of George C. esq. of Horton, Yorkshire.—John Campbell Flint, M. D. of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, to Miss Dillon, daughter of the late Captain D. of Penhyn, Cornwall.—Captain Hyde, of Ham Green, to Miss Ray.

At Horsington, the Rev. Thomas Whalley Wickham, rector of that place, to Miss Bennet, daughter of James B. esq. of Cadbury-house.

Died.] At Bath, Colonel Lambert, of Lavington, Wilts, formerly in the service of the East India Company in Bengal.—Dansey Dansey, esq. of Little Hereford, formerly major of the Worcester militia.—In her 88th year, Mrs. Jane Quicke, who had for several years fixed her residence in this city. She possessed great affability of manners, and cheerfulness of disposition; her hospitality was bounded only by the limits of her income: and actuated by a genuine spirit of benevolence, she contributed liberally to all the charitable institutions of the places of her residence, of which Bath in particular can bear ample testimony; and her attention to her religious duties was constant, and worthy of imitation. She was the only child of Thomas Coster, esq of Bristol, formerly a representative of that city in parliament; who, by having some concerns in the tin mines of Cornwall, was the first person to bring into notice the copper ore found in that county, which now makes one of its chief staple commodities, and since the application of the metal to naval purposes, one of the most necessary and useful productions of the kingdom. She was first married to Robert Hoblyn, esq. of Nanswhyden, Cornwall, who also represented Bristol in several successive parliaments till the time of his death, by whom she left no issue. She was married secondly to John Quicke, esq. of Newton-St.-Cyres, Devon, and became his widow about 32 years since; by him she had one son, the present John Quicke, esq. of the same place, who served a few years since the office of sheriff for Devonshire.

At Bristol, at the Hotwells, the Rev. James Allen, rector of Kentchester, and vicar of Mansel, Herefordshire, and one of the magistrates of that county.—Miss Harriet, eldest daughter of William H. esq.—Mrs. Oliver, wife of Thomas O. esq. formerly governor of Massachuset's Bay, North America. She was a lady of a superior understanding, mild and amiable manners, highly accomplished, and of a most charitable disposition. She was daughter and sole heiress of —— Freeman, esq. of the island of Antigua.

At Ston Easton, William Greenhill, esq. of Purston, eldest son of P. G. esq. of the former place.

At Wells, Mrs. Brown.

At Shirchampton, Mr. Jardine, relict of the Rev. David J. dissenting minister of Bath.

At Sandhill Farm, Withycombe, Thomas Escott, esq

At Lambridge, James Hooper, esq. in the commission of the peace for this county; the following day, his first cousin, Mr. Joseph Hooper, of Charmey Down; and a week afterwards, Mr. John Hooper, of Stanton Prior, cousin to the two preceding.

At Tintinhull, Miss Burt, only surviving daughter of the late Jos. B. esq. of Plymouth.

At Minehead, Captain John Jenkins, a landing waiter in the customs at that port.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mr. John C. Mansfield, eminent in his profession as an attorney, and a most faithful steward to the many noble families who patronised his worth.

At Shaftesbury, Mr. T. Hanham, sen.

At Banbury, much regretted on account of his pleasantry and ready wit, William Churchhill, esq. of Henbury, of the same family as John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and the lineal representative, by his mother's side, of the original stock from which the Lowndes's of Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire are sprung; his mother being Sarah Lowndes, the daughter and sole heiress of John Lowndes, esq. of Overton and Leahall, in Cheshire, and of Shepherd's Well, in Kent. He married to his first wife Lady Louisa Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick, by whom he has left a son and heir; his second wife, now a widow, was the relict of the late Earl of Stafford. Mr. Churchill was great nephew and one of the heirs of T. Lowndes, esq. a clerk in the treasury, who founded an astronomical professorship at Cambridge, and who at great expence and trouble invented the bay salt that goes by his name, but for which invention 25,000l. is still claimed from government, by the representatives of the above T. Lowndes, who died in 1748.

At Lyme, Mrs. Carter, wife of the Rev. Henry C. rector of Little Wittenham, Berks.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. William Gwynn, rector of Denton, Sussex, to Henrietta, third daughter of William Augustus Gordon, esq.—Lieutenant Edward Morres, of the Royal Navy, nephew of Lord Frankfort, to Miss Crab, of Stonehouse.

At Plymouth, John O'Grady, esq. architect, to Mrs. Donhoe, of Friday-street, London.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Saunders.—Mr. Richard Durant.—Miss Kekewich, only daughter of ——— K. esq. of Northbrookehouse.—Captain Mackay, R. N.—Jacob Bartlett, esq. of Mary-church.—Mr. William Brooke.—Mr. Pullen.

At Bradnich, Mr. George Rossiter. He fell down in an apoplectic fit, while superintending his hay-makers, and instantly expired

At Bampton, Mrs. Sayer.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Roberts, wife of John R. esq. chief magistrate of that town, 68.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Miller, wife of Thomas Elton M. esq. of Worcestershire.

At Tavistock, Mr. Skinner of the Bedford Arms Inn. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Wivelscombe, Henry Waldron, gent.

At Blakemore, Edmund Browne, esq. 90.

At Axminster, Mrs. Whitty, 62.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Fowey, Mr. John Higgs, to Miss Nickells.

At Creed, Mr. William Fremayne, of Padston, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts.

At Breage, Captain Matthew Bennets, of Godolphin Mine, to Miss Mary James, of Ruthdower house.

At Falmouth, Mr. Abraham Simon Solomon, to Miss Kitty Jacobs, daughter of the late Mr. J. of Redruth.

At St. Gluvias, Mr. J. Street, surgeon of the Walsingham packet, stationed at Falmouth, to Mrs. Nicholas, relict of Thomas N. esq. both of Penryn.

Died.] At East Loo, Mr. John Rice, surgeon, who had resided there upwards of thirty years, and during that time had been a most exemplary pattern of social affection and private charity. His loss is very sensibly felt by every description of people where his practice and acquaintance extended; the parishes of Talland, Lansallos, Pelynt, Duloe, and Saint Martin's will very long have cause to lament their loss: for he was a sound and correct practitioner. In East and West Looe, it may be said in the language of Holy Writ "the mourners go about the streets" because their friend is gone home.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Carne, wife of John C. esq. merchant.

At Penzance, Mr. John Marshall.

At Gorran, near Mevagissey, Mrs. Belling.

IRELAND.

To every person capable of feeling the influence of patriotism, the preservation of his national music must be a subject of interest. From remote antiquity has Ireland been celebrated, in a high degree, for the excellence of its Bards, for the sweet simplicity and pathos of their poetry, and their superiority on the Harp. Impressed with those reflections, and regretting that neglect and decay which the Harp has lately experienced, a number of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Belfast have associated, for the purpose of rescuing that national instrument from total extinction. For this purpose, the Society have opened a Subscription, which already exceeds one hundred guineas per annum, for the instruction of a select number of pupils on the Irish Harp, and have engaged as teacher Mr. Arthur O'Neill—a man whose character and talents qualify him highly for the employment. It is proposed to select twelve or more persons, of either sex, from such candidates as offer, without distinction of sect or country; and the Society call upon all who delight in the national music, and are fond of contemplating those remains of Ireland, which bespeak the possession of science and civilization in periods of remote antiquity, to co-operate with them in this design. It is hoped that search will be made, especially among the habitations of the poor, for such persons as seem to be highly endowed with natural musical talents, and who, from their age and disposition, may appear most likely to succeed as scholars. It is hoped, likewise, that such pecuniary aid will be contributed by the generous and enlightened, as shall enable the Society to extend their views beyond the mere business of tuition; by giving premiums and support to such of the pupils as are likely to attain eminence in their profession. The Society are aware that they have engaged in an arduous undertaking, and that the situation of Belfast is not so favourable as that of many other places, for carrying their views into effect; but they have been excited, and almost hurried into the measure, by a circumstance melancholy to reflect upon—that the person, whom they have been so fortunate as to procure for a master, is already far advanced in life; is the only person they know, now living in the kingdom, capable of that office; and, that should any thing retard the speedy execution of their project, any future attempt must necessarily prove abortive:—for in such an event, the national music must be irrecoverably lost, and the Irish Harp remain unstrung for ever!

Died.] At Roseyards, near Ballymoney, the Rev. J. Tenant, 82. He was upwards of fifty-seven years pastor of the seceding congregation of that place, during which period he never disappointed them of a sermon, nor was prevented from preaching through sickness a single sabbath.

In Cork, M. Burke, relict of the late Edward

ward Duke, of Bandon, aged 105 years; she enjoyed the happiness of seeing 197 of her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, and was perfect in her intellects to the last moment.

At Dublin, Mrs. Ford, wife to —— Ford, esq. of the county of Down, and eldest daughter of the late Right Honourable William Brownlow. She went, in apparently perfect health, to the rout of Mrs. Lætus Tottenham. While seated at the card table, she found herself seized with a sudden indisposition, and being near her accouchement of her twenty-first child, considerable alarm was excited. Mrs. Tottenham offered every accommodation her house afforded; but Mrs. Ford, finding herself much recovered, yielded to the natural impulse of wishing to be in her own house on such an occasion, and was conveyed into her coach, accompanied by her sister, the Countess of Powerscourt, and her son; but before they arrived at the house, the vital spark had flown.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last report we announced the arrival of the Leeward Island fleet, since which time a large fleet from Jamaica has arrived with a considerable quantity of West India produce, and we are happy to say, to a tolerably good market, as sugars have advanced in consequence of the distilleries using sugar, instead of grain, as well as the export of large quantities of coffee lately sent to Spain; the ports of that country being now opened for our exports, as well as imports thence. We may hourly expect a fleet of 100 sail from Malta; they were spoken with about the 1st ult. near Girgenti, by a brig which arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th. By this fleet a very large quantity of Italian rags, for paper-making use, may be expected, as also Italian silks, both of which articles this country stands in need of at present, in order to lower the exorbitant prices of all kinds of paper, as well as to give work to our poor silk manufacturers in Spitalfields, who are at the present time greatly distressed for want of employment. A fleet from China is also arrived, namely: the True Briton, Henry Addington, Cumberland, Britannia, Nottingham, Cuffnells, Scaleby Castle, and Retreat, on account of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies. Their cargoes consist of 119,795 chests of tea, 420 chests of raw silk, and 97,300 pieces of nankeen.

The said Company have declared for sale the following goods, viz,

Tea Bohea	600,000 lbs.
Congou and Campoi	4,500,000
Pekoe and Souchong	200,000
Singlo and Twankay	900,000
Hyson skin	100,000
Hyson	250,000
Including private trade and prize teas	6,550,000

On Wednesday the 7th of September, 1808. Prompt the 2d December following. And the Company do further declare, that they will give timely notice of what other goods they will put up at this sale.

We long since anticipated the result of an intercourse with Spanish America, and the value of such a commerce to this country. Our ideas are now, we are happy to say, realized, as already the Spanish admiral and his noble ally have arrived in our metropolis from the junta at Seville, with full powers to open a trade from this country to Mexico and Peru! Glorious and good news for our manufacturers! What a source of riches unexpectedly presents itself to our country, and all brought about by the infamous treachery of Buonaparte towards a people (perhaps the richest in the world,) that hitherto supplied him with money to carry on the war for so many years against us, as well as all other parts of Europe. The Spaniards and Portuguese, who are now nobly protecting their country from his infernal grasp, can never henceforward have any confidence in him, and to England will, we trust, be ever attached.

The Mediterranean fleet has brought about 1500 bags of Italian rags, mostly seconds and thirds. They were offered at 100s. but afterwards refused at even 84s. which is a heavy price for articles of that quality, in the absence of stronger and coarser Hambro's, &c to work them with. Canvas rags, clean, have advanced, the present price being from 50s. to 60s. and blue'd writing papers (from the great price of smalts) has risen within a few days another 5 per cent.

We may expect a peace with Russia, if not with Denmark also; but not in time for consignments to this country from the former before next spring. This expectation, with the arrival of some few ships from Russia, that had wintered in the Baltic, has already reduced the price of Hemp 15l. to 20l. per ton, and Linseed Oil 12l. to 20l. per ton.

The article of Cotton Wool has advanced in price, in consequence of the large orders lately received from the Brazils for manufactured goods at Manchester; and in the last week nearly

3000

8000 bags sold at Liverpool market, principally to the trade. Old Bowed sold from 19d to 21d. New Bowed 21½d. to 22d. Orleans 24d to 2s Barbadoes 23d. to 23½d. Demeraras 2s to 2s. 2d. Brazils 2s 1d. to 2s 4½d. with every appearance of the market being higher. At Ivacester there has been a demand for Water Twist, and large purchases have been made in west Thus we are ready begin to find the advantage of our commerce with Brazil, &c.

In Yorkshire, large orders have been received for all kinds of coarse Woollen Cloths for the Brazils, and at this time every hand is happily employed; and in Gloucestershire, the demand for superfine ones for the market of Rio de Janeiro is also very considerable.

We have in our former reports hinted at the consequences of this important trade to South America; that is now most fortunately realized: and in our next report we hope to have it in our power to say as much of that to the Spanish settlements in that country.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	July 5.	July 8.	July 12
Hamburgh..	35 5	35 5 ..	35 5 ..
Altona	35 6	35 6 ..	35 6 ..
Amsterdam	36 7	36 7 ..	36 7 ..
Paris	24	24	24 ....
Leghorn....	49¼	49¼	49¼ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon.....	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	67	67	67 ....
Dublin	11	11	11 ....
Cork	11¼	11¼	11¼ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l 15s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 4l. to 4l 12s per cwt.
—— Essex, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 4l. to 5l 12s. per cwt.
——Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l 5s. per cwt.
——Farnham, 6l to 8l. 10s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 9th of July, 1808, is 38s. 4½d. per cwt. exclusive of duties

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in July, 1808, at the Office of Mr Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Grand Junction, 190l. ex dividend of 3l per share for the last half year.—Ellesmere, 53l to 54l.—Kennet and Avon New Shares, 4l. 10s premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 82l.—Chelmer, 57l.—West-India Dock Stock, 152l per cent. ex dividend of 5l. half-yearly.—London Dock Stock 115l. ex dividend of 2l. 15s. ditto.—Globe Insurance, 116l. per cent. ex dividend of 3l ditto.—East-London Water-Works, 48l. per cent premium—West-Middlesex ditto, 2l. to 10l. per cent. premium.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. July 21, 1808, at the Office of Messrs L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—London Dock Stock, 116l. per cent—East India ditto 119l. per cent—West India ditto, 111l. per cent—Commercial Dock Shares, 127l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 118l. per share.—Grand Surry Canal, 60l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 8l per cent. premium—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 116l. per cent.—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 2l per cent. premium—Hope Fire and Life Insurance, 2½s. per share premium—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium—East London Water Works, 50l. per share premium—West Middlesex Water Works, 18l. per share premium—South London Water Works, 45l. per share premium—London Institution, 84 guineas per share.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IF the *Botanical Magazine* occasionally admits plants of low degree in point of beauty, we generally find, that in such cases correctness and taste in the design, and Dr. Sims's highly instructive text, make ample amends, and apologize, as it were, for what no scientific botanist can consider as a subject of the slightest complaint. The Mountain Sandwort, Arenaria *montana*, with which the last Number of the Magazine opens, though one of the largest as to its flowers, is not more remarkable for slightliness than all its congeners. This species is a native of Southern Europe. The synonym from Tournefort, adduced by Ventenat, was founded on the authority of Vaillant's Herbarium, but Dr. Sims, who has carefully studied the synonymy of this species, informs us, that Scheuchzer, in describing, in his *Itinera Alpina*, a plant as Tournefort's Myosotis lusitanica, &c. (our A. *montana*), was all the while speaking of Cerastium *tomentosum L.* which appears from the synonyms quoted by him. Also Allioni, we find, mistook another species of sand-wort for Arenaria *montana*; but perceiving his error, afterwards changed the name into that of A. *capillacea*.

Aconitum *uncinatum*. This species of Wolf's bane, which, in its flower, resembles the *Camarum*, except in having the point of the helmet-shaped petal turned inwards, was communicated by Mr. Loddiges. We are told, that it has generally been supposed to be the A. *japonicum*

A. *japonicum* of Thunberg; and this name in Donn's Catalogue ought probably to have been added as a synonym. Dr Sims would not have been satisfied, from the descriptions extant of A. *uncinatum*, that the plant here figured is the same, but the specimen preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, under that name, from North America, appears to be in no respect different. It is very distinct in its foliage from every other known species.

Anemone *narcissiflora*. One of those old plants of our gardens, that are now rarely met with. The Anemone *fastuosa*, of the Species Plantarum, is made by Wildenow a variety of the Narcissus-flowered Anemone: but not being taken up as a synonym, the manner in which the circumstance is mentioned here, might lead to the supposition, that it was an original observation of Dr. Sims; which it is not. We cannot agree with the author, in thinking that Clusius's Ranunculus montanus is another variety; for that appears really to belong to the genus in which the French botanist has placed it.

Mimosa stricta. The twin flowered Mimosa. One of that division which, by Wildenow, is separated from the rest as a genus, to which he has restored the old name of Acacia, an example, which Dr. S. has not thought fit to follow; and, indeed, before the fruit of most of them shall have been examined, any attempt to settle the numerous species of this interesting family must prove fruitless. The present species, as well as some others related to it, affords an instance how difficult it is in some cases for the botanical terminologist to apply proper terms to parts of an anomalous appearance: what here strikes the eye as simple leaves, are obviously the foliaceous petioles of the plant, which, even if analogy did not point out, would be sufficiently demonstrated by the seedling plants, the leaves of which are pinnated in all Mimosæ; and, we may add, in all plants of a natural order in which pinnated leaves occur. We cannot, however, blame Dr S. for describing those parts as folia simplicia, and agree with him, that they perform the function of real leaves. But this may be said of many other parts of plants.

Colchicum *byzantinum*. A beautiful species, larger and fuller in all its parts than any other of the genus. Mr. Gawler is the first systematic botanist who introduces it to the notice of the public. Since the time of Clusius, who received the bulbs from Constantinople in 1598, it has been mentioned only by old Parkinson, to whom it was evidently known superficially by John Bauhin. The very characteristic figure is accompanied by a complete, though concise, and not always very easily intelligible, description.

Iris *ruthenica*, Pigmy Flag. This plant has also been hitherto unknown to botanists at large, though, as Mr. G. candidly acknowledges, it is completely described and figured in Gmelin's Flora Sibirica. This species is not unlike the North American I. *verna*, from which it is, however, distinct enough, by having a much shorter tube to its corolla.

Anthericum *canaliculatum*. We are sorry to find that Mr. G. has begun to furnish text to figures, with the prototypes of which he is acquainted from dried specimens only. Some differences are mentioned here as subsisting between the description of the Hortus Kewensis, the Banksian Herbarium, and Mr. Edwards's *figure* of A. canaliculatum. Anthericum *hirsutum*, of Thunberg's Prodomus Floræ Capensis, Mr. G. quotes as dubious, regretting that Wildenow has taken up indiscriminately all the species from that publication, without considering the impossibility of determining many of them from the short, and often not very characteristic specific phrases, by which they are introduced to us. We are of opinion, that a Prodromus of a Flora, if this latter make its appearance, is a useless, and if the more detailed description remain unpublished (as it seems to be the case with Thunberg's Flora Capensis), becomes a dangerous publication.

Amaryllis *advena*; from Chili; a new Species: for though Feuillée has already described and given a tolerable figure of this plant, no subsequent systematic botanist has made any mention of it; not even Molina, nor Ruiz, and Pavon, in their Account of the Vegetables of Chili. Though not very large and showy in its flowers, these are still sufficiently elegant to attract notice, even when surrounded by more splendid congeneric species: they are of a pretty bright vermilion, irregularly streaked with a greenish-yellow, especially on the inner side, somewhat like the colours of the flower of the superb lily.

The Botanists' Repository of last month contains, 1. An Ornithogalum, brought by Mr. Cripps from Alexandria. It appears to us to be intermediate between Ornithogalum *latifolium* and *arabicum*; species that are but imperfectly understood with regard to the several varieties through which they pass. Mr. Andrews calls it O. *elatum*.

Nitraria *Schoberi*. Mr. Bell avails himself, with great success, of the method of cultivating plants that grow in places abounding with salt, by artificially applying that stimulant both to their roots and leaves. It is perhaps owing to this treatment, that the Nitraria Schoberi produced fruit, which we suppose is seldom the case in gardens. The berries are red, and are here said to taste of salt.

A species of Bignonia, introduced from Cayenne by Lord Seaforth. It flowered in Mr. Lambert's stove at Boyton, where it was considered as a new species, and called B. *unguis cati*, a name sounding not very unlike an abbreviation of *unguis cati*; by which we are surprised the author was not led to examine if it might not be the same; as indeed we make no scruple to pronounce it to be. The apt name of *Unguis Cati* was derived from the same hooked tendrils

drills, which suggested Mr. Andrews's appellation of *uncata*. The leaves are subject to vary in length and width.

Veronica *Derwentia*. A spiked species of very ordinary appearance from the banks of the river Derwent, in New South Wales. It is not to be expected that names like this will be retained by the learned botanist and traveller, who is now preparing a work on the plants of New Holland.

Protea *humifusa*. A very distinct species as it appears, dwarfish, with narrow lanceolate leaves, and trailing branches; the flowers, which are not unlike those of *P. cordata*, are crowded together close to the ground. It flowered in Mr. Hibbert's Conservatory at Clapham Common. This far-famed collection, although no longer continued by its late worthy possessor, we are happy to hear, is not likely to be lost to the public. Mr. Hibbert, we are informed, has disposed of it to his late gardener, to whose skilful management its high state of preservation has been particularly indebted. Mr. Knight goes into the nursery business under great advantage, with such a collection at his out-set.

The *Paradisus Londinensis* has not come to our hands this month.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

JUNE.

Flowering Month.

From brightening fields of ether fair disclosed,
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depth:
He comes, attended by the sultry Hours,
And ever-fanning Breezes, on his way;
While, from his ardent look, the turning Spring
Averts her blushful face; and earth, and skies,
All-smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.

AT the beginning of the month, the evenings and nights were, for this season of the year, unusually cold. Some rain fell on the 4th and 5th: the 2nd was a rainy day, and on the 25th we had a few showers, but the rest of the month has been dry. The heat, on the whole, has not been great, but on the 19th, 30th, and two or three other days, the weather was exceedingly hot. The high pasture lands, towards the end of the month, were beginning to look brown and parched; and I am informed that the turnip crops have been considerably injured by the continued drought.

June 5. The eggs of some silk-worms which I had last year put into a dark closet, and had forgotten, began about this day to produce their young.

June 8. The following garden plants, amongst numerous others, are now in flower:—Poplar-leaved Cistus (*Cistus populifolius*), Waved Cistus (*Cistus laxus*), Rose Cistus (*Cistus roseus*), Gum Cistus (*Cistus ladaniferus*), White-flowered Peony (*Paeonia albiflora*), Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*), Tree Primrose (*Oenothera biennis*), Perennial Oenothera (*Oenothera frutidosa*), and Great-flowered Bell-flower (*Campanula grandiflora*).

In fields I observed the Maiden pink (*Dianthus deltoides*), English Catchfly (*Silene anglica*), Cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*), and fine-leaved heath (*Erica cinerea*).

The deep purple flowers of the latter give, at this season of the year, a rich and highly beautiful tint to almost all the waste lands in the neighbourhood from which I write.

June 16. A great number of persons, chiefly children, are occupied in catching leeches. These they sell, at the rate of about three shillings a dozen, to persons who send them off, in great numbers at a time, to London. In some parts of the rivers the animals are in such plenty, that a boy has been known to catch as many as thirty or forty in a day. Those who are most skilful at the business tie up bundles of weeds (sometimes containing blood, or other animal substance) and throw them into places which the leeches most frequent. They take these up at certain times, and on shaking them to pieces, make a prize of such as take shelter in them. Others of the leech-catchers get into boats, and, by moving them themselves violently, from side to side, amongst the weeds, put into motion such of the leeches as happen to be in the immediate neighbourhood, which they then catch by means of a small fine net at the end of a long handle. I conceive that it would be well worth while to attempt the same in other parts, where the rivers or streams are favorable for the production of these animals.

June 21. The greatest part of the chafers have either left us or been destroyed. The roads and foot-paths are, in many places, thickly strewed with their shells. Such of the trees as have been injured by them, and particularly the oaks, are beginning to put out new leaves, and to regain their lost verdure.

On the commons and waste lands I observe great numbers of the black horned beetle, called Bull-comber (*Scarabaeus typhoeus*), lying dead, and appearing perfectly dry and stiff.

The

The Stag-beetles (*lucanus cervus*) are in greater numbers this year than I have generally seen them; and I have caught some that were of unusually large size.

The Woodbine and Milk-thistle (*Carduus marianus*) are in flower.

June 24. I have hitherto seen only two glow-worms.

June 30. The mackrel fishermen have been at work almost every evening during the month; but, except one night, when about ten thousand were caught, they have not been successful. The fish were of small size, but of excellent flavour.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE grain crops of all sorts continue to have in general a promising appearance, especially in the midland and northern districts of the island, where much more rain has fallen than in those of the south during the present month; and the fine showers within these few days must have tended to fill the ears well. The Barleys are every where apparently very full crops; the Wheats in some cases rather thin and short in the ear; and the Oats likewise occasionally short in the straw, with a deficient ear. In the more southern parts of the kingdom, these crops, and especially the Wheats, are greatly more forward than in the above, where they have in common scarcely yet begun to turn.

The Bean and Pea crops are not by any means so promising, the former being in many situations short and not well podded, and the latter greatly injured by the excessive heat of the season.

The Potatoe crops have also undergone much injury by the long continued heat and dryness of the season, and consequently the deficiency of hoeing and casting up. It is to be feared that they will prove a deficient crop, at least upon most of the drier sorts of soil.

The lands which were sown with Turnips last month, where rain has fallen, have the crops now pushing into broad leaf; but in other cases, they have either been destroyed or are still to put in; much land being indeed yet to be sown with that crop.

The fruit orchards have suffered greatly, in several districts, from the violence of the winds, and the late hail storms.

The Hops continue in some measure promising, but would be greatly improved by rain.

The fallows of the Wheat crops have undergone an excellent preparation, and will no doubt be in a fine state at sowing time.

Though the Hay harvest is mostly over in the south, there is still much grass to cut in the northern districts.

The deficiency of Grass, from the unusual heat and dryness of the season, has had the tendency of keeping up the prices of fat stock; while the same causes have had the effect of preventing a rise in the prices of that of the lean kind.

The price of Grain still keeps its level, though there has been little or no advance in it since our last.

Current price of Grain.

	s.	s.		£.	s.
Wheat	66	80 0	Beans	64	68
Fine ditto	82	85 0	Tick beans (old)	60	66
Rye (new)	45	50 0	Oats	42	46
Barley	44	50 0	Rape Seed, per last	34	38
Malt (new)	68	76 0	Fine Flour	60	66
White Peas (boilers)	145	153 0	Seconds	55	60
Grey ditto	60	64 0			

In fat stock in Smithfield Market the variations have not been great.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		
Beef	4	0	to	5	0	Beasts	1,750
Mutton	4	0	to	5	6	Sheep and Lambs	14,500
Veal	5	6	to	6	6	Calves	300
Pork	4	6	to	6	0	Pigs	320
Lamb	5	0	to	6	6		

In the Haymarket the prices are as below.

Haymarket.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Hay	5	0	0	to	6	10	0
Straw	1	18	0	to	2	5	0
Clover	6	0	0	to	7	0	0

METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.85, June 23. Wind N. W.
Lowest 29.74. July 20. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 2 tenths of an inch. { The mercury stood at 29.9 on the 19th instant, but on the 20th it was no higher than 29.7.

Thermometer.

Highest 93°. July 14. Wind S. E.
Lowest 53°. July 1. Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 11°. { On the 23d the thermometer was at 61°, but on the 24th it was no higher than 70°.

The rain fallen since our account is equal to 4 inches in depth, of which the greater part fell on the 24th, and 25th instants: previously to the 24th we had scarcely more than three showers during the month. Never was there a more propitious hay harvest. The rains now commenced (July 26) where the weight and violence are not sufficient to crush the standing corn, will be of much service to the ground, which, by the late unusual heat, had nearly lost every trace of verdure. In the metropolis the first heavy showers were on the 21st; at this place, though at so short a distance, we had not rain sufficient to lay the dust of the roads till Sunday the 24th. On that and the 25th we had many violent and lasting rains, accompanied occasionally with thunder and lightning. In different parts of the kingdom, and even at a short distance south of London, the storms have been truly tremendous, and accompanied with much mischief.

The leading meteorological feature of this month has been the extreme heat of the 12th, 13th, and 14th days. We have paid much attention to the state of the atmosphere, as the Reports in this work will shew, since January 1802, and remember nothing approaching to the heat of the days referred to.

In the summer of 1802 the greatest heat was 85° July 3.
1803 ..... 80½° August 30.
1804 ..... { 85° June 25. / 84° August 3.
1805 ..... 79° July 4.
1806 ..... 82½° June 14.
1807 ..... 83° July 18 and August 13.

We have used the same thermometer through the whole period, nor has the place been changed; it hangs on the outside of a window frame looking N. E. In this situation on the 12th it was as high as 88½°, on the 13th 91°, and on the 14th it was at the astonishing height of 93° at which it continued nearly an hour. At the timber yard near Westminster Bridge we were informed it was at the same height. In a shop in Holborn on the 15th we saw the thermometer at 89°, at a time that the shop appeared to the feelings very cool in comparison of the external air.

Mr. Capel Lofft, of Troston, writes, that on the 12th and 13th his thermometer stood both days at 91°, and his observations were confirmed by those of a neighbour; and at Bury St. Edmunds the thermometer was at 93° on the 12th, and at 95° on the 13th. Mr. Lofft observes, that "twenty-seven years observation, very little interrupted, has never given me an equal result in two successive days, or even in a single day." At Troston the greatest heat was between twelve and two: it was not so in this place. Here it was the hottest about four o'clock; and this, as Mr. Lofft observes, is usually the hottest part of the day in this latitude, in the months of July and August. The average heat for the month is about 66°, and the average height of the barometer is 30.07.

Astronomical Anticipations.

We have full moon on the 6th and new moon on the 21st of August: on the 7th she approaches the planet Jupiter, and on the 8th Jupiter will rise after the moon, but on this and the next evening they will be interesting objects for the telescope; as is also Saturn, which is to be seen in the western part of the heavens. Saturn's ring makes a fine appearance at present. The Herschel may likewise, with the aid of a good glass, be seen in the same quarter. Towards the middle of the month, Mercury will be visible before sun-rise. Venus is still an evening star, but too near the sun to be visible. To those possessed of good glasses, we may observe that Jupiter's first satellite will be eclipsed, visible here, on the 6th, at 10m. past one in the morning; on the 13th, at 10m. past three; on the 14th, at 39m. past nine in the evening; on the 21st, at 33m. past eleven; and on the 29th, at 27m. past one in the morning.

ERRATA.—In the quotation from Euripides, No. 172, p. 497, for "Ἀπ' ἄκρας Λεξίου," read "ἀπ' ἄκρας Λεξίου;" and in the sixth line above, for "*siccavit*," read "*corticavit*."

In the Description of Lord Elgin's Antiquities, p. 519, line 9, for "Dr. Richard Worsley," read "Sir Richard Worsley."—Also, p. 520, line 33, for "Tassier's," read "Tassie's."

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 175.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1808. [2 of Vol. 26.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER II.

ON THE TEA PLANT.

Nec vero terræ ferre omnes omnia possunt.
Fluminibus salices, crassisque paludibus alni
Nascuntur, steriles saxosis montibus orni;
Littora myrtetis lætissima: denique apertos
Bacchus amat colles: aquilonem et frigora taxi. *Virgil*, G. ii.

IN my first letter, which you deemed worthy of a place in your Magazine for August, I intimated my intention of resuming the History of Tea, with its introduction into this kingdom.

So far as authentic accounts afford us information, China and Japan are the only countries where it is cultivated for use, and hence we may conclude, that it is indigenous to one, if not to both, of them.*

About the year 1600 Texeira,† a Spaniard, saw the dried tea-leaves in Malacca, where he was informed the Chinese prepared a drink from this vegetable; and, in 1633, Olearius‡ found this practice prevalent among the Persians, who procured the plant under the name of Cha Orchia, from China, by means of the Usbeck Tartars. In 1639, Starkaw, the Russian ambassador at the court of the Mogul, Chau Altyn, partook of the infusion of tea; and, at his departure, was offered a quantity of it, as a present to the Czar Michael Romanof, which the ambassador refused, as being an article for which he had no use.§

It was first introduced into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in the 17th century; and a quantity of it is said to have been brought over from Holland about the year 1666, by Lord Arlington and Lord Ossory; and it soon afterwards became known among people of fashion, and its use, by degrees, has become general. Anderson, in his Chronological Deduction of Commerce, remarks, that the first European author that mentions tea, wrote in the year 1590. But this subject had certainly been considered much earlier.†

Tea must, I think, have been introduced into England prior to the time ascribed to Lords Arlington and Ossory's return from Holland; for drinking tea, even in public coffee-houses, was not uncommon, as a duty of four-pence per gallon was laid on the liquor made and sold in all coffee-houses, so early as 1660. By an act made this year, the duties of excise on malt-liquor, cyder, perry, mead, spirits, or strong waters, coffee, tea, sherbet, and chocolate, were settled on the king during his life. Then it was that coffee, tea, and chocolate, were first mentioned in the statute-book. On the 29th of October, 1675, Charles II. dined with the corporation of London at Guildhall. At this feast the king afforded the citizens cause of animadversion, in which they indulged themselves so much to his dissatisfaction, and that of his *cabal* ministry, that a proclamation was issued on the 20th of December of the same year, for shutting up and suppressing all coffee-houses; "because in such houses,

* Some authors add Siam also. Vide Sim. Pauli, Comment. et Wilh. Leyl, Epist. apud Sim. Pauli Comment. Nich. Tulpii Observ. Medicin. lib. iv. cap. lx. Lond. 1641.

† Texeira, Relaciones del Origen de los Reyes de Persia y de Hormuz. Amberes, 1610, p. 19.

‡ Adam. Olearii, Persianische Reise-Beschreibung, 1633, p. 325, lib. v. cap. xvii. p. 599, fol. 1656. Hamburg, 1698. Amstel. 1666, 4to.

§ Fischer, Sibirische Geschichte, vol. ii. pp. 694, 697.

† L. Baptista Ramusio, le Navigazioni e Viaggi nelli quali si contienne la Descrittione dell' Africa, del Paese del Prete Joanni del Mar Rosso, Calicut, Isole Moluchese, la Navigazione intorno il Mondo. Vinet, 1550, 1563, 1588. 3 vols. folio, vol. 3, p. 15.

In 1590, this was translated into English by Giovanni Botaro, an eminent Italian author, and it is probably to this that Anderson refers.

and by the occasion of the meeting of disaffected persons in them, divers false, malicious, and scandalous reports, were devised and read abroad, to the defamation of his majesty's government, and to the disturbance of the peace of the realm." The opinion of the judges was taken on this great point of stopping people's tongues, when they sagely replied, "That retailing of coffee and tea might be an innocent trade; but as it was used to nourish sedition, spread lies, and scandalize great men, it might also be a common nuisance." However, on a petition of the merchants and retailers of coffee and tea, permission was granted to keep open the coffee-houses until the 24th of June next: and here the matter, after some admonition, ended.

After this long digression I shall conclude with some remarks on the cultivation of tea in our colonies, as proposed by your correspondents, E. N. and Phytophilus, to supersede the purchase of it from China; and in my subsequent, and perhaps last letter, advert to it, in a moral and political point of view.

This exotic shrub delights particularly in valleys, and on the declivities of hills, and upon the borders of rivers, where it enjoys a southern exposure to the sun, though it endures considerable variations of heat and cold, as it flourishes in the northern clime of Pekin, as well as about Canton, the former of which is in the same latitude with Rome; and from meteorological observations, it appears, that the degree of cold about Pekin is as severe in winter as in many parts of Europe. The best tea, however, grows in a mild temperate climate; the country about Nankin producing better tea than either Pekin or Canton, between which places it is situated: it is hence probable, that tea would thrive in many parts of the world of a suitable degree of temperature of climate; but how far the price of labour would admit of its becoming an object of trade, may be doubted, as well as, whether its cultivation would not exclude other articles, to greater loss than the gains of tea would compensate, as labour in China does not exceed a penny a day, which suffices to purchase rice for the daily consumption of its temperate native.

Phytophilus mentions the cultivation of tea in Jamaica: with this fact I am otherwise unacquainted, and I imagine that neither the climate, nor the price of labour, will ever render it a matter of profit. It appears to me best suited for the climate of the southern parts of Europe and America: but here future experience must determine.

About the year 1770 it was introduced into Georgia in America, but I believe its cultivation, as an article of commerce, has been abandoned. The ingenious author of Occalis (Mrs. Morton) in her poem of Beane-hill, in describing the products of this province, introduces the exotic of China:

> Yet round these shores prolific plenty twines,
> Stores the thick field, and swells the clustering vines;
> A thousand groves their glossy leaves unfold,
> Where the rich orange rolls its ruddy gold,
> *China's green shrub*, divine Magnolia's bloom,
> With mingling odours fling their high perfume.

TSJAA-PHILUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* POETIC ROMANCE *of* MARMION.

AS no effort ought to be wanting to prevent the vitiation of the public *taste* as well as *morals*, I desire, as a reader of the poem of Marmion, to enter my protest against that portentous prodigy. In the general effect of the composition it is unquestionably very inferior to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which is itself the production of a very wild and eccentric genius.

Of narrative, whether poetry or prose, the first requisite is perspicuity. But never surely was a tale either of joy or woe, wrapped up in such a veil of obscure and turgid phraseology. Never were incidents so ill-connected or so thinly scattered through the immense void of 500 pages. Amid the chaos of description and episode it is difficult to trace the progress of the story without bestowing upon it much more attention than such a trifle can be supposed to deserve. Let the admirers of this extravagant performance take the trouble of comparing it with the Palamon and Arcite of Dryden, in which every species of poetic excellence is displayed. An interesting tale is told with simplicity and elegance. The ornamented parts bear a just proportion to the whole; and the sympathy excited by the narrative gradually increases to the end. In Marmion the substance of the story is lost amidst a profusion of meretricious and gewgaw embellishments; and it exhibits much the same analogy to the finished and classic production of Dryden as Our Lady of Loretto to the Venus of Medicis.

The

The modern poet has not attempted to prefix an argument to the different cantos of his work, which might have been of some service in assisting his bewildered readers to make out his meaning. But the opening of the first canto furnishes a good specimen of the characteristic manner of the poet, who employs more than 200 lines in describing the entrance of Lord Marmion into the castle of Norham: and the author exclaims with much self-complacency

'Tis meet that I should tell you now
How fairly armed and ordered how
The soldiers of the Guard,
With musquet, pike, and morion,
To welcome noble Marmion
Stood in the castle yard, &c.

This threat, ludicrous as it may be deemed, is literally executed. Dryden, on the contrary, says, of the triumphal procession of Theseus and Hippolita into the city of Athens, on the victorious return of the Athenian prince from his Scythian expedition, an incident not less important, certainly than the entrance of Marmion into Norham—

" I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array,
Their shouts, their songs, their welcome by the way," &c.

But all these things Mr. Walter Scott would certainly have given us at full length; and there are modern critics who will undoubtedly applaud the modern poet for his superior taste and judgment.

What can we pronounce of such verses as the following, and much more of the same contexture, but that if they are admirable, the poetry of the old school must be execrable;

" They marshall'd him to the castle-hall,
Where the guests stood all aside,
And loudly flourished the trumpet-call,
And the heralds loudly cried—
Room, lordings, room for Lord Marmion
With the crest and helm of gold,
Full well we know the trophies won
In the lists of Cottiswold," &c.

I confess that the above passage appears to me to be the rival in burlesque excellence of another which succeeds it at no great distance, as chaunted by a northern harper rude.

" How the fierce Thirlwalls and Ridleys all,
Stout Willimondswick,
And hard-riding Dick,
And Hughie of Hawdon, and Will of the Wall,
Have set on Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh
And taken his life at the Deadmens Shaw."

Sir Hugh Heron, the governor of the castle, gives an invitation to Lord Marmion to bide with him some little space, " I pray you (he repeats) for your lady's grace, " Lord Marmion's brow grew stern." The governor, by way of diverting the discourse, takes a mighty wassel bowl, and calling upon Lord Marmion to pledge him, asks where he has left that page of his who used to serve his cup of wine, and whose beauty was so rare; and he intimates plainly his suspicion that this page was some " gentle paramour" in disguise. Marmion, scarcely able to suppress his wrath, replies, that he left him sick in Lindisfarn. But, returning taunt for taunt, he inquires whether the fair and sage Lady of Heron was gone on some pious pilgrimage? This was spoken in " covert scorn," for fame whispered light tales of Heron's " lovely dame."

The governor answered that she preferred Queen Margaret's bower, to the darksome fortress of Norham. Lord Marmion then informs Heron, that he is bound to the Scottish court to demand,

" Why through all Scotland near and far,
Their king is mustering troops for war."

And he desires, what might be supposed very unnecessary, a guide to conduct him to Edinburgh. This occasions much conversation. At length it is settled than an antient Palmer, lately from Jerusalem, who arrived the preceding night at Norham, shall be the guide. But how this " holy rambler," as he is styled, came to know the way better than Lord Marmion himself, is not explained. The Palmer is described as stately in mien, but his gaunt frame was worn with toil, his hair was blanched, his cheek was sunk, and his eye looked haggard. Early the next morning, Lord Marmion and his train set forward on his journey; and this is the whole of the scanty information we receive from the perusal of the first Canto, containing no less than five hundred and fifty-eight lines.

CANTO II.

The same breeze which swept away the smoke rolling around the castle of Norham, we are told, bore along the Northumbrian seas a gallant bark, bound from Whitby's cloistered pile to the abbey of Lindisfarn, situated on the verge of the holy isle of St. Cuthbert. On the deck was placed in a chair of state, the Abbess of St. Hilda, with five fair nuns, all of whom, the abbess herself and one of the nuns, the novice Clara (excepted) " who ill might

might pleasure share," appeared charmed with the delights of their voyage; the object of which was, in conjunction with St. Cuthbert's abbot, and the prioress of Tynemouth, to hold a chapter of the order of St. Benedict, "for inquisition stern," and strict, on two apostates from the faith, and if need "were to doom to death."

Sister Clare is described as young and beautiful, and having been betrothed to one now dead, or worse, who had fled dishonoured, she was bent to take the vestal vow. Those who lay prisoned in Cuthbert's isle were charged with practising against the mourner's harmless life.

On their landing at Lindisfarn, council was held in a dark and subterraneous aisle of the abbey "of life and death." Before the three judges stood the two delinquents. Of one it is said, that "a page's dress her sex belied." On her bosom appeared the badge of blue, Lord Marmion's falcon crest. This was Constance de Beverley, sister professed of Fontevraud,

"Whom the church numbered with the dead,
For broken vows and convent fled."

The other was a murderer clad in frock and cowl. The punishment to which they were doomed was to be immured in two niches built in the wall, where after consuming their slender meal of roots, water, and bread, they were destined to starve in dreadful solitude.

Previous to the execution of this horrid sentence, Constance in convulsive accents confessed her guilt "that listening to a traitor's tale, she had quitted her convent, and bowed her pride to accompany him in the habit of a page for three long years: till at length he saw young Clara's face, and knowing her to be the heiress of great estates, he foreswore his faith, and Constance was beloved no more.

The faith of Clara however was plighted to another lover, who was unjustly accused by the perjured Marmion of treason, and his success in a single combat with his rival De Wilton being supposed to prove the charge, the latter was condemned to lose both life and estate. Thus says the wretched Constance:—

"How false the charge, how true he fell,
This guilty pacquet best can tell."

On the issue of the combat, Clara fled to the convent of Whitby, "the hated match to shun;" but King Henry swore she should be Marmion's bride: as the only means of preventing which, Constance confessed that she had suborned the caitiff monk, destined to perish with her, to repair to Whithy, and destroy her fair rival with poisonous drugs. Abandoned to rage and despair, she thus proceeds:—

"And now my tongue the secret tells,
Not that remorse my bosom swells,
But to assure my soul that none
Shall ever wed with Marmion.
Had fortune my last hope betrayed
This pacquet to the king conveyed,
Had given him to the headsman's stroke,
Although my heart that instant broke."

After this horrid and disgusting recital, the infernal sentence was passed and furthermore carried into execution; the shriekings of despair sounding in the ears of the judges as they ascended to the light of day. Such is the strange information conveyed in the six or seven hundred lines comprised in the second Canto.

It is obvious to remark that the characters of Constance and Marmion are so detestably profligate and abandoned, that no art can repress the glow of indignation, or excite the slightest interest in their favour. The first is left to perish without any feeling of sympathy different from that which attends the fate of the vilest criminal, and the latter pursues his splendid course in defiance of the divine vengeance, and in contempt of human laws, the object of wonder and execration.

The canto is spun out to an immeasurable length by weaving into the scanty narrative, long and tedious descriptions of a Lady Abbess, a voyage, a monastery, a legend, a trial, a prophesy, and an execution; the far greater part of these details bearing no sort of relation to the fable, which is thus expanded as it were by the breath of the poet, into an airy nothing; a sort of gay and gaudy bubble, dazzling to the eye, but vanishing at the talismanic touch of rational criticism.

That this canto exhibits some beautiful specimens of the poetic art will indeed not be denied. The following passages may be cited as proofs.

"In Saxon strength the abbey frown'd,
With massive arches broad and round,
That rose alternate row and row,
On ponderous columns short and low:
Built ere the art was known,
By pointed aisle, and shafted stalk,
The arcades of an alley'd walk,
To emulate in stone.
On the deep walls the heathen Dane
Had pour'd his impious rage in vain.

The

The portrait of Constance is also highly wrought:—

"Her look composed, and steady eye
Bespoke a matchless constancy:
And there she stood so calm and pale,
That but her breathing did not fail,
And motion slight of eye, or head,
And of her bosom, warranted;
That neither sense nor pulse she lacks,
You might have thought a form of wax
Wrought to the very life was there,
So still she was, so pale, so fair.
* * * * * * * * *
——The woeful maid
Gathering her powers to speak essayed:
Twice she essayed and twice in vain
Her accents might no utterance gain.
Nought but imperfect murmurs slip
From her convulsed and quivering lip.
At length an effort sent apart,
The blood that curdled to her heart,
And light came to her eye;
And colour dawned upon her cheek,
A hectic and a fluttered streak,
Like that left on the Cheviot peak
By Autumn's stormy sky.
And when her silence broke at length,
Still as she spoke she gathered strength,
And armed herself to bear.
It was a fearful sight to see
Such high resolve and constancy,
In form so soft and fair."

Had the whole poem been written in a strain equal or similar to the above, it would, to adopt the expression of a great critic, "have been in vain to censure, and useless to commend."

CANTO III.

At the close of the day, under the guidance of the Palmer, Lord Marmion and his train arrived at a village inn, were it was determined to pass the succeeding night. When assembled around the blazing hearth, the dark visage of the silent Palmer fixed its constant gaze on Marmion. More than once stern encountering glances passed between them. At length Fitz-Eustace, one of the company, was called upon for a song; the accidental subject of which awakened remorse in the breast of Marmion, who remarked, in terror concealed under the mask of smiles, that as Eustace sung, a death-peal seemed to ring in his ear, and asked what it portended? To which, the Palmer, breaking silence for the first time, replied, "the death of a dear friend." Here we are told that something in the tone or look of the Palmer struck so full upon the conscience of Marmion, that answer he found none. And well might he faulter, for by his aid, as it now comes out most awkwardly and inartificially, was Constance Beverley betrayed into the hands of the "stern priests," not we are indeed assured, as a victim but a slave.

"Dreary restraint, in convent strange
Would hide her wrongs and her revenge."

This, however, is a paltry pretext, as her betrayer must have known that a dreadful and fatal punishment awaited her.

A dismal conflict ensues in the bosom of Marmion between repentance and reviving love, like whirlwinds contending for sway on Loch Vennachar. The propriety of this simile is not very striking; but at this critical moment the host interferes, and desires permission to relate a traditionary tale, or hamlet legend.

This being granted, he told how in ancient times the Scottish monarch, Alexander III. came to seek Sir Hugo, lord and founder of the neighbouring fortress. This was a famous wizard, who built the castle by the power of his magic. His errand was to ascertain the result of a Norse invasion which threatened his kingdom. The king was directed by the magician to repair on horseback at midnight to the neighbouring rampart, and there wind his bugle-horn; and a Gothic foe would appear, whom if the king could conquer with his lance, he should know his destiny, but if his prowess failed him, his life, as he was given to understand, would be the sacrifice.

The monarch following this direction, a phantom armed on horseback rose to view, in the form of England's sovereign, Edward I. who was at this time waging holy war in Palestine. The Scottish king ran against the Elfin knight, and overthrew horse and man. The phantom then foretold the famous battle at Largs, which the king saw in glorious vision. From that time the armed phantom, according to this marvellous tale, appeared nightly upon the hill on the same spot "in the charmed ring."

Marmion and his train now retired to rest; when Fitz-Eustace, who slept amid the hay of a waste-loft, was in the dead of night awakened by Lord Marmion, who told him his determination to repair to the scene of Elfin chivalry described by the host. Eustace thereupon saddled his master's steed, and Marmion rode forth on his adventure. After patiently awaiting his return, Fitz-Eustace heard at a distance the footsteps of a flying steed: and presently Lord Marmion swiftly approached him, and silently dismounting, Fitz-Eustace saw his falcon crest was soiled, and that he had evidently

ly been unhorsed, but no explanation was either asked or given.

During this canto, the length of which is nearly equal to the foregoing, it can scarcely be affirmed, although the poem is increasing so rapidly in size, to an almost hydropic bulk, that the story is making any progress whatever. We are merely led towards the close of the canto, to expect that progress may in time be reported. The petty adventures of a wretched village hostel, where it is not imagined that an ambassador from England, with his train, should be compelled to seek a lodging, form the basis of this part of the narrative.

The passages in this canto, distinguished for poetic beauty, are of rare occurrence. The description of the song of Fitz-Eustace is among the most pleasing.

"A mellow voice Fitz Eustace had,
The air he chose was wild and sad;
Such have I heard in Scottish land
Rise from the busy harvest band,
When falls below the mountaineer
On lowland plains the ripened ear.
Now one shrill voice the notes prolong,
Now a wild chorus swells the song;
Oft have I listened, and stood still
As it came softened up the hill,
And deemed it the lament of men
Who languish'd for their native glen;
And thought how sad would be such sound
On Susquehana's swampy ground;
Kentucky's wood-encumber'd brake,
Or wild Ontario's boundless lake,
Where heart-sick exiles in the strain
Recalled fair Scotland's hills again."

The vision of King Alexander exhibits some nervous lines.

"Of Largs he saw the glorious plain,
Where still gigantic bones remain,
Memorial of the Danish war;
Himself he saw amidst the field,
On high his brandish'd war-axe wield,
And strike proud Haco from his car;
While all around the shadowy kings
Denmark's grim ravens cowered their wings."

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A WOMAN was lately seen begging at *Tewkesbury*, in *Gloucestershire*, with a little boy about five years old. From circumstances it appeared evident that the child was not her son; in consequence of which he was taken from her, and she sent to prison. The child has light brown hair and light eyes; he appears, from ill treatment, to have had his faculties impaired; he cannot speak quite plainly; he seems to have had a fair complexion, but his face has by some art been discoloured, and his features are much distorted by his head having been bound up to excite pity; he already looks much better than he did, proper care having been taken of him. He calls himself Charles Smith, also *Charles Davis*, which is thought to be his real name, as the woman says her name is Catherine Smith. The child says that the woman, whom he calls *the old woman*, told him not to tell his name; that she rubbed his face with something black; that she sold his fine cloaths, and put him on rags; that he had *yellow shoes*, which she sold. The woman, he says, is not his *mother that is in London*; that he has a *sister Peggy*, who is a woman; that his mother washes clothes and keeps chickens; and that his father is in the *West Indies*. He mentioned also his having a little wheelbarrow at home.

Aug. 3, 1808.

[The name and residence of the person from whom we received this account, are left at our publisher's.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following authentic narrative of the shipwreck at Memel, in which so many valuable lives were lost, I am induced to send for insertion in your interesting publication. It was written by one of the unfortunate sufferers, who was a common sailor. The facts are detailed with so much truth and simplicity, and the account is drawn up with such feeling and judgment, that the perusal cannot fail of affecting, in the liveliest manner, every reader, and especially those, who, by the melancholy event, have to deplore the loss of a friend, a relative, or acquaintance.

London, Your's, &c.
July, 1808. J. H. R.

ON the 2d of April, at 2 *p. m.* sailed from Liebau, the wind at E. N. E. and very fine weather, the loose ice lying about 1½ miles from the shore; but we got through it without doing the least damage to the vessel, at the rate of 2 miles an hour; then we got into clear water about 3 *p. m.* with the wind at east-south-east. Little wind and fine weather on the 4th; at 2 *p. m.* got sight of Oeland, bearing, by the compass, 10 north-west, and distance eight or nine miles; at 4 *p. m.* got close in, and perceived the ice lying about a mile from the shore. The wind was then about west-south-west, and the colonel came to me, and asked me if it

was not possible to come to an anchor under the island? I told him, no; for the ice would drift off with the wind and cut the cables; so he asked the captain what was best to be done, and he said he would stand to the leeward till 8 o'clock, and then come back to the island; but at eight he would not tack, and at twelve at night he would not tack. It then blew a gale of wind from the west and a very high sea; the vessel made much water, and the pumps were choaked with the ballast; by this time the water was partly over the ballast, and the sailors would not bale but very little, by which means the water gained very fast, and the wind was now at west-north-west. At twelve o'clock on the 6th Mr. Pollen came to me, and asked me, what was best to be done; if the vessel was fit to keep sea or not? I told him it was impossible for the vessel to live long if the sailors did not make better use of their baling, for there was already three feet water in the hold, and it still kept gaining on us, so I told him it was best to bear away for some port in Prussia, to save the vessel and lives. Yes, says Mr. Pollen, I think that is the best we can do. He then went to the captain, and told him he thought it necessary that we should bear away for some harbour. To which the captain readily complied, and recommended Liebau. But Mr. Pollen objected to Liebau, on account of Mr. Bening's coming away without a pass from Prussia. So he agreed to go to Memel; for at Pilau there was too little water, and he said he had never been at Memel in his life. So he told Mr. Pollen, if he would take the ship into Memel he would give me charge of her as soon as we came to the bar. At two in the morning of the 7th got sight of land about fifteen miles to the leeward of Memel, and got close in on a lee shore, through the captain's carelessness of running so far in the dark, we hauled the ship to by the wind on the larboard tack: at four got sight of Memel, which the captain taking to be Liebau, came and asked me what place it was. I told him it was Memel, which surprised him very much. I went down into the cabin, and told Colonel Pollen I saw Memel; he immediately came on deck full of glee, and likewise Lord Royston, and all the other gentlemen. Mr. Pollen said to the captain, Now will you give the mate the charge of the vessel? He told him, Yes, he would. At five I took charge of the vessel to carry her into Memel harbour; at six came to the bar, and the sea very high, two seamen at the helm; as soon as the captain saw the sea breaking on the bar, he was afraid, and ran directly to the helm, and put it hard-a-port, and all my striving was in vain against three of them. I begged, for God's sake, to put the helm the other way, and save our lives, but all was in vain, for in ten minutes she was on the south sand; the third time she struck she was full of water, and a dreadful sight soon presented itself to our view. The wind was then at west-north-west, a gale of wind. There was a wooden house on deck. Lady Pollen and Mrs. Barnes, and her three children, and likewise three gentlemen, a servant man, a Prussian boy, and a servant girl, got into this small place to save themselves from the sea. Colonel Pollen and I immediately began to clear the boat, and the sailors would not assist us; he soon got the small boat out, and three sailors got into her with the captain. Lord Royston would have got into the same, but I stopped him, and the captain came out again, and as soon as they got away from the ship she turned over, and the three sailors were all drowned. Then we cleared the large boat, but before we got her out she was washed away from us by the sea. Then we could do nothing more than trust to God to send us some assistance. About 9 *p. m.* cut the mast to ease the vessel, but could not see the life-boat come out of the harbour, which gave the gentlemen a bad heart; for the sea was very high, and breaking right over all our heads, and it was so very cold, that it was impossible for any man to hold himself fast. Colonel Pollen asked me if the round-house, where the lady was, would stand fast. I told him it would stand as long as the bottom of the ship, and he said, That is right, we must all hold as fast as we can, for the boat will soon be here. I then left them and went aft of the vessel, it was now about half past four, but still no boat to be seen, which we all thought long of her coming, for our situation was now dreadful to behold, and the vessel all under water except the round-house. Mr. Benney cried out very much, but he was soon washed away, and after him, about ten o'clock, Lord Royston, Colonel Pollen, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Baker, one sailor, and the lord's servant, were all washed away within three seas of each other. I saw the two servants washed away, and got hold of them both, but was obliged to let them go overboard, which grieved me very

very much. As for the Lord and Colonel I never saw them after I left holding fast by the round-house, when I jumped from the mizen-rigging into the round-house, and Mrs. Pollen immediately says, Smith, where is my husband, is he safe? I told her, Yes; he had got safe on shore in the ship's boat, which, I believe, gave them all good spirits, in hopes he would soon be coming in the life-boat. I did not stop here ten minutes before I went out again, and espied the life-boat coming; it was now eleven o'clock, and all this while a most dreadful sea rolling over us. The captain and the two seamen were on the bowsprit, and two dead sailors beside them. The boat came close to the vessel, and, filled with water, went away. Now I thought we surely must be lost. In half an hour's time she came back to the ship again, and Captain Cope and his two sailors got into her. I went into the round-house and took Mrs. Barnes out, in hopes to get her into the boat; but alas the sea was too strong for me, for we were both washed away twice by the strength of the sea, but I always recovered her again by the help of God. As for me, I was yet too weak to help myself, so I got her safe back to the round house, and went out myself; but was washed away a third time, and the boat picked me out of the water. So I remember nothing more till between four and five in the evening, when I found myself on shore at Memel. I asked the people if the boat had gone off again, and they told me the captain said there was no more on board. What was his intent for that, I cannot tell. The boat went off six times that afternoon, but never could come to the ship, the wind and sea were so very high. Now here they must pass a dreadful night, the sea rolling over their heads, and the cold very severe, by which one Mr. Fock, of Hamburgh, died; about three the next morning the life-boat went off twice and came back; the third time it got to the ship, and brought back Mrs. Pollen, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Peirero, and the servant of Mrs. Pollen. Now here were left on board Mrs. Barnes and two children, and a little Prussian boy, who belonged to Colonel Pollen; Mrs. Barnes's servant girl, and her youngest child, two months old, and Mrs. Pollen's man servant, assisting the girl into the boat were all washed overboard together: the girl and child were brought on shore in half an hour after, but alas, too late. Mrs. Barnes remained on board six hours longer alone, and the people in the life-boat said they saw her and her children washed overboard, which was a false report. I told the commodore of the pilots she was certainly yet alive, on which Captain Davison, an Englishman, jumped into the boat, and went off and brought her safe on shore, with the two children and the Prussian boy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 21st page of the last number of your Miscellany, one of your correspondents enquires what is the best instant application in case of persons setting their clothes on fire. A little spirits of turpentine made about milk warm, will take off all pain; I have often tried it in small burns, when it always answered, but I never had an opportunity of trying it on any person much burnt, though I am informed that it was tried on a person who was very terribly burnt, who, though he died, said that he did not feel any pain. Your's, &c.

Hull, August 6, 1808. W. H. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for last month (p. 21), a Correspondent lamenting the frequent and shocking accidents by fire, asks what is the best mode of treatment in cases where medical aid cannot be immediately procured. The unremitting application of cloths dipped in cold water, or, in winter, of snow, beyond doubt is the method which procures most immediate and effectual relief. Nothing is more cruel and absurd than the vulgar custom of applying oil, honey, &c. That which produces the speediest evaporation, by carrying off the heat, most speedily reduces the inflammation, and of course reduces the pain: but oil or honey shut the pores of the skin, and inevitably increase the torment of scalds or burns. Blisters should be punctured with a needle; but the skin should on no account be cut or picked off. After the inflammation and pain are gone from the use of the cold applications, they will return upon the patient's tasting wine, spirits, or any warm or stimulating food. Laudanum may be safely used externally, where the skin is not broken; and the patient's miseries may be much abated by small doses given frequently, perhaps from three to fifteen drops, according to the age of the sufferer, every half hour. No person should give larger doses

doses of laudanum, without the advice of a physician. The bold and indiscriminate use of this precious but dangerous medicine, which prevails in this country, is not only pernicious, but criminal.

Probably accidents by fire are so frequent in this country owing to our open grates; on the continent, stoves are a preventative. There can be no doubt the present mode of forming fire-places, called Rumforders, which has many obvious advantages, has been the cause of many fatal accidents. They draw so much air, that it is almost impossible a lady can pass within three feet of the grate, without having her dress sucked in. The use of wire fenders, two feet high, ought to be ordered by Parliament.

Your's, &c. X.

P.S. Sprigs of wormwood laid amongst woollens, prevent the ravages of the moth, and have a pleasanter smell than pepper or tobacco.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 497th page of your Magazine for July last, Mr. Westman has done me the favour to notice my observations upon that passage in Ovid's Fable of Phaëton, wherein has long appeared to me an inconsistency, and whatever has hitherto been adduced to clear it up, I confess has not yet proved (to my mind) satisfactory.

I never had either wish or intention to enter into a formal controversy upon a matter which perhaps after all may be regarded by many merely as a poetic licence, or to manifest any hypercritical propensity: my sole desire was to obtain from better scholars than myself, that degree of elucidation which might free one of the most sublime poets that ever adorned the bower of the Muses, from any appearance of absurdity; and the manner in which Mr. Westman has taken up the pen upon the question, is so ingenious, so candid, and so modest, that I feel particular gratification in requesting a few moments of his attention to such arguments as seem to me bearing most strongly upon the point.

Mr. W. is of opinion that "the present tense (in Latin) never signifies a perfect action," and therefore that if the poet had intended to represent the river Po as actually dried up, he would have employed the perfect tense *siccavit*, instead of the present tense *siccat*, as it stands in the text. His quotation from Euripides is perfectly just as to the impropriety of rendering περαιωται by *is compleated* in that particular place, but this solitary instance cannot very fairly be considered authority sufficient to establish a rule which shall always deny that an action may be said to be compleat in the present tense. The Greeks had their appropriate Paulo-post Futurum, expressing an action as imminent, or just about to happen. The Port Royal Grammar (Nugent's English translation, 2d edit. p. 94) says that this tense "is very little used;" but in the case Mr. W. brings forward, I should conceive that the use of it would have been peculiarly proper, had the verse admitted it, which last circumstance I am not competent to judge of, never having read the play whence it is quoted.

Virgil is said to abound in the rhetorical figure hypotyposis (ὑποτυπωσις); the essence of which is to represent to the mind of the hearer or reader an action or person as actually present before the eyes. Now this can never be more naturally effected than by the use of the present tense for a past action, and I think we shall find that Virgil is continually employing it in this way.

When Scaliger says of Juvenal, "ardet, instat, aperte jugulat," we seem to see the satirist in the act of employing fire and sword for the sudden and radical extirpation of crimes: but had he used the perfect tense *arsit*, *institit*, aperte *jugulavit*, this (although nearer the truth, considered logically alone,) would plainly have weakened, and nearly destroyed the whole effect of the figure.

It is of no small consequence in the present disquisition to remark, that throughout the greater part of the second book of the Æneid, wherein Æneas relates the Trojan calamities, the poet uses the present tense in his descriptions of *past* actions, especially of such as are the most momentous and affecting.

At the very commencement of the narrative we find,

———Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi
Ductores Danaûm, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis equum, divina Palladis arte,
Ædificant; sectâque *intexunt* abiete costas.
v. 13.

But when only a bare matter of fact (no otherwise interesting than as it leads to some grand event) is to be recounted, he employs the imperfect or perfect tense.

Laocoon ductus Neptuno sorte sacerdos,
Solemnes taurum ingentem *mactabat* ad aras.
v. 201.

This was an action which any other sacrificing priest was equally qualified and entitled to perform, but let us mark what immediately follows:

Ecce autem gemini à Tenedo tranquilla per alta
(Horresco referens) immensis orbibus angues
Incumbunt pelago, pariterque ad littora *tendunt*. *v.* 203.

Here is the beginning of a grand event, expressed by the verb in the present tense, although it be the description of a past action: yet how absurd it would be to construe "incumbunt" *are* stretching themselves, or "tendunt," *are* directing their course! The serpents we know, after having dispatched the miserable priest and his sons (long before Æneas's narration of it to Queen Dido), had escaped to the temple for sanctuary (as many two-legged serpents have done since;) gained a snug birth under the feet and shield of the palladium, and must be dead by now in all human probability (which, by the way, poets have been often privileged to despise), so that their exploits require at least a *pluperfect* tense, in a *chronological* sense.

At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones
Effugiunt, sævæque *petunt* Tritonidis arcem,
Sub pedibusque Deæ, clypeique sub orbe *teguntur*. *v.* 225.

From what has been adduced, I conceive the inference to be evident, that, although past actions, in strictness of logic, require to be expressed in the past tense, yet such a law is not equally binding on poetry or declamation; and from the choice of Virgil (the Prince of Latin heroicks), it is plain that *he* regarded the present as a more forcible engine than the past tense, to express many events which had actually happened, or were supposed to have happened; which as to the present argument amounts to the same.

I will now produce a passage from the first book of the Æneid, in which the poet describes phænomena that are generally observable nearly at the same time (and often exactly together), by two different tenses.

Intenuêre poli, & crebris *micat* ignibus æther. *v.* 90.

According to Mr. Westman's argument, the word *micat* ought to be changed to *micuit*, upon the supposition that the verse would admit it.

A few lines further we find

Extemplo Æneæ *solvuntur* frigore membra.

Here we have the present tense for the perfect, and it is notable, that Ovid, in the very fable that has excited this examination, attributes the same action to Phaëton, placing the verb in the *perfect* tense.

Ut vero terras *despexit* ab æthere summo
Infelix Phaëton, penitus penitusque
Palluit, & subito genua *intremuêre* timore. *v.* 179.

Let us lastly observe how the beginning of the *liquid* conflagration is described:—

Nec sortita loco distantes flumina ripas
Tuta *manent*. *v.* 241.

He then proceeds in the perfect tense of the verbs.

——Mediis Tanais *fumavit* in undis,
Peneusque senex, Teuthrantæusque Caycus,
Et celer Ismenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,
Arsurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas,
Quique recurvatis ludit Mæander in undis,
Mygdoniusque Melas, & Tenareus Eurotas,
Arsit & Euphrates Babylonius, *arsit* Orontes,
Thermodoonque citus, Gangesque & Phasis,
& Ister.

In all these lines, Mr. W. (upon his own grounds of argument) will acknowledge that the rivers therein mentioned were burnt up, exsiccated, rendered wholly void of moisture, since all the verbs expressing burning are placed in the perfect tense.

He then goes on in the present tense, for three lines:—

Æstuat Alphéus, ripæ Sperchiades *ardent*;
Quodque suo Tagus amne vehit, *fluit* ignibus aurum,
Et quæ Mæonias celebrârant carmine ripas. *v.* 250.

In the next, he resumes the perfect:—

Flumineæ volucres medio *caluêre* Caystro.

The 257th line commences with

Sors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone *siccat*,
Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque Padumque,
Cuique fuit rerum promissa potentia Tibrim.

What are we to understand by *sors eadem*?

What was the *sors altera* of the former unfortunate rivers? Does it not clearly appear that they were scorched or burnt up entirely? And by what just mode of reasoning are we to infer that these latter streams had a milder fate, merely because the verbs denoting their destruction are expressed in the present instead of the past tense? And what is to me absolutely conclusive in deciding the entire exsiccation of them all, follows in these lines:—

Nilus

Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet: ostia septem
Pulverulenta *vacant*, septem *sine flumine* valles.
v. 254.

Minellius explains "pulverulenta" (in the note) by *pulvere plena*, & "vacant" by *vacua sunt aquâ*, exactly agreeing with my notion of the sense throughout.

If after all this, a sound reason can be brought to prove that poor Phaëton could possibly obtain any water for love or money, when the whole globe was in such combustible circumstances, I promise henceforth never to open my mouth, or write a single word more upon the subject. Your's, &c.

Camden-town, SAMUEL WESLEY.
August 2, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING noticed Mr. Wesley's observations on the quantity of *Amramides* in page 31 of your last number, I beg leave to offer a few remarks on them.

Quoting the rule *Ecthlipsis est, quoties M cum suâ vocali periimitur, proximâ dictione a vocali exorsâ*, he thence concludes that "*words ending in M, must either be long before a consonant by position, or entirely cut off and annihilated before a vowel.*" The rule, however, as *I* understand it, does not say that either *must* necessarily happen: it only says, that "*whenever*", or "*as often as*," the latter *does* happen, "*ecthlipsis est.*" But this ecthlipsis does *not always* take place: for I have shewn, in my "*Latin Prosody*", (pages 110 and 162 of the new and improved edition) that the *M* often remains un-elided before a vowel; in which cases, it is most commonly short; and I have quoted the authority of Terentianus, to prove that the final *M* is *naturally* short, at least in *some* terminations.

Respecting the name *Amramus*, Mr. W. thinks that "*no one could be capable of so hideous a cacophony as to call it Amrămus.*"—That it is not the most harmonious combination of syllables, I readily allow: yet I cannot perceive that it is more cacophonous to shorten the penultimate *A* in *Amrămus*, than in *Pyrămus, Orchămus, Lygdămus, Cinămus*: e. gr.

Sæpe, ut constiterant, hinc Thisbe, *Pyrămus* illinc: ... (*Ovid, Met.* 4, 71.
Rexit Achæmenias urbes pater *Orchămus*; isque.... (*Ovid, Met.* 4. 212.
Lygdămus in primis, omnis mihi causa querelæ.... (*Propertius*, 4, 9, 53.
Quod superest, rursus, *Cinămi*, tonsor eris. (*Martial*, 7, 63.

To which may be added* *Priămus, Pergămus, thalămus, calămus*, ποταμος, πλοκαμος, &c. &c.

There *is*, however, in *Amramus*—whether we lengthen or shorten the penultima—what an ancient Roman would have deemed "*a hideous cacophony*" indeed, and utterly repugnant to the genius of the Latin language, viz. the combination of *MR*, which, in fact, he could not have pronounced; the Roman pronunciation of the *M* being materially different from ours, as I hope I have satisfactorily shewn in various passages of my "*Prosody*" above mentioned.—If any *classic* author had attempted to introduce the name into his page, he would have written it *ARRamus* or *AMBramus*.

With respect to the practice of the "*Jesuits*", though I am far from wishing to depreciate their learning or taste, I humbly conceive, nevertheless, that *their* example is no authority: and, for my own part, I should not hesitate one moment to write *Amrămides*, making the first three syllables a dactyl—the only form, by the way, in which that patronymic can at all obtain admission into hexameter or pentameter verse—as in the following extempore distich, which I here present to the reader, merely as indicative of my own private opinion, not by any means as an example to be followed: for, if modern authority were allowed to have any weight in a question of this kind, the authority of the Jesuits, on the one hand, ought by far to outweigh mine; and, on the other, that of Arthur Johnston the psalmist (quoted in your June Magazine) would alone be amply sufficient, without the addition of my little mite in the scale.

Amrămides per aquas sicco pede duxerat agmen
Dum sitit agmen, aquas sufficit *Amrămides*.

Yours, &c. J. CAREY.
Islington, August 3, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

THE editor of Charlotte Richardson's Poems again † intreats your indulgence, and that of your readers, whilst she states the occasion of her attempt-

* I lay no stress on the following pentameter, which I find quoted from Paulinus—
Pauper in *Abrahamo*, dives in igne, jacet—
Because the author might have intended to make the second foot a spondee, by *synæresis*. See "*Latin Prosody made Easy*", p. 145. et seq.

† See Monthly Mag. vol. xx. p. 209.

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ing to publish by subscription a second little volume of the same writer. It was the intention of the young woman herself, in conformity with the advice of her friends, to bid adieu to the Muses, and to give the whole of her mind in future to teaching a school. She had succeeded in obtaining thirty little scholars, at five shillings per quarter, and gave so much satisfaction to the parents by her judicious treatment, and by the rapid improvement of their children, that no doubt remained of her success, should her health be tolerably established, of which there appeared some hope last year on her return from a visit to a friend in the country, where she had spent the summer holidays. But this flattering hope soon vanished; the close confinement, and renewed exertions of her school brought on an increased return of her former ailment, an abscess in the side, and she was taken so extremely ill the beginning of January last, as to be wholly confined to her bed more than five months; and although now considerably better, is yet unable to sit up longer than two or three hours at different intervals in the course of the day. But it may be objected, what is all this to the public? Are there not many widows in Britain, whose delicacy of constitution may equally disable them from procuring a comfortable livelihood? Undoubtedly there may be, but the editor would plead, not one perhaps who with so few advantages, or rather without any one advantage of a cultivated education, has been capable of the same measure of mental, moral, and religious, progress. Often during the last half year, have her medical and other friends conceived her to be at the point of death, but still was her mind ever actively employed. Unable to read to increase her little stock of knowledge, or to beguile the tedious hours of pain and languor, she would put down from time to time, with a pencil, in a moment of mitigated suffering, such thoughts as might have presented themselves, whether connected with her own afflicted situation, expressive of gratitude for the kindness of her friends, or suggested by any thing she might hear accidentally of the events that were passing around her. These little pieces were shown to the editor, and it was her intention on the death of the composer, which was then daily expected, to make a selection of them for publication, both as being highly curious and very interesting in themselves, and also for the benefit of her orphan boy, now four years of age. In this design it is apprehended there would have been no impropriety, nothing that should have been deemed obtrusive and impertinent, and she hopes therefore that it will not be thought so now, although the life of the mother is still spared, her recovery being yet extremely doubtful, and the great expence of a severe illness indefinitely prolonged, exceedingly distressing.

The editor flatters herself, that many of the subscribers to the former little volume, which is now out of print, and which met with so much favour from them, and from the public, (six hundred copies more than the number subscribed for, having been sold) will again come forward to patronize the present.* If she does not deceive herself, they will not repent of their kindness, being persuaded that they will recognise in this second publication the same pious resignation, the same interesting sensibility, the same humility of spirit, which distinguished the first, improved by a greater variety of ideas, and expressed in more correct and appropriate language, they will clearly perceive that the intelligent teacher of little children, has possessed greater opportunities for the improvement of original genius, than the lowly cookmaid, educated by the frugal hand of charity.

A specimen of the intended selection will be shewn, and a subscription of five shillings opened by Messrs. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard; Hatchard, Piccadilly; Mawman, Poultry; and by Longman and Co. Paternoster-row.

By inserting the above in the next Number of your widely circulated Magazine, you will much oblige,

York, Your's, &c.
July 23, 1803. C. CAPPE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFLECTIONS *occasioned by the* PERUSAL *of a recent* TREATISE *on* INDIGENCE, *by* P. COLQUHOUN, *Esq.*

Quand la nature et la raison
Reglent notre dépense;
On ne voit jamais l'indigence
Mettre le trouble à la maison.

THE wise management of the poor is a boundless field of speculation. The first question which occurs is this: ought any legislative provision at all be made for their support? Adam Smith, and

* The former little volume was so much liked in America, that a new edition has been printed there.

professor

professor Malthus, have said much to discountenance the interference of the lawgiver. But in over-peopled countries the mass of indigence always becomes so great, that without the positive mediation of the magistrate to relieve the needy, anarchy would probably ensue, and a general plunder of property would avenge a systematic niggardliness.

This great truth the Romans learnt during the conspiracy of Catiline; and from that time adopted regular distributions of succour among the poor of Rome. Their assistance was administered in kind; they gave away corn, not cash; and Cicero was made bishop, or overseer, of this public victualling. Besides the danger to social tranquillity, which would grow out of the uncharitableness of the magistrate; there is this further reason for adopting legal provisions. The burden of relief would fall exclusively on the benevolent; and principally on the classes contiguous to the poor; if there were no compulsory rates. Distance of rank and hardness of heart alike intercept the access of the needy.

Suppose a public provision assented to, who are to be the payers? who the managers? Confidently one may answer: All. A poor family, renting a cottage of five pounds a year, should be assessed, in proportion to their rental, as well as the farmers who employ them. It is true this family will require to have its whole contribution to the rates, repaid with additions during the winter season. But there is no purse-club, and of this kind is a general poors rate, where those who receive relief are excused from contribution. By levying rates on the poor themselves, they become interested in keeping the rates low; and then may safely be intrusted to apportion relief one among the other. They are better judges of the real wants of the indigent, than those all-managing justices, who are insensibly encroaching on the sounder authority of elective overseers. They cut closer in measuring the fitness of distribution. They will enforce provident habits among each other, when they have severally an expectation of profiting by their neighbour's economy. In sects that maintain their own poor, frugality is always a distinguished virtue.

A poor's rate may be considered as a commutation for that right of the people to the soil, which a majority told by the head, in virtue of their physical strength, can at all times arrogate. This commutation answers both to the pauper and to the proprietor: and is with entire justice levied exclusively on the rent of fixed property: because it is an assurance-premium against agrarianism: it is a quit-rent paid to the sovereign people for a recognition of individual titles of possession. Mr. Colquhoun, in his Treatise on Indigence, (p. 18,) inequitably proposes to distribute the burden of rate on capital employed to put labour in motion, which by that very office discharges its debt to the poor's fund.

But although there is no sufficient pretext for assessing to the poor's rate those funds that employ labour; neither is there a sufficient pretext for assessing the wages of labour on fixed property. Yet this is habitually done in Great Britain. In vast parishes, in whole hundreds, the farmers combine to keep the wages of labour below their natural price, and issue out of the rates the deficient means of maintenance. The cause of this seems to be, that the poor's rate is considered in the rent, and falls on the landlord; whereas the wages of labour always fall on the tenant. In those districts only, where there is a numerous manufacturing poor, the farmers prefer duly to pay labour, and meanly to stint allowances.

The landlords, though not the tenants, of Great Britain, have an interest in diminishing the poor's rate, and increasing the wages of labour. This may be done two ways; directly, or indirectly: by raising the money-price of toil, or by reducing the cost of necessary articles of subsistence. This last is the better method of augmenting the reward of labour. If the tax on leather were wholly withdrawn, a smaller portion of every man's earnings would buy his shoes and leather-breeches. If the tax on soap were withdrawn, the cost of cleanliness would be lessened. If the corn laws were withdrawn, the cost of subsistence would be habitually smaller. Such abolitions of taxes would speedily diminish the rates. But by increasing the wages of agricultural labour directly, a similar increase is forced upon all manufacturers and artizans, which must be, with those, reassessed in the price of their commodities, to the prejudice both of domestic outgoings, and of foreign demand.

The fundamental poor-law of this kingdom, is the 43d of Elizabeth, of which the operation began in the year 1601, and which has outlasted, without radical changes, two entire centuries. One leading principle of this law, is to grant relief to infancy and to age; but in no circumstances

stances to middle life. The middle-aged may be presumed to have attached the patronage of some persons of independence; and to have established in their own rank habits of interchanging petty services, which are likely to protect them from extreme distress and neglect, without the formal help of the magistrate. The laws, prohibiting combinations of journeymen to obtain a rise of wages, first rendered necessary some allowances to middle-aged persons, during extensive stagnations of work. But for these laws, labour would be so paid as to enable the artificer to make some reserve against the weeks of contingent leisure. And were these laws again to be annihilated, the practice of allowing parish-relief only to those who are below twelve, or above sixty years of age, might without heavy hardship or injustice, be revived.

By founding the power of parishes to bind out poor children apprentices; thus allowing corporate bodies to sell into a seven years slavery free-born British children; a most pernicious and oppressive system of tyranny and cruelty has resulted from the forty-third of Elizabeth. The horrible usage of English apprentices, the villainous length of their compulsory servitude, the cold indifference of the justices to the future fortunes of the innocent victims of this domestic slave-trade, call aloud for reform. The first step is a law to confer on five years of servitude, all the privileges municipal and civil, which now attach to a seven years servitude. The second is to transfer to the nearest of kin, or to the godfather, or to some person likely to be on the child's side, and not on that of the parish, the power of resisting, or of assenting to such contracts, on the child's behalf. Perhaps the poor of every parish might be encouraged to elect, triennially, some benevolent character as their habitual guardian, as the father of their orphans, and the advocate of their wants. The clergyman of the parish might commonly merit and obtain this distinction; but wherever any other person had more of the appropriate humanities, the choice ought to be free. To have been the guardian of the poor would be an expedient preliminary grade of magistracy.

Mr. Colquhoun is for employing the state about every thing, even about apprentices. Parliament, according to the plan in his sixth chapter, is to open a register-office for providing apprentices with masters, and masters with apprentices. Every March, and every September, all the parishes in the kingdom are to send in a list of their male and female children, with their names, ages, abilities, statures, and inclinations, specifically recorded; nay, their very strength is to be measured by an adapted instrument, and to be inserted in the character. A board of education, situate in London, is to hand over these little innocents at its pleasure to the cotton-spinners, or iron-workers, who may apply to the minister for a regiment of recruits.—"Go, little ones, take leave for ever of the playgrounds of your childhood, and the kinsmen of your parents: you are to know no relation but that which you will bear to your employer: he, who labours without remission, lives for the enrichment of his country."

In all this project, there is much of cold unkindness: and so there is in the maxim advanced elsewhere by this writer, that *a penny given, is a premium to idleness; and a penny spent, a premium to industry.* Next follows an inquiry into the causes of indigence, of which the most prominent is certainly the profuse taxation of necessaries. The system of settlements is well attacked. The advice given to make assessments national, would treble the rates, and secure local extravagance. Much observation is displayed respecting the manners of the poor. This great truth results, that want is the cause of vice: and that virtue, in all classes, is usually proportioned to the *regular* income of wealth.

Much may be done otherwise to diminish actual mendicity and vagrancy. Surely if a society were instituted for the encouragement of emigration, which would undertake to remove at free cost any poor persons desirous of residing at the chief towns of our colonial establishments; a great number of individuals, superfluous and burdensome here, might be put in situations profitable to themselves, and useful to the great community of mankind. There are many districts, such as Guyana, where the most ordinary arts of life, rearing chickens, or washing linen, are attended with a profuse recompense; and where a sauntering negligence, which would here be ruinous, is not punished by total misery. Mr. Colquhoun proposes, (p. 73,) not amicably to transport vagrants, but to sell them by auction, like negro-slaves, to the highest bidder: the slavery to continue for a term of years proportioned to the delinquency of the vagrant. It may be justifiable in obstinate cases to institute

institute a compulsory colonization of this description; but surely every facility for voluntary emigration ought first to be given by the magistrate, before these slave-auctions are naturalized among ourselves. Indentured bond-slaves are shipped from Liverpool and Glasgow, for Canada, and independent North-America, in considerable numbers. The emigrants purchase their passage by binding themselves apprentices for seven years to the captain of the vessel which exports them. He sells them on his landing, commonly with some prolongation of the agreed term of servitude; advances of money or clothes being found necessary on landing, which the emigrant can no otherwise procure. This growth of men for exportation is not an irrational trade; but it has not hitherto been so superintended as to make all its parts unexceptionable. It deserves to be studied and refined into a virtuous occupation. How considerable is the unappropriated, unfilled, unoccupied portion of the earth; how desirable an undertaking it is to stock it with a British population, speaking our language, perpetuating our habits, consuming our manufactures, and imitating our laws! And yet, how slowly and awkwardly we transplant colonists! Lord Selkirk is our only eminent colonizer.

An early section of Mr. Colquhoun's work, treats of instituting a board for general and internal police, a college of overseers, a concentration of churchwardens, a national vestry, a consolidation of workhouse contractors and farmers of the poor, who, in lieu of the parishes, are to appoint local agents. This is one of the most questionable plans that can well be devised. In the local origin, and in the elective character of our immediate superintendants of the poor consists all their value. Ever since the vanity of government, and the busybody spirit of idle gentlemen, has been attempting to superinduce new printed London-made regulations, instead of the established inferences of long experience; the management of the poor in the country, has been growing worse and worse. The justice reads the books concerning pauperty; but he is too lazy himself to undertake the organization of pretended reform; he is too neat to visit the hovel; too much engaged, in shooting or at dinner, to hear the objections of the neighbourhood; every thing is left to his clerk, who has all the power and none of the benevolence of his master, and who is indifferent alike to the accommodation of the poor, and to the alleviation of the farmer. Yet to these clerks of the magistrates, (a set of men brought up to copy for attornies, but too deficient in skill, or industry, or character, to be employed or indentured by the profession,)—all the objects of national commiseration are thus remedilessly to be consigned. And for what? That ministers may have a paltry appointment or two more to give away in every parish. Benevolence itself is to be professed for a job; and a petty larceny of preferment, is to be extracted from the poor's box.

Mr. Colquhoun appears to have loose moral ideas, and not a correct definite knowledge of what actions are injurious, and what are indifferent to the interests of society. He seems to have derived his notions of right and wrong, from a pernicious, methodistical proclamation, which is frequently read at the quarter-sessions, and which enumerates various actions, wholly innocent in themselves, as proper objects of the restraint of the magistrate, such as playing at cards, or skittles, on Sundays. Even in the eye of religion this is not blameworthy; for there is no scriptural prohibition of such doings: but if it were, the antagonism should be left to the pulpit; the magistrate is only to repress actions, which interfere with the welfare of mankind in this world.

One anticipates from Mr. Colquhoun's projected inquisitorial board of general police a further diffusion of this captious supererogatory legislation, of this prudish political puritanism. For the sake of having something to do, for the sake of pretending to be useful, these new police-mongers will pry into every peculiarity, and meddle with every amusement of the people. A vexatious magistrate is a public curse. Westminster groans already under the frivolous but teasing impertinence of pedantic superstitious disciplinarians. The police of the metropolis is already curious, insulting, gloomy, and oppressive enough: without employing new ferrets to scrab the remaining pleasures out of their skulking-holes. Rather let us strike out of the penal code every action, which can safely be overlooked: disband a portion of our spies, and confer some leisure on our punishers.

Some years ago, in a neighbourhood which the writer of these reflections often visits, a zealous justice of the peace thought fit to interrupt certain Sunday clubs,

clubs, for prayer and reading scripture, which were held at private houses, not licensed as places of worship. The same vigilant personage also interrupted the assemblages of the boys to play at cricket on the sabbath day. What has been the consequence? The habit of frequenting ale-houses, hitherto confined to the men of his district, now extends in no inconsiderable degree to women and youths, as well as men. And shall such magistrates escape the reproach of being the corrupters of society? Moral intolerance is but too sure a symptom of real inhumanity of heart: and too sure a cause of brutalizing the multitude. Nor is it to moral intolerance only that Mr. Colquhoun betrays an alarming propensity. There is a passage which the friends of religious liberty should denounce as highly dangerous in its tendency. It occurs in a chapter which respects the education of the poor. Mr. Colquhoun is for adopting the church-catechism, and (p. 154) *for depriving of their legal claim to parochial relief, persons who permit their children to be reared in any other seminary than where this church-catechism is taught.* Thus all the sectarian poor, if they prefer from hereditary prejudice the schools of their own denomination, and refuse offering up their children to the Moloch of the Establishment, are calmly to be suffered, in sickness or in age, *to be starved.* It may be hoped, that not the temper of the sect, but at most of the individual, has spoken here. Yet the general outcry raised by the pamphleteers, who have commented Mr. Lancaster's plan of tuition, and Mr. Whitbread's bill for patronizing popular education, approximates, in its bigotry of character, so nearly to this enormous effusion of zeal for the church of England, that one cannot well avoid suspecting it to be the sentiment of a numerous and powerful party in Great Britain; especially of those clerical justices who are included in the commission for the peace. How horrible to a pious parent the alternative of condemning his child to recite doctrines which he holds conducive to perdition, or to forfeit his own rights on the public beneficence!

It is painful to find sentiments of so dangerous and cruel a tendency ushered into circulation by a writer so much trusted as Mr. Colquhoun. The minuter practical remarks derived from his experience as a magistrate, are of incomparably greater value than his legislative speculations. What he says on licensed ale-houses, deserves general circulation; yet the interference recommended as the result would be tyrannically excessive. The discipline of a monastery ought not to be generalized in a great political society.

In the various economic details, not in the general plans and reasonings, must be sought the merit of the Treatise on Indigence. And certainly the mass of statistical particulars, of minute information concerning facts, appears to be considerable. Is it always trust-worthy? At page 18 occurs an assertion, that during the scarcity of 1801, the poor's rates advanced in Essex, Kent, Sussex, and other counties to thirty and forty shillings in the pound on the rack rent. Having enquired of an Essex gentleman engaged in the management of the poor, who is well acquainted with the contiguous counties, no corroboration of this assertion could be obtained. Subsequent investigations have shaken in other respects my implicit confidence.

The rage for meddling and over-regulating, which distinguishes Sir James Stewart, and the politicasters of his school, also pervades the writings of the author of the Treatise on Indigence. Instead of sitting down to inquire with what laws we could dispense, he sits down to inquire what laws we could enact: as if every new infringement of public liberty was a just object of public gratitude. Like the shepherd in the fable, who to defend his flock against the wolf, kept more dogs than sheep; and at last found his lambkins worried by his protectors: so this guardian of public charity would presently institute so many boards of agency, and boards of controul, that we should find a paltry and transient economy of rate, followed by a perpetual and heavy charge for superintendance; and the poor seduced and ruined as before, not by their own folly and consent, but by the lewdness and rapacity of their guardians and managers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHENEVER the importation of a foreign commodity experiences an interruption, there will be individuals who will endeavour to profit by the circumstance, by getting into their hands a large quantity of the article, withholding it from the market, and circulating false reports and erroneous statements with the view of increasing the apprehension of scarcity, and consequently of enhancing greatly

greatly the current price. This was the origin of a paragraph respecting the article silk, which I presume was inadvertently inserted in one of your late commercial reports, and the incorrectness of which has been shewn by your Coventry correspondent, p. 11.

As your correspondent confesses that he is unacquainted with the proportion of Indian and Italian silk consumed in this country; and as the circulation of facts is the best means of preventing misrepresentation, I beg leave to state the actual quantity imported into Great Britain in three years, previous to the interruption of the ordinary course of importation, viz.

In 1803—Bengal	- lbs.	405,631
China	-	74,538
Italian raw	-	323,630
Ditto, thrown		384,764
	lbs.	1,188,563
In 1804—Bengal	-	624,878
China	-	90,362
Italian, raw		317,141
Ditto, thrown		449,182
	lbs.	1,481,563
In 1805—Bengal	-	844,659
China	-	72,041
Italian, raw	-	267,850
Ditto, thrown		433,272
	lbs.	1,617,822

The total quantity of raw and thrown silk exported from this country in the above years, was 265,948lbs. which, deducted from the above, makes the quantity consumed, on an average, 1,340,667 pounds per annum. Of this quantity, 667,675lbs. or one half, is the produce of Italy, the other half is the produce of India. The East India Company have for some years past persuaded themselves that by throwing Bengal silk into organzine they should gradually do away the necessity of importing organzine from Italy; the deficient supply of the latter has lately induced the manufacturers to endeavour to substitute Bengal organzine in almost every article in which Italian silk was before used; but the result has been a conviction, that for some principal articles Bengal silk never can be used with equal advantage to that of Italy, from an inherent deficiency in its quality. In some articles, however, it is found to answer very well, therefore if the company increase their imports of fine silks, the 667,675lbs. imported from Italy may be materially reduced, and allowing for what will arrive in various ways in spite of all prohibitions, no very great deficiency of the raw material of this manufacture need be apprehended.

I remain your's, &c. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE specimens of early dramatic writers, lately published by Mr. Lamb, will tend to throw considerable light on the subject of English literature. There is one mistake very generally received, which they will be a means of correcting, viz. that Shakspeare lived in a barbarous age. We are taught to look upon his works with the same kind of wonder that we should feel on finding a large city filled with all the monuments of the highest art, standing in the midst of some vast wilderness. It is supposed that he stood alone at a time when all was barrenness around; that he was a sort of *terræ filius*, whose mind had neither birth, parentage, nor education; that he had nothing in common with others. There appears, however, to be very little truth in all this. Shakspeare was a prodigy in himself, not with respect to the age in which he lived. If his faults were the faults of his time, his beauties were so too. He did not arrive at excellence by taking a different route from his contemporaries, but by going beyond them. He was taller and stronger than they, he saw his way more clearly before him, and he moved with far more grace and lightness, but he was cast in the same mould with them, and trod the same circle of the human heart. Shakspeare does not need a foil; but if he did, it should not be sought in the impassioned scenes of the writers of his own age. It would be difficult to select from succeeding writers any passages so nearly approaching to Shakspeare in spirit, life, and the true feeling of poetry, as some of those contained in the volume I refer to.

There is neither much good sense nor much good-nature in these high-flown compliments to Shakspeare at the expence of his contemporaries. It looks very much like an attempt to indemnify ourselves for the homage we are forced to pay to him, by our contempt for all those who lived at the same time; and as to the probability of the fact itself, it is hardly to be supposed that the largest man ever seen should be found among a nation of dwarfs. I do not see, however, why our respect for other early writers should interfere with our admiration of Shak-

peare. They are rather "the scale by which we may ascend" to a true knowledge of him. He still maintains his superiority, and bears the same relation to them that St. Paul's does to the neighbouring spires. Milton is, in fact, a stronger instance of great genius standing alone, unsupported by kindred excellence, though he was much more indebted to other writers than Shakspeare.

There is scarcely any thing in the authors, quoted by Mr. Lamb, which takes away from the originality of this great man. I propose, however, to mention a few instances of similarity which have struck me.

The following scene reminds the reader strongly of some of the most interesting parts of Richard the Second, and with the exception of Richard's exclamation, "Oh! that I were a mockery king of snow, to melt away before the sun of Bolingbroke," is scarcely inferior to them. It is from Marlowe's Edward the Second.

Leicester.—My Lord, why waste you thus the time away?
They stay your answer, will you yield your crown?
Edward.—Ah, Leicester, weigh how hardly I can brook
To lose my crown and kingdom without cause;
To give ambitious Mortimer my right,
That like a mountain overwhelms my bliss,
In which extreme my mind here murther'd is,
But what the heav'ns appoint, I must obey.
Here, take my crown; the life of Edward too;
Two kings in England cannot reign at once—
But, stay awhile, let me be king till night,
That I may gaze upon this glittering crown;
So shall my eyes receive their last content,
My head the latest honour due to it,
And jointly both yield up their wished right.
Continue ever, thou celestial sun;
Let never silent night possess this clime;
Stand still, you watches of the element;
All times and seasons, rest you at a stay,
That Edward may be still fair England's king.
But day's bright beam doth vanish fast away,
And needs must I resign my wished crown:
Inhuman creatures! nurs'd with tiger's milk!
Why gape you for your sovereign's overthrow?
My diadem I mean, and guiltless life.
See, monsters, see, I'll wear my crown again.
What, fear you not the fury of your king?
But, hapless Edward, thou art fondly led,
They pass not for thy frowns as late they did,
But seek to make a new-elected king;
Which fills my mind with strange despairing thoughts,
And in this torment comfort find I none,
But that I feel the crown upon my head;
And therefore let me wear it yet awhile.
Messenger.—My lord, the parliament must have present news,
And therefore say, will you resign or no?
Edward.—I'll not resign! but whilst I live be king.
Traitors, be gone, and join with Mortimer.
Bishop.—This answer we'll return, and so farewell.
Leicester.—Call them again, my lord, and speak them fair;
For if they go, the prince shall lose his right.
Edward.—Call thou them back, I have no power to speak.
Leicester.—My lord, the king is willing to resign, &c.

The turn of thought in Vindici's reflections on the scull of his dead lady is something the same as Hamlet's, in the scene with the grave-digger. Hamlet says, "Here hung those lips which I have kissed I know not how often; where be your jibes now? &c. Now get you to my lady's table, and tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this complexion she must come; make her laugh at that."

Vindici.—There's an eye,
Able to tempt a great man—to serve God:
A pretty hanging lip, that has now forgot to dissemble,
Methinks this mouth should make a swearer tremble.
Here's a cheek keeps her colour, let the wind go whistle.
Does every proud and self-affecting dame
Camphire her face for this?—
Here might a scornful and ambitious woman
Look through and through herself.—See, ladies, with false forms
You deceive men, but cannot deceive worms.

In the same play, The Revenger's Tragedy, Castiza addresses her mother, who is acting a dishonourable part, in the following manner:—

I cry you mercy, lady, I mistook you;
Pray did you see my mother? which way went you?
Pray God I have not lost her.

There is here the same profound expression of surprise, and of the overturning of all confidence in our strongest convictions, as when Lear asks Gonerill, "Are you our daughter? Does any here know me? This is not Lear—Who is it that can tell me who I am? For by the marks of sovereignty, of knowledge, and of reason, I should be false persuaded I had daughters. Your name, fair gentlewoman?" Othello affects to believe that his wife is not the same person. "I cry you mercy, then, I took you for that cunning whore* of Venice, that married with Othello."

* This epithet seems to have been general at the time. "Think me a common, and most cunning whore." *Love's Sacrifice*, p. 240.

In the White Devil, by Webster, the dead body of Marcello is brought in. Cornelia, his mother, says, "Fetch a looking-glass, see if his breath will not stain it; or pull out some feathers from my pillow, and lay them to his lips: will you lose him for a little pains-taking?" Like that of Lear, "I know when one is dead, and when one lives. She's dead as earth! Lend me a looking-glass: if that her breath will mist or stain the stone, why then she lives.—This feather stirs, she lives," &c. I have only met with two more instances of coincidences of expression. Helen talks of "drawing the arched brows, the hawking eye, and curls" of Bertram "in her heart's table." Biancha in one of these plays uses the same words. "I'll write this love within the tables of my heart." In the following passages there is so close a connection between the ideas, and the manner of applying them, that I cannot help thinking one of them must have been suggested by the other. I cannot however say which, as Mr. Lamb has not furnished his readers with dates, (a defect which may be supplied, in many cases, at least, in a future edition); but I should be inclined to think that Shakspeare had borrowed from, and improved upon, Webster, as he has given a very fine and natural turn to what in Webster is a metaphysical conceit. The Duchess of Malfy, just before she dies, says, "Yet stay, heaven-gates are not so highly arched as princes' palaces; they that enter there must go upon their knees." The passage in Shakspeare, which every one is acquainted with, runs thus:—

> "See, boys! this gate
> Instructs you how t' adore the Heav'ns; and bows you
> To morning's holy office. The gates of monarchs
> Are arch'd so high, that giants may get through,
> And keep their impious turbans on, without
> Good morrow to the Sun."

The most obvious drawback on the inventive powers of Shakspeare's muse is the Witch of Middleton. Mr. Lamb has, however, drawn the line of distinction with such strength and delicacy, and has pointed out what Shakespear has done with such a full feeling of his unrivalled power over the imagination, that I cannot resist the temptation of copying out his remarks upon the subject, p. 174.

"Though some resemblance may be traced between the charms in Macbeth, and the incantations in this play, which is supposed to have preceded it, this coincidence will not detract much from the originality of Shakspeare. His witches are distinguished from the witches of Middleton by essential differences. These are creatures, to whom man or woman plotting some dire mischief might resort for occasional consultation. Those originate deeds of blood, and begin bad impulses to men. From the moment that their eyes first meet Macbeth's, he is spell-bound. That meeting sways his destiny. He can never break the fascination. These witches can hurt the body; those have power over the soul. Hecate in Middleton has a son, a low buffoon: the hags of Shakspeare have neither child of their own, nor seem to be descended from any parent. They are foul anomalies, of whom we know not whence they are, nor whether they have beginning or ending. As they are without human passions, so they seem to be without human relations. They come with thunder and lightning, and vanish to airy music. This is all we know of them. Except Hecate, they have no names, which heightens their mysteriousness. The names and some of the properties which Middleton has given to his hags, excite smiles. The Wierd Sisters are serious things. Their presence cannot co-exist with mirth. But in a lesser degree the witches of Middleton are fine creations. Their power, too, is in some measure over the mind. They raise jars, jealousies, strifes, *like a thick scurf o'er life.*"

INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE suggestion of Mr. Hall in Number 171, p. 401, of a plan for transmitting to posterity the pronunciation of words, and his appeal to your literary friends, whether the cries of the inferior animals would not constitute a standard of human enunciation, are of such an interesting nature as to induce me to pay attention to his inquiries.

The philosophy of language is unquestionably a science in *esse*, though not hitherto reduced into certain and distinct rules; and it is of such long standing in literature, that the learned Varro, in his Analysis of Nouns, gives an example of birds which derive their names from their peculiar songs—*De heis pleræque a suis vocibus, ut hæ Upupæ, Cuculus, Coreus, Hirundo, Ulula, Bubo.* De Ling. Lat. lib. 4to. But in order to accomplish the suggestion

suggestion of Mr. H. one must outdo Varro by deducing a set of elements from the sounds of the inferior animals. I have attempted to supply this desideratum by annexing a specimen of a complete alphabet, trusting that in case it should not be altogether unexceptionable, your numerous readers will not attribute the failure to the want of due diligence in me, but to the impracticability of the plan.

A. Αλφα *quasi* Αιλαππα *liber pater*, Ægyptice *apis*, is the open sound of a bull or *litera taurina*.

B. according to Abbé de la Pluche, represents the cloven foot of a bull; but, since our intention is to derive an alphabet from sounds, we must follow Mr. Baxter, who calls it the baa lamb letter, *litera ovina*.

R. (vide Juvenal), is the snarling or dog letter, *litera canina*.

S. is the hissing or serpent letter, *litera serpentina*.

K. is the monkey letter, or *litera simialis*.

W. or Waw of the orientalists, is the cat letter, *litera felina*. Vide Baxter's Reliquiæ; Vossius; and Dom De Vaines.

With an alphabet like the preceding specimen, assisted with the researches of modern philologers, and in an age when brutes are become fashionable companions in the parlour, and in the bedchamber, it would not be unreasonable were you, Mr. Editor, to summon a meeting of the birds and beasts, to constitute them into an academy of belles lettres, and to nominate our venerable friend Esop to be president, and one of your inquisitive correspondents to be secretary to the institution. But though literature would thus fondly hope for a standard pronouncing-dictionary from the united labours of the *baas*, the *moos*, the *cuckows*, the *waws*, the *chicks*, and the *bow-wows*, I fear that such expectation would be in vain; for unluckily the animal voice has been divided by grammarians into two species, the articulate or continued conversation; and the inarticulate or confused, such as *croax*, *cra*, &c. which do not proceed from any affection of mind. See Priscian, Diomedes, and Alcuinus.

Your young correspondent, for I must presume he is young in philological inquiries, is not aware of the unreasonableness of his suggestion, nor of the difficulties to which he has presented himself. I shall instance a few. It is a certain and credible fact, that all animals vary their tone and compass of voice with the season; this circumstance had been noticed in the song of the cuckow as early as the time of Pliny. Hist. lib. x. c. 9.

The sounds of inferior animals are different according to their species; hence, in saying such a word was barked, it would be impossible to know whether the dog was supposed to utter loof loof, bow wow, or yap yap.

Different nations, in giving names to animals on account of their peculiar sounds, have widely differed: thus, a sow in snoaring makes a whizzing and guttural sound in the same breathing; the Greeks from the whizzing sound, called the sow ὑς, and the Britons from the guttural sound, called it *hwch:* in directing any word to be pronounced swinish-like, posterity would be at a loss which to utter ὑς, *hwch*, or *grunt*.

The human voice is not perfectly imitable, for the space or small compass from one note to another is capable of producing an infinity of intervallent sounds; to copy a mode of utterance, thus complex is above the reach of art: and it is equally impossible to select an assortment of animals capable of transmitting to posterity the language of man, who is a being of such peculiar dignity and amazement.

As the Rev. Mr. Evans is solicitous of acquiring information respecting Dr. Goldsmith, I have to state that Dr. G. during his literary career, used to pass his summer at a farm-house at the Hythe, about one hundred yards on the left from, and facing to, the Edgware road. The room in which he studied was, until lately, papered with his waste manuscripts, his landlord resides there still, is very civil, and communicative; and Goldsmith copied him in his "Good-Natured Man." Dr. G. was but a very short time at Dr. Milner's, at Peckham, and he entertained but a humble opinion of the Plagiarist of Holmes: his recollection of that distressing period is described with abhorrence in his "Essays," in a paper entitled, the Character of Shoolmasters, and their Treatment of Ushers.

Hampstead, Your's, &c.
June 13, 1808. JOHN JONES, L.L.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Number of your Magazine for April, published on the first of May, did not fall into my hands till this week, but I think the subject of inquiry from

from Dumbartonshire, signed J. M. so important, that I take up my pen immediately to communicate, through the medium of your interesting publication, such remarks and observations as I have derived from experience, or as may have been the result of diligent enquiry and careful investigation.

I believe the apprehension of your worthy correspondent perfectly well founded, that a greater part, or at least a considerable number of friendly societies for the relief and support of their members in sickness and old age, "are established on very erroneous principles, and without due attention to the proper calculations for ensuring the permanency of their beneficial effects." This could not have happened had the framers of these several institutions been acquainted with, and carefully availed themselves of, the Tables of the late eminent Dr. Price, annexed by Mr. Morgan, to his great work on Reversionary Payments, pages 473, 495, and which are, I believe, founded on strict mathematical principles, regulated by a careful examination of the bills of mortality for a series of years; or had they consulted any eminent calculator sufficiently conversant on such subjects, Mr. Morgan, abovementioned for instance, or Mr. Frend, actuary to the Rock Assurance Society, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Another cause of failure has arisen from the desire of the original promoters, more benevolent perhaps than judicious and wise, to multiply the number of objects desirable to be obtained, beyond what associations of this sort can possibly be equal to. J. M. is himself in danger of this error, in the society he is desirous of establishing, by the proposal of annuities for widows: for with this appendage, the necessary calculations would not alone be required to state the probabilities of sickness, and of the duration of life in the persons themselves, but of the number of those they might leave behind them; their respective ages on becoming widows, and the average period of their lives, and of their continuing in a state of widowhood. Now, Sir, I will not affirm that it would be an absolute impossibility to make calculations which should meet all these contingences, but of this at least I am certain, that the data required on which to build their foundation, would render the undertaking extremely arduous, and that one single error might endanger the whole superstructure. For instance, we will assume, that the number of widows of a society of one hundred members, is supposed to average twenty, that they would become such at the age of forty, and require an annuity each for ten years, and that the calculations are made on this supposition: now should it happen that the actual number should average twenty-five, their ages on becoming such thirty-five, and the term of average allowance be twelve or fifteen, instead of ten years, is it not obvious that the sum provided for the expenditure, would be perfectly inadequate, and that the institution must fail? If, however, female benefit clubs were generally established under the patronage of neighbouring ladies, this disappointment respecting a provision for widows would create the less pain.

A correspondent who signs himself W. N. in your Magazine for May, approves of the enquiry of J. M. and enumerates the terms of many benefit clubs which have fallen within his observation, but professes not to meet the enquiry relative to the precise calculations on which they ought invariably to be founded. A remark or two I beg leave to make. This gentleman commends the liberality of a benefit club, established in his neighbourhood in 1754, for their handsome present of forty pounds towards our soldiers in Germany, and of one hundred and fourteen pounds for building a school-house. But whilst we give unqualified praise to the spirit of benevolence and charity, which dictated these donations, we must add, that by so doing, they certainly erred against the genuine principles of their own association: according to these, they ought rather to have disposed of their surplus money in granting additional aid to the members themselves in sickness, or small annuities in old age, than to have diverted it to purposes, which, however gratifying to the individuals that composed the society, were quite foreign to the objects for which it was established. Again, W. N. mentions with approbation as being a recommendation of it, that in one society with which he is acquainted, the share of a free member is transferable; but I do not see any superior advantage to the member thus admitted over those who come in by ballot, except it be, that by this means he saves his entrance-money; but this entrance-money is either necessary to the stability of the institution, or it is not: if it is, then the

the permission of transferring may endanger the whole; if it is not, then why require entrance money at all?

The writer of this paper submitted a little work to the public three years ago, entitled, "Observations on Charity Schools, &c." printed for J. Hatchard, Piccadilly; J. Johnson, St. Paul's churchyard; and J. Mawman, Poultry; in which, Mr. Editor, your two worthy correspondents would probably find some of the information of which they are in search, and particularly in chap. xxiii. on the principles essential to the stability of friendly societies, and to this she begs leave to refer them. W. N. laments, and with reason, the circumstance so general in these societies of meeting at public houses, both as highly injurious to their morals, and as considerably increasing the expence of the institution; and he suggests the desirableness of their being provided in every town, by the legislature, with a suitable place for meeting. This it is admitted might be well, and would do something towards the removal of the evil; but if gentlemen and others of some property, and of respectable character, would come forward as their avowed patrons on this express condition, either that the meeting should not be held at a public-house, or that the room where they assembled should be paid for in some other way, than by the purchase of liquor, they would do more. Will it be objected that the general members would not endure such a restriction? Be it admitted, that unless it were for their interest in a pecuniary, as well as in a moral view, it is much to be feared they would not. But if these gentlemen, as honorary members, were to appropriate their subscription to the formation of a separate fund, solely at their own disposal, out of which they were to pay for a room of meeting, to defray the expence of printing the rules, and of other contingences, and from which they should from time to time make presents to worthy distressed members, visited by calamities to which their own contributions to the general fund could not extend relief, they would eventually gain a degree of influence, (if the experience of the honorary members of many female benefit clubs may be trusted,) which would enable them at length to carry any proposal for the general good, however opposed to the mere selfish gratification of the moment. As it ought to be a first principle in these institutions, that the contributions of the general members themselves should be fully adequate to the ends proposed, there would be no use in adding those of the honorary members to the general fund, but a most important one in applying them in the manner here proposed. I would further beg leave to recommend the perusal of a sermon, preached on the first of June, 1808, before the York female benefit club, by the Rev. John Graham; sold by Rivingtons', St. Paul's Church-yard, and by Hatchard, Piccadilly. By an early insertion of the above, you will greatly oblige, Your's, &c.

York, CATH. CAPPE.
July 12, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE proposal contained in your last Number relative to the enquiry concerning popular remedies, I perused with much satisfaction, and could not help wishing that your correspondent had gone still further, and proposed an enquiry concerning the various forms of diseases usually known by the same name; but which neither follow the same laws, nor are curable by the same remedies. *Common Sense* will perhaps say that this more properly belongs to another publication which he very aptly styles the *Gazette of the Faculty*. However as the subject has been begun in the Monthly Magazine, I shall offer an illustration of my meaning by some remarks, on two popular diseases, concluding with an old woman's successful recipe for one of them.

The two diseases I refer to are the terror of every cleanly matron in this kingdom, where more attention is paid to the personal appearance of children, than in any other part of the world. I mean the *itch*, and the diseases vulgarly called the *scald head*.

Ever since Dr. Mead gave a translation of an Italian paper by Dr. Bonomo*, on the subject of the *itch*, it has generally been believed that the disease is the effect of an insect. Yet almost every attempt at searching for the insect by medical men, has been unsuccessful. The late Mr. Hunter, whose patience was equal to his accuracy, was so constantly disappointed, that he at last gave up the pursuit, making up his mind that there must be some fallacy in the business. It must be admitted that the *itch* is now so rarely met with among the more respectable class of the community, as to be less an object of enquiry than heretofore,

* See Philosophical Transactions.

and

and to this only can be imputed the general ignorance of a distinction, which is familiar in most other parts of the world.

In Ireland the *flesh worm* is well known among the lower class, and among such whose occupation obliges them to associate with that class; and by these it is always distinguished from the *itch*. In France the *ciron* is as well known, and as generally distinguished from *la gale*; and even the celebrated nosologist of that country Sauvage, describes the two diseases in a manner, which, would lead us to suppose, that he did not consider them as confounded by any of his readers. The Germans have their *reitlaus* as well as the *itsch*; and formerly the *wheal-worm* was admitted into our English dictionaries. The Spaniards and Portuguese have terms appropriated to each. The *wheal-worm* has not however been marked by our medical writers excepting as an extraordinary occurrence; and probably to this cause we are to refer the dispute among the moderns, whether the *itch* is animalcular or not; some few having discovered an insect in a cuticular disease, resembling the *itch*; but all who examined the true *itch* having been disappointed.

It must be admitted that the strong disposition to indulge the luxury which King James thought too great for a subject, for the most part confounds the appearances of these diseases in such a manner as to prevent any accurate distinction; and the great anxiety in every family to be relieved, is almost prohibitory of minute observation. The same may perhaps be the case with *scald heads*; for certain it is that though many of these cases yield readily to the tar ointment, yet the obstinacy with which others resist all the known remedies, should induce us, especially in all difficult cases, to examine the various appearance of each; and this can only be done by leaving a part for a time without any dressings, and if possible, uninterrupted by the fingers or nails of the patient.

I was led to these last reflections by three very obstinate cases in the same family of children, which for two years and a half resisted every remedy, empirical or suggested by the regular practitioner, and were at last cured by a relation of one of the servants, who was only deterred from offering her assistance sooner by the apprehension of giving offence, or of being laughed at.

The remedy is as follows:—

Dock root scraped and put into a galley pot with fresh butter; it must boil some hours by the side of the fire, then be strained through muslin; and rubbed *cold* for some time very gently on the part, morning and night.

I have remarked that this remedy was *suggested* by a servant; because I am persuaded that many others have been *applied* by servants, and sometimes with success, without the knowledge of the family. This could not be easily done in the present instance, on account of the great attention the lady always pays to her children. Had it been otherwise, the remedy might have been used long before, and the family surgeon would have imputed the cure to his own. Such events must be reckoned among the causes of the great uncertainty of medicine, and should teach us to encourage a more free communication from persons of all classes on the subject of remedies, and even on the meaning they affix to their apparently uncouth names of diseases.

I need not remind your readers that the commander of a Syrian army, chamberlain to his king, was induced to ask the miraculous assistance of the God of Israel*, by the suggestion of a young female prisoner. That afterwards he was so indignant at the simplicity of the remedy proposed, that nothing but the persuasion of his servants could prevail upon him to make trial of those means which were appointed instantly to relieve him from an incurable disease. You will not think it necessary to remind me that the present is no longer the age of miracles; because you must be aware that my observations are directed only to the instruments by which Naaman was led to apply for, and to make use of the means by which he was restored. To come however nearer our own times, and the means within our own reach, as well as to show how completely I have anticipated the views of your Correspondent, let me transcribe a passage addressed a few months ago to the faculty.

"After this shall we refuse to receive knowledge from any source? shall we forget that to the barbers we owe the bold use of mercury—to the Jesuits, of the Peruvian bark, which they learned of the Indians—that an African showed us the value of quassia—that a Greek slave taught a woman the art of inoculation, the blessings of which were for a time almost lost, by our fancied improvements, and ill directed cautions. Lastly, shall we contrast all this with the manner in which a Jenner has availed

* See 2 Kings, chap. v.

himself

himself of the neglected traditions of cow-herds, and dairy maids. Let such an example teach us, that whilst the empiric is always ready with his remedies, the physician's higher department is to ascertain diseases; it is this only that renders his knowledge progressive, that enables him to improve the facts he every where meets with, and to use with safety and advantage, what would be otherwise misapplied or neglected; such was the business of Sydenham's life, such the lesson he has bequeathed us. "Si morbi cujuslibet historiam diligentem perspectam haberem parmalo remedium numquam non scirem adferre."*

This advice may seem fitter for the faculty than the public. But my only wish is to co-operate with your well intentioned Correspondent.

Your's, &c.

New Bridge-street, JOSEPH ADAMS.
August 12, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the opportunity, through your widely circulated and useful miscellany, to point out to the public, the cruel practice of the poulterers of the metropolis and its environs, who are generally *in the habit of plucking their fowls alive* —I say, *alive*, because it is merely for their own convenience that they slightly twist the necks of the tortured animals, which they are obliged in most cases to hold fast between their knees while plucking, to prevent their escaping and exposing their cruelty to the world; notwithstanding which there are many instances of the fowls, (when placed in unpractised hands to pluck) flying upon the counter or running about the shop in a state of nudity, before they received the *coup de grace*. Such things have been seen, and it is only from compassion to the families of the men whose hearts are hardened to these cruel practices, that I forbear mentioning their names. I hope, however, that some of your readers who have proper feelings towards the brute creation, (and what sensible, humane, well-informed man, is destitute of this!) will take the trouble to investigate the matter,—not by making enquiries of the tradesmen, but by endeavouring to ascertain the fact from personal observation, when I am persuaded they will find what I have related to be perfectly correct; several poulterers themselves having acknowledged the truth of the accusation; and in extenuation they say—that if the fowls were dead before they were plucked, this could not be done without tearing the skin.

My object in this communication is to make the matter public, and as I have not myself sufficient influence in society to prevent the practice from being continued; I sincerely hope that those who have, will interest themselves in endeavouring to put a stop to one so abominably cruel and disgraceful.

Your's, &c.

Hackney, AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.
August 9, 1808.

* Morbid Poison, 4to. edition, p. 310.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Dr. Farmer's *Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare*, there is the following passage.—"Shakspeare himself hath left some translations from Ovid. The epistles, says one, of *Paris* and *Helen* give a sufficient proof of his acquaintance with that poet; and it may be concluded, says another, that he was a competent judge of other authors, who wrote in the same language."

"This hath been the universal cry, from Mr. Pope himself to the criticks of yesterday. Possibly, however, the gentlemen will hesitate a moment, if we tell them, that Shakspeare was not the author of these translations. Let them turn to a forgotten book, by Thomas Heywood, called *Britaine's Troy*, printed by W. Jaggard in 1609; and they will find these identical epistles, 'which being so pertinent to our historie, says Heywood, *I* thought necessarie to translate'. How then came they ascribed to Shakspeare? I will tell them that likewise. The same voluminous writer published in 1612, an *Apology for Actors*, and in an appendix directed to his new printer, Nic Okes, he accuses his old one, Jaggard, of taking the two epistles of *Paris* to *Helen*, and *Helen* to *Paris*, and printing them in a less volume under the name of *another*; but he was so much offended with Master Jaggard, 'that altogether unknown to him, he had presumed to make so bold with his name'. In the same work of Heywood are all the other translations, which have been printed in the modern editions of the Poems of Shakspeare."

This passage contains an heavy charge against Shakspeare: it accuses him, not only of an attempt to impose on the public, but on his patron, Lord Southampton,

ton, to whom he dedicated his "unpolisht lines." As an admirer of Shakspeare, I should be sorry to suppose my favourite poet, an *impostor*. I shall therefore beg some of your correspondents to assist in clearing up this point. This can only be done by exhibiting a comparative view of the translations in question. *Britaine's Troy* is not within my reach, nor have I the edition of Shakspeare by Malone and Steevens, and cannot therefore refer to what these learned gentlemen have said upon the subject. I think, however, that the plan which I recommend, is the best that can be devised either to vindicate the character of Shakspeare, or to render indelible the stain which Heywood has endeavoured to fix upon it. It may perhaps appear that Heywood was the impostor himself; for if my memory does not deceive me, the Poems of Shakspeare appeared in 1609—perhaps before the publication of *Britaine's Troy*.

Ovid would seem from some passages in his dramas to have been a favourite poet with Shakspeare. He probably formed an acquaintance with him at school. Nor is it unlikely that he read Terence and Plautus at the same time. As he did not leave school before he was fifteen or sixteen, he might have formed a still more extensive acquaintance with the classic writers. Dermody was a good classical scholar at ten years of age,—and certainly Dermody was not as great a genius as Shakspeare. Nor would the bare-legged cow-boys in the county of Kerry, in Ireland, who, when younger, quote Horace and Virgil fluently, bear a comparison in point of talents with the author of *Lear* and *Macbeth*.

Chester, Your's, &c.
July 20, 1808. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY observed a tragedy entitled *Solyman*, announced in the English prints. As I have not yet read this tragedy, may I beg of some of your correspondents to inform me whether or not it be an imitation, or translation of the *Solimano* of Bonarelli, a splendid tragedy, of which some account is given in *Hist. Memoir on Ital. Trag. p.* 156. I should be happy to see translations of some other tragedies mentioned in that work, particularly those of Alfieri, and Monti.

Cork, Your's, &c.
Aug. 4, 1808. R. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SUBJECT which formerly employed the pens of some of the political economists in France, has been lately brought forward by a Mr. Spence, in two pamphlets, the first of which is entitled, "Britain independent of Commerce," and seems to have engaged much of the public attention; and the second, which is very lately published, is entitled, "Agriculture," and contains a repetition of his former opinions, with remarks on the strictures passed on them, in the Reviews, and in a pamphlet of a Mr. Mill, entitled, "Commerce defended."

The question discussed is, "Whether land or manufactures should be considered as the source of revenue?"

It appears to me that the difficulties which present themselves to the solution of this question are occasioned solely by the ambiguity of some of the terms used; and that if I can offer a statement of the question in which this ambiguity shall be removed, I shall go near to accommodate both parties.

Mr. Spence's second pamphlet contains a recapitulation of his former opinion (see p. 14) in these words:—

"I will here briefly recapitulate the politico-economical creed which it was the object of my pamphlet to establish, and which I have as yet seen no reason to abjure. Believing then that wealth is solely created by agriculture, I set the highest value upon manufactures, as being essential to transmute the wealth produced from the soil to another shape; and to the accumulation of capital as having been the great stimulus to the agricultural improvements of this country, and as being still required progressively to forward these improvements."

To this the Edinburgh Review (No. xxii. p. 481) opposes Dr. Smith's opinion, with which it professes to agree. This opinion is,

That the real revenue of the whole society is to be estimated, not only by all the food which is consumed, but also by all the manufactures and commodities of all kinds that are produced during that consumption, or what amounts nearly to the same thing, by the value of all that each individual in the country consumes, which evidently consists not only in a certain portion of food, but in a certain quantity of manufactures, and other commodities in addition to it.

R I believe,

I believe, Sir, that these two opposite creeds may be considered as including the principal points on either side.

The three stumbling-blocks in the way to a clear understanding of the question are three words—*wealth*, *transmute*, *create*.

As the former is an abstract term, compounded of several simple ideas, it may not be easy to give a definition of it that shall be faultless: but one would have expected that those who used it would, by a proper application of it, have determined its meaning. This, however, has not been done, and a definition of it remains still a desideratum.

With the second of the trio (*transmute*), the chief quality I perceive in it is that of being pedantic, and therefore improperly chosen by an author who professes to write for the public. Indeed, philosophers themselves may be at a loss to understand with what propriety it can be said that corn is transmuted into a house. Of these two words, however, I only speak *en passant*, and shall reserve the force of my arguments for the latter word *create*, a misconception of which I take to be the cause of much ink and paper being wasted.

Mr. Spence, indeed, seems sufficiently aware of this, but unluckily has not been aware that the charge lies at his own door. He accuses the Edinburgh Reviewers of confounding its meaning with accumulation (see p. 36), and (p. 49) he says, "The controversy in this, as in a thousand other cases, is chiefly to be attributed to the ambiguities of language. We use the words *create* and *source* in different senses."

To clear the way to a decision of this question, it may be useful, before we consider on what these points appear to differ, to ascertain in what points they must agree. The following propositions may be laid down as demonstrable:—

That food is necessary to man's subsistence.

That it may be considered as a species of wealth.

That houses, cloathing, manufactures, machinery, tools, &c. together with food, constitute the whole of wealth.

That in the early ages of society, mankind were without many of these advantages.

That at present an abundance of them properly constitutes wealth.

That without labour none of these could be procured. And

That those who labour, can procure but a small portion of them.

I have, Sir, stated these propositions very loosely, as the strength of my arguments would not be weakened should they not be found literally correct. Truisms may serve as landmarks, and if, in future discussions this imperfect plan should be improved, it might lead to a quicker decision.

One would suppose that political economists, having so many data, or (metaphorically speaking) so many points of departure, would soon reach the object of which they are in search: but Mons. De Quesnai, and his coadjutors in France, first quitted the plain simple road of truth, and, as men of talents will be followed even when they go astray, Messrs. Spence and Cobbet hobbled after them.

Let us, if you please, Sir, try to recover this misguided pair, or at least prevent the public from following their example.

Let us suppose any country, England for example, to have contained in its earliest ages a certain number of inhabitants, who subsisted wholly on the produce of the earth, which was cultivated solely by the labour of their hands, and that at this period they had neither houses nor cloathing, nor manufactures, nor any of the conveniencies of life: in short, I suppose them to have had no other property than the land they cultivated, and its produce. This produce, as I shall take for granted, is a species of wealth. Thence let us transfer our views to England as it now is, and to its inhabitants, as we at present find them, enjoying all the advantages before mentioned.

I then ask, are not all these advantages derived from the labour of men who have improved the benefits bestowed on them; and would they, without the exertion of that labour, have possessed them?

On these points, would Mr. Spence say (if I had the honour of conversing with him), but one opinion can be entertained: but all the materials of these manufactures are derived from the land. With food to maintain a certain number of labourers, and materials on which to work, I can command all these advantages; but you, with all your manufacturing apparatus, cannot produce that food, which is necessary for the subsistence of those labourers, and without which they cannot work.

True,

True, Sir, I might reply; but by presenting a motive to stimulate them, I can create that wealth—I can purchase food.

No, rejoins Mr. S. you create nothing; you only change one species of wealth into another; which operation I call transmutation, or fixation of property.

Having arrived at this observation, which I consider to be the error owing to which a wrong solution has been given, I shall beg leave to drop the supposed conversation with Mr. S. in order to consider the meaning of the word *create*.

"It is (says Mr. S. p. 42) to bring into existence matter, without the annihilation of other matter," and in this he is right: but the word has a more comprehensive meaning. To shew this, we need only appeal to every day's usual application of it. We "create" disturbances—create uneasiness. Now, in doing this, we bring no new matter into existence; but Mr. S. will say this is the metaphorical use of it, with which we have nothing to do.

Let us then appeal to authority—let us consult Dr. Johnson:—

Create (*creo*, Latin), to cause, to exist.

2. To produce, to cause, to be the occasion of.

5. To give any new qualities, to put any thing in a new state.

If therefore I build a house, and by offering it to sale can present an inducement to the cultivators of land to increase their efforts, in order to procure an additional quantity of corn (which additional quantity, please to observe, would not have been produced without such inducement), may it not be said that I am the occasion of the production of such produce—in other words, create it.

Stimulate is sometimes synonymous with *create*. To stimulate is to produce an effect—an effect must have a cause, and what causes an effect may be said to create it.

If there is any truth in these observations, how much to be lamented is it, that words, on which knowledge depends, should be used so inaccurately!

As, however, Mr. S. may not readily see any advantage in the example I have proposed, and may be of opinion that his own reasonings and illustrations are more convincing, I shall examine into one passage, where I think I discover an error, which, as well as the improper use of the word create, may have misled him.

(P. 36.)—He says, "Controversy can exist only with respect to that small part of the revenue of the manufacturers and unproductive classes consisting of the difference in value between manufactured articles in their manufactured and raw state. Now to me it appears a reason quite sufficient to induce us to regard this portion of their revenue as a transfer, merely; that in converting this raw into manufactured produce, food, which has been derived from the soil, has been consumed, and that the additional value conferred is only equal to that of the food expended."

How can Mr. S. shew that the additional value conferred on manufactured articles is only equal to the food expended, when he himself allows that manufactures serve to stimulate to agricultural pursuits. If they stimulate to increased efforts, this stimulus can only arise from the additional value they possess.

Were I not unwilling to fill your pages unnecessarily, I might amuse your readers with some of Mr. Spence's similes. Paracelsus transmuting bushels of sand into grains of gold (p. 51.); the rain water collected without a cistern; the farmer who turns a lean ox upon rich pasture; prove nothing, illustrate nothing, but the author's wit, which, on the present subject, might have been spared.

(P. 53.)—"If a land-proprietor chose to give Madame Catalani one hundred quarters of wheat for singing an Italian air, it would be ridiculous to assert that the real value of this wheat was merely the song. Its real intrinsic value would be all the enjoyments for which Madame Catalani could exchange it."

Yes, Mr. Spence, the price paid for the wheat by Madame Catalani to those who gave it, was certainly the song, call it value received, or not; but the value of the wheat that was given is a separate consideration, and ought not to have been thus confounded.

Let me, before I conclude, congratulate Mr. Spence on the very severe, yet deserved rebuke he has given his opponent Mr. Mill, who, not satisfied with Mr. Spence's definition of wealth, would fain make a better.—(See p. 27.)

However dogmatical some of my observations may appear, I would not wish to be considered as deciding on a subject which has divided the opinions of persons of abilities. Please to consider them as enquiries, and allow me to subscribe myself,

AN ENQUIRER.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed, a few months ago, an anecdote relative to the late Marquis of Exeter, from an Account of an Excursion to the Highlands, in which the author is grossly mistaken, I beg leave, from my own personal acquaintance with that worthy deceased nobleman for years, during his retirement, to clear up this subject. That he retired from his seat at Handbury-hall, in Worcestershire, to the little village of Bolas, in Shropshire, about eight miles from Newport, and twelve from Shrewsbury, under the feigned appellation of Jones, about the year 1790, is most true; though that he ever gambled away *all* his fortune, and suffered the affliction in consequence of the divorce from his first lady, which Mr. Mawman imputes to him, is, in a great measure, from his habitual cheerfulness and serenity during those years, liable to much doubt. To some, who were most intimate with him, he often observed, he never was more comfortable, nor enjoyed his health so well as he did during that period; both which circumstances were totally incompatible with a life of regret and vexation. After residing a few months as a boarder at the house of Mr. H——s, a farmer at Bolas, the father of the young woman whom he soon after married, he purchased seven acres of land on Bolas common, from the Rev. Creswell Tayleur, of Meeson; and there built a small brick house, which a little before the demise of his late uncle, he enlarged and adorned with two small wings. It now goes under the name of Burghley Villa, is the property of Mrs. Tayleur, the relict of the late Creswell Tayleur, or rather one of her children, his godson, to whom he bequeathed both house and land; and is altogether at present a very comfortable habitation, with the other convenient buildings attached to it, for a person of about a thousand pounds a year.

The late Rev. T—— H——, of W. U. amusing himself about that time in *brick-making*, Mr. Jones, to be more classically correct, purchased some of the first bricks that composed it of this gentleman; but however retired this worthy man might have appeared to the people of Shropshire, he was not so, be assured, to his connections of Handbury and Burghley; one of the stewards of the former, whom I once saw at his house, being occasionally with him. The circumstance that brings it more particularly to my recollection was Mr. Jones's observation to me, that he was an old man, who possessed a great deal of humour. That his lordship, in the course of this time, was the subject of much conversation, is likewise true, many endeavouring, as is usual in these cases, to evince the superiority of their sagacity by the superior severity of their remarks; but so far was he at any time from divulging a tittle about himself to any one, that the rude enquiries of a certain gentleman farmer, now deceased, who called aloud to him, in a convivial party, to declare *who* he was, *what* he was, and from *whence* he came, were evaded by him with the utmost pleasantry and good humour. Though his conversation abounded with the information and good manners of a gentleman, with remarks on medicine and natural philosophy, I do not recollect that it did at any time take a classical turn, as the Tourist insinuates, though I have frequently dined in his company at the table of one of these gentlemen; and that neither of them (the only clergymen near him) ever discovered his real rank at all, will be evident to you, Sir, from the following facts. Upon the birth of his first son, who soon after died, after he settled on the common, two or three of his friends roasting a sheep, in celebration of that event, the Rev. Mr. T. and his family at Meeson expressed their surprise that so much rejoicing should be made for the birth of a child of a mere private man, as Mr. J. appeared to be; and when he came to his title, so little idea had the other reverend gentleman of it, that the marquis himself was the first who informed him by a letter, which I saw, of that event. Now, if this nobleman had divulged the secret of his condition to either of these gentlemen, it is impossible that the first of them should have betrayed the surprize that he did upon the rejoicing made for the birth of his child; neither would it have been requisite for him to unfold the mystery to the second, as he did, by letter. Had his lordship been as incautious as Mr. M. informs us he was, it would most probably have defeated the end of his retirement; and while it encouraged the visits of the great and opulent to a little cottage, where he could not have had the means of entertaining them as he wished, it would have prevented the diffident of the former little circle, from whom he received most satisfaction, from associating with him as they had been accustomed to do. I am the more anxious to clear up this

this point, as it will vindicate his lordship's wisdom and good sense from an act of gross imprudence, which would better become a rash young man and a commoner, than one then at the zenith of life, as well nearly as of fortune and title. What was the marquis's confidence in the Rev. C. Tayleur, I really cannot say; but as to our merry friend the *brick-maker*, he would as readily have trusted water to a sieve, or a mitre to his head, as a *secret* to his care and confidence. Was it not also natural to occur to a mind of his superior experience, that if he divulged a secret of this kind, considering the simple and frugal style in which he lived, and the severity with which strangers usually judge one another, that neither of the parsons, though we are told of the extraordinary shrewdness of one of them, would have believed him? The reverend gentleman would, I am afraid, like Thomas of Didimus, in this case, have gone diametrically opposite to the fact: the pride predominant in most, seldom believing the best till it is absolutely obliged to do so, by the omnipotent experience of truth. But what more particularly puts it out of all doubt was his observation, at Burghley, soon after he came to his title, before his first chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Carey, and myself, that he was surprized the people of Shropshire, notwithstanding his desire of being unknown, were so long in unveiling his real rank and condition. The rest of the anecdote bears much the same character for error and truth as the foregoing. In respect to his shocking the feelings of his wife with the sudden disclosure of her new rank, fortune, and situation, a circumstance so foreign to the general conduct of this delicate and considerate nobleman, I am happy to inform you it is equally a mistake. His wife, long before his uncle's death, or even last illness, was introduced to him at Burghley; so that if he then hinted any thing to her on the subject, it was far more natural and proper. Though I am clearly of Mr. Mawman's opinion, that great and sudden elevations do not always contribute to our happiness, yet I have every reason to believe, from his lordship's kind and unremitted attention to her, that Lady Exeter felt nothing of the unhappiness he mentions. If I had not myself been a witness of this, I should not presume to vouch for it; and that her death was not occasioned, or even accelerated, by the state of her mind, is evident to those acquainted with the fact, that she expired purely in consequence of the illness attendant on the birth of her last child, which was just three weeks after delivery.

Such, Sir, are the *facts* which a long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased marquis and his lady, previous to his coming to his title, and since, have enabled me to place in opposition to the naked *suppositions* of the Tourist; and, though it is not as easy to contradict anecdotes as compose them, yet a natural love of truth, as well as a sincere veneration for the memory of the deceased marquis, to whom I owe much, will I trust, excuse this humble effort of my pen.

Your's, &c. T. O.

NOTE of the EDITOR.—We think it proper to state, that on the death of the late marchioness we received an account of her history, which we then thought marvellous, and we judged it to be our duty to submit it to the marquis through a friend, before we printed it. He received it with kindness, and politely returned the article, which appeared in our obituary.

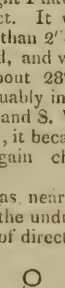
To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A BEAUTIFUL meteor has been observed by me at ten this evening.

I was looking at the moon, then just in the horizon, with a pocket achrometer of Dollond. My attention was called off by a starry light, which must have been very strong, as the distance of the object which produced it was near 90° (or at right angles) from that point of the horizon which I was then observing. I turned round, and saw the object whence the light had proceeded. It was the most intensely blue light I have ever seen of any celestial object. It was, I think, certainly not less than 2′ or 2½′ in diameter, perfectly round, and well defined, at an altitude of about 28°. It descended slowly and equably in an oblique direction westward and S. W. In approaching the horizon, it became sensibly incurvated, and again changed its direction.

The curve, as near as I can describe, was thus, and the undulating appearance in the change of direction beautiful and unusual:—

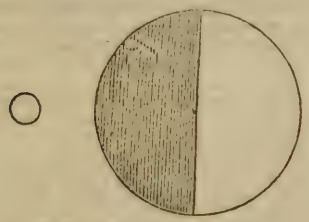


It

It had no scintillation, no appearance of train; no change, sensibly, of light, figure, or apparent diameter. I saw it for about five or six seconds, and then lost it at some height above the horizon. When it disappeared, it was considerably S. of the W.

Air damp. Sky hazy.

I have seen two or three meteors, which very much exceeded this in apparent diameter, one of them more than ten times; but none of which the brightness has been more beautifully vivid.



Sc. $\frac{1}{16}$ T.=2′ of a degree.

Its proportion to the enlightened part of the ☽'s disc is pretty accurately expressed in the annexed figures.

Its disc being so perfectly circular, and the uniformity and blueness of its intense light, are the most remarkable circumstances. The western or preceding part of its disk was most blue. The white a pure and very strong white.

Indeed, when an object seen under so small an angle could make such an impression on the retina of one then looking at the moon, it is sufficiently evident how luminous it must have been. From the time of my being sensible of the light, it must have been two or three seconds before I saw the object.

The air has been in a very electric state for several days.

I have just been looking at ♃, who, I am confirmed, is inferior in brightness, and I think in apparent magnitude.

Assigning it the lowest height any way probable, fifty miles from the earth, when first seen, its velocity, I think, must have been one-half that of a cannon ball at the moment of discharge; consequently 240 miles an hour, at least: and I cannot think it less than $\frac{1}{16}$ of a mile in diameter.

I have examined its supposed altitude by the positions of the stars near which it was seen, and find it right. At the instant when observed, it was beyond Cor Caroli, and a little below it, and passed under Arcturus. When its light caused me to look for it, I apprehend it was not much west of the north.

The circumstances shew that this meteor was no projectile from the moon; at least at the time of its appearance. The ☽ was very dichotomous, being within a few hours of her first quarter. Its relative position to the moon is not meant to be indicated in the sketch, for it disappeared much west of the moon, which set considerably southward.

It will not seem surprizing that so small a diameter should give light sufficient to strike the eye so forcibly, when it is recollected that Venus frequently casts a shadow, and is sometimes seen in the full day. I believe, however, I have under, rather than over, rated its apparent diameter. Your's, &c.

Troston, CAPEL LOFFT.
July 29, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondents in general are under an obligation to Mr. Boileau, for the curious extract from Southey's letters, on the subject of removing the Portuguese government to the Brazils. It appears then, that the plan, and a most rational and public-spirited one, it truly is, originated in the expanded mind of a real statesman, upwards of a century ago.

I have no reason to doubt the liberality of thinking and patriotism of your Correspondent Mr. Boileau, but I apprehend he has yet not paid that attention it merits, to the following noble and enlightened sentiment of the old Portuguese secretary; a sentiment indeed, which would outshine letters of gold.—"Thus should Brazil become the port of the world. The Europeans would come there for gold, and silver, and jewels, and whatever productions might be raised; nor when the ports were opened to them, would they ever think of conquering the country."

The ground of my apprehension lies in the nature of the position of Boileau (p. 126 Mag. for March) he says, "the superior force of the Portuguese power in South America, backed by the naval strength of the British empire, will enable it to annoy the French and the Spanish possessions in that quarter of the globe, and on that foundation, which is the only secure one in politics, it will find its safety. In Europe, it was at the mercy of its neighbours; in America, its neighbours will be at its mercy."

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If they were not unfounded in just theory, experience, fatal experience, I think, has but too amply demonstrated, the folly or rather insanity of expectations of success to be derived from sources like these. But how long are measures of conquest and blood and devastation to be preferred, in this infatuated country, founding yet its wealth and independence and glory on commercial pursuits, to the just, beneficent, and peaceable, intercourse between nation and nation? Are we to be hood-winked by the senseless and barbarian sophistry of *natural enmity*, until we plunge blindfold and headlong, into that gulph, in which must be buried, perhaps for ever, our independence, as a people. Will it never occur to our politicians, that all our interested, as well as honourable ends, will, be most surely answered, both in Europe and in all parts of the world, by peace and an amicable commercial intercourse with France.

Such, beyond all question, will also be the only secure mode of conduct to be adopted by the new Brazilian government, and such, we may assure ourselves, will be adopted on the first occasion which presents. Nor has the Prince Regent scrupled to avow this in his declaration on leaving Lisbon; as well as his strong desire to have made his peace with France, had that been in his power. Indeed he appeared but too well aware that Brazil, however distant, might not prove to his government a refuge against the gigantic and all-grasping power of Napoleon.

The endeavour to infuse notions of the superior power of the Portuguese in South America, and that backed by British naval force the new government may set up for conquerors, is a most cruel, and may prove a most fatal, delusion. Even if the native Brazilians would come into such views, which is highly improbable, from their known character and bias towards France, let the present state of Spanish America be well considered; with Liniers at the head of its military force, and farther, that Napoleon could at a very short notice, send thither a staff of officers, of that qualification, which has too generally turned the scale in military affairs, and at no very great distance of time, both troops and shipping. Far from the Portuguese government having in its power to annoy the Spanish provinces, it is extremely probable, the court of Brazil would be unable to defend its own, in such a contest. Suppose we could send ten or even twenty thousand men, to the assistance of Brazil, past events do not authorize us to depend on success therefrom. We have already ruined too many nations, impelled by their unlucky stars to confide in our defence. Should a war really commence between the Spaniards and Portuguese, in South America, and Brazil have the fortune to be conquered, it would be a miserable and barren satisfaction to us, to be enabled a while to blockade its ports. If we possess any sympathetic feelings, surely they would be excited by the recollection of having twice ruined our unfortunate ally!

With respect to his first ruin, the occasion of his emigration to Brazil, it being bloodless, I think humanity itself cannot regret it. The court of Portugal has left a narrow and precarious sovereignty in a country periodically subject to that most dreadful scourge of humanity, the tremendous earthquake, for one of the richest, most fertile, and extensive, empires of the earth, where, with political prudence, it may be independent and truly great. The mother country too will be highly benefited by the change in the improvements, which nothing less powerful than the military and moral despotism of France could effect in a superstitious, degraded, and lost people.

The late proclamation of the French General Junot, now governor of Portugal, breathes the most enlightened sentiments, and might be a model for the adoption of a most free government.

I write this, Sir, I trust, in the true spirit of that general impartiality and freedom which becomes an Englishman; and with an old attachment to the Monthly Magazine, the depository of just and sound principles, I remain Sir,

Your's, &c.

March, 14, 1808. QUI QUONDAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE a desire to take up a column of your valuable and extensively circulated Miscellany, on the subject of the Literary Fund. I may perhaps thereby obtain some information, perhaps furnish some.

It may be proper to observe, that my attention was directed towards the Literary Fund, as a fit object of subscription, some years since, by a noble lord, now no more. Enquiries, however, did not prove altogether satisfactory to me; and to say the truth, I felt extreme disgust at a passage which I observed, in the pamphlet published by the Society.

The

The fund, at this period, is indeed, in little need of the aid of subscribers, for it seems rather in danger of becoming a rich and powerful society, endowed with a patronage, which may be fatal to the interests, in other words, to the freedom of literature. Let those who feel any concern on the subject, judge. Added to the English subscriptions, the fund has drawn ample sums from India, and has still larger in expectation; His R. H. the Prince has given a freehold house, and a gentleman has lately bequeathed a considerable fortune. The society's funded capital must be considerable, and as, if my information be correct, the distribution of their bounty, is most studiously and systematically, economical, and accumulation the chief object; compound interest must, in the course of a few years, produce great effects.

In a view of this subject, it farther ought not to be omitted, that during Mr. Addington's administration, which seemed not to neglect any possible aid to be derived from the press, it appeared in various public prints, that the Literary Fund was to be taken under the especial protection of his Majesty, and that it was to be enabled to grant annuities, and to be invested with, I know not what privileges.

The subscribers to an institution of this kind, will do well to reflect, not only on the probable consequences of wealth and power, namely, whether they give their bounty to the wants of the existing race of authors, or to those of the next, or to which of the future generations. The laying out of a surplus indeed, to good use, would surely be meritorious; but if to favour such end, the meritorious authors of the present time, who in fact have a real property in the fund, must be neglected, the former would be an improper and unjust application of the money. In the interim, are there no literary gentlemen in England, in needy, or distressed, circumstances, who may, or do pretend to a fair claim! Are all authors rich now, and is the speculation just and rational, that their successors are to be the reverse, since such ample provision is making for them? Sorry I am, that my experience does not confirm this, and that men within my knowledge, whose educated talents and useful labours I hold in veneration, are at no rate in those circumstances in which every true son of liberality would wish them. There is also a most necessary caution on the case of accumulating funds or capitals, originally dedicated to any particular purpose. In the course of time, they usually become diverted, from their original, to very different purposes. The first managers and trustees find themselves in warm and comfortable births. Their successors progressively increase their comforts, until, with the lapse of time, the lawful purposes of the estate have also lapsed from the public remembrance, and it becomes the actual property of the lawful succession of managers. Who does not see the deplorable case of the poor, in these observations, who have been invariably robbed and swindled out of their inheritance bequeathed to them by weak, but benevolent men? And in a country boasting of the equality and excellence of its laws! surely some British patriot will start up, and gain immortal honour by an attempt to avenge the cause of the poor, oppressed, and trodden under foot, in all times. Nobody, however, need suppose that I am levelling observations of this kind at the Literary Fund, to which they are so totally inapplicable; or that I suppose, the gentlemen who act under that institution, take more to themselves than is warranted by the strictest justice. All I mean to inculcate, is the necessity of a popular superintendance, so to express myself, of public trusts; and the extreme caution which ought to be used, lest such trusts become the property, as being under the arbitrary management, of a succession of juntos.

The magnificent picture of the generosity of the fund, blazoned forth in glowing poetic strains, in the Society's book, and in their newspaper accounts, I must own, always struck me with admiration ——— of "seeking the author in his lonely shade, when by all deserted, raising his bright hopes and stimulating him to fame." I was never more convinced, how little it is the business of poetry, to deal in realities, which indeed would mar its legitimate effect, and reduce it to the level of plain prose. And thus does Mr. F—— fully establish his claim to the inspiration of true poetry. When the Fund descends to plain prose, how quickly the illusion vanishes. We have been informed by one of the newspapers, which appears to have had the most authentic account of late proceedings, that the managers of the fund find the advantage of distributing small sums: an advantage indeed which cannot be doubted, granting the money subscribed, to be intended chiefly for posterity. But surely these cannot

cannot be a more palpable burlesque, than for a company revelling over the pleasures of the table, and amidst a profusion of wine, and sing-song, soft, enchanting, adulatory verse, to wipe their mouths with a delicate handkerchief, and to congratulate themselves on the wondrous generosity of dispensing two! three! and five guinea bounties, to men with feelings and education, perhaps former habits, similar to their own; men, some of whom may have sacrificed time, health, every thing held most valuable in life, to the irresistible desire of the acquisition and propagation of that knowledge, of such inestimable benefit to the human race. There need be no wonder at the frequent remark, that literary men, who can condescend to expose themselves to scrutinies and enquiries, not always conducted with the utmost delicacy or caution, and to the hazard of refusal after all, must be in a state of acute distress indeed; in which, a few guineas must be a miserable and tantalizing alleviation. Some years ago, I have heard, these small sums were accepted with dissatisfaction, but the poverty of the fund in those days, was certainly a fair apology—a far better than one which is reported to have been made since. On a certain day, no applicant could be relieved, because the manager had that day purchased too large a sum of three per cent consols! In fine, the hint in the Society's book, of the preference to be given to the supporters of religion, and the caveat against the authors of impious works, are too much in the narrow language of party, and more adapted to bigotted Anti-Jacobins, than to a liberal and enlightened Society, whose grand object ought to be the discovery and propagation of truth, which alone is utility. For the honour of the country it is to be lamented, that sentiments of this degrading nature have been acted upon. In the name of all that is just, and all that relates to common sense, is a man's honour, his character, worth, utility, to be measured and decided upon, by the degrees of his belief in histories, which describe transactions, two or three thousand years old? Is this country, with such high pretensions to light and liberty, to be the last in Europe to quit such abominable and cruel follies?

I trust, Sir, you will give insertion to this, at a crisis when the need of a Literary Fund, upon the broadest principles of liberality, must be more than ever apparent. You have already announced, in your Magazine, the embargo upon literature. Nor will the society itself, composed as it is of so many persons of high celebrity, be displeased at any remarks tending to its real improvement.

Your's, &c.

May 7, 1808. M. P.

P.S. I ought to have stated that a considerable number of subscribers to the Literary Fund have of late, more especially, taken up the subject above discussed, in the same point of view.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are no books, which have so amply contributed to make smatterers in Literature, and *petits maitres* in Science, as the Reviews: as however the lover of humour derives more pleasure from provoking persons of consequence, especially if they are not fit subjects of attack; I trust that the propriety of this principle, and the cogency of the reason, will induce you to insert my eulogy upon the titles of the reviews. I shall prove that they, who profess to be the arbiters of Taste, are no less *singular* than *ingenious* in the denominations of their pretensions.

The first was the *Monthly* Review composed by impartial writers. This term *Monthly* is a very ingenious title, conveying the important information, in the form of an advertisement, that it appeared once a month. Indeed! they would have styled it the *Intermittent-Review*, but did not because it was meant to imply further, that it followed the progress of the moon and the term monthly was used, lest any wicked wag should style it the *lunatick* review, because it got an ill name for presuming to wish certain *insane* changes in the church and state.

The next is the *Critical* Review, meaning that it is a *critical* period with these writers, to know what to say about the works before them. There is an anecdote, that it was once intended to call it the *Scratch-head* Review, but that a doctor, who had a large stock of hard words supplied the *critical* term. Though they astonished Gray by mistaking the *fides æolicæ* of the classics for a *modern æolian harp*, we know that infallibility has ceased with the downfal of popery, and all good protestants have the privilege of error, without censure. However, this is a good review, and what establishes the *merit* of reviews in public opinion, the writers go to church.

In the free constitution of England, dissenters have no right to be authors, or

any thing else I know of; and as the Monthly Review was reputed to be the work of some of their parsons, it gave birth, notwithstanding its merit, to

The *British Critic*, i. e. the *Welsh* Critic; this being in opposition to the Monthly Review, by clergymen of the establishment, the authors, from vanity, thought it fit to inform the public, that they were *Welsh* critics, or in other words, those divines of the regular church, who emigrated from the Principality, to undertake the office of recruiting serjeants for the church of England. Others affirm, that they stole the title from the *British* blacking-ball, and other noted inventions. There cannot be the smallest doubt, but, that the policy and measures of that renowned Machiavel Archbishop Laud, and the conduct of a review upon such principles *as confine its circulation to the strictly orthodox*, must be *constantly in the way* of making *new* converts to the church of England, and that, if a book of merit be written by persons of opposite tenets to the writers, the most conscientious clergymen and gentlemen of the nicest honour, may coolly affirm not untruths, but *opposite opinions* to the *evidence of facts*, &c. &c.; and that without any deception of the public.—I wish them well with Sir I. B. Burgess's port. Good feasting there!

Then followed the *English* Review. This was taken from the *English* Dictionary, &c. and was intended to inform the public, that the authors did not meddle with the learned languages, which were out of their sphere: but that they confined themselves to spelling books, and works in the vernacular language, such as the public might *believe* that they *did* understand.

The *London* Review was another ephemeron, and the title meant to say, that the authors were *cocknies*, or that it was adapted to the habits and knowledge of that *double-u-veifying* race: the writers not meddling with agriculture, gardening, horsemanship, or works of that kind; unintelligible within the sound of Bow-bells.

Next arose the *Anti-jacobin* Review. This title at first made me scratch my head, it was so *riddleish*. At last I got it. Jack of the *bin* is only another term for Jack of the *box*, an ingenious toy among the children, where you draw out a lid and up rises *Jack*. The title therefore meant to say, that whenever, the *democrat* Jack of the Bin jumped up, the cunning *anti* Jack of the Bin, got up and knocked him down.

Soon after came the *Imperial* Review, by a society of *gentlemen*; surely it ought to have been by a society of *emperors!* But no, the world would have thought, they had got Buonaparte among them, and they might have been taken up. The fact is however not yet known to the public, concerning this appellation. Imperials, then, are those packing cases, which are fastened to the roof of a travelling carriage; and the authors being *trunk-makers*, descendants of the old one, also a *reviewer* of play-house celebrity, they assumed that title of gentlemen, which courtesy deals out so kindly to all ranks. I call upon the imperial reviewers to prove that they have actually lounged in Bond-street.

Next comes the *Eclectic* Review, horribly cacophonous. First philosophers, then heretics, says Dr. Mosheim, were the said eclectics: now they are *reviewers;* quere, if *Philosopho-heretics*, as many devout and well-meaning elderly ladies take most reviewers to be. Their place is to *eclect* the beauties of literature, and very amiable and feeling gentlemen they are, in this process of *eclecting*, abounding in interjections and apostrophes of delight. There is this singularity in these reviewers, that though they *puff*, they never *puff* (*and blow* besides) with great fatigue.

What the *Oxford* Review meant, I know not; that town, like many others, only sending members to parliament; and universities now a days, not meaning a place of learning but only U, N, I, V, E, R, S, I, T, Y. "We *write* reviews! (says a gentleman commoner);—no, no, we *ride* to reviews. What can the man mean by *writing* reviews?"

Last comes the leviathan, the *Edinburgh* Review, properly seasoned it is to be hoped with musk, before its arrival in town, from that dreadful region, whose only privies and vocative cases *both carent*. To the honour of modern Scotland, books, &c. do not now perform quarantine. This review appears but once a quarter; the idea being taken from the quarter-sessions, which it resembles in the trial of culprits, and is absolutely, in serious truth, for greater terror, printed by a *Constable!* The police of literature belongs to them, and it is said, that Macmanus, Townshend, and various surgeons and butchers, write in this review; but their profession unfortunately precludes the impulse of *amiable* feelings. The *Bow-street* review is certainly a more appropriate title, than the Edinburgh Review; Scotchmen being habitually,

habitually amiable and conciliating: but perhaps this is *flattery*.

So much, Mr. Editor, for Reviews, a term which I use without meaning any offence to the army, for as they know no other interpretation of the word, than its military one, without this apology, I might occasion mischief!—and so, I conclude, with most hearty prayers, that reviews may be as infallible as Moore's Almanack, in their conjectures and prophecies, and *not misquote*, or *make mistakes*, or *dabble too much in politics*, all woeful events for these poor fellows.—*One favour* I have to beg of the Bow-street or Edinburgh reviewers, which is this, that the next time they review Chatterton's Works, they will be pleased to allow the privilege of having once existed to poor Joseph Ischam, the author of the *Antiocheis;* and *another favour* I have to beg, that, seriously speaking, all the reviewers will take this, as it is meant, a mere *jeu d'esprit*; their utility to country curates, excisemen, and schoolmasters, being indisputable.

I am, your's, &c. R. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* BEAUTIES *and* DEFECTS *of the* SCOTTISH LANDSCAPE.

IN an age like the present, when considerable attention has been paid to investigate the nature of our emotions produced by the contemplation of the beautiful and the sublime in the material world, it may not be out of place to direct a few enquiries towards the general character of the scenery of a country, to which, of late, more than common attention has been paid.

The beauty, or the excellence, of the Scottish landscape arises principally from its diversity of surface, its lakes, and its rivers; its defects arise from its sterility; its want of wood, and perhaps in no inconsiderable degree from the vitiated taste of great proprietors in improving their grounds.

Its rivers, as they are more general than any other of the sources of beauty, shall be considered first. In Scotland, from that diversity of surface hinted at above, the river possesses more beautiful accompaniments than can possibly attend the river in a smooth unvaried tract of country; but this diversity is by no means the general attendant of the Scottish landscape; it may be divided into two classes, the Highland and the Lowland; and we may, without the imputation of partiality, fairly allow the former to be sublime; the latter, beautiful. The valley of the latter, becomes in the former, contracted into a chasm or glen, overhung with shrubs; the river, instead of winding among fertile meadows, is dashed from rock to rock; the woods hang over the precipices, and the whole is overtopped with the rugged line of the mountain. Contrasted with these, the rivers of a smooth country appear void of creating interest: they are generally sluggish, with formal banks without character.—How different are the rivers of a mountain country; the current broken with fragments of rocks and foaming over beds of granite! Another advantage of the mountain rivers is this: they generally lead to cascades beautifully varied, and finally to lochs; possessing all the beauty, wildness, and variety, which a poetical imagination can require. The taste might indeed be questioned, which runs to one pool of water after another, in quest of picturesque beauty; if this species of landscape were not accompanied with scenery quite various. If every loch, though of the extent of Loch Lomond or Windermere, were distinguished by one kind of scenery, it would become at once insipid; but it is the boast of all the lochs which I have contemplated, that they differ from each other not only in shape and form, but in the character of accompaniments. The wild hills of Loch Caterine, bear no resemblance to the borders of Loch Tay, or the pastoral scenes of Loch Earn.

Having spoken of rivers, we must not omit taking notice of some circumstances which give those of Scotland in the eye of the enthusiast a peculiar charm: music and poetry have been nursed on their delightful banks; each little valley has its popular songs; we are alike charmed with "the broom of Cowdenknows," and "the braes of Yarrow;" and I never saw the scenes which gave birth to these productions, without feeling an additional pleasure when I connected the ideas of the poet with my own.

Having noticed slightly the river and the loch, we shall add a few remarks on the influence of art in improving or deforming those productions of nature. Though the soil of the northern part of the island is more sterile than the southern, and though its climate is more severe, yet the vallies even in the remotest Highlands are not altogether barren. Wood and cultivation mark the low grounds, verdure clothes the hills. Some specimens might be selected from the Highlands

lands of Scotland, to prove that they are capable of all the embellishments of landscape. There is nothing perhaps more necessary than wood, and yet wood has, for many generations, been wilfully neglected. Dunkeld and Inverary, are instances that the Highlands might be rendered as rich as the southern hills of Devonshire; and the great predominance of the Scottish fir, even in the little that is planted, makes the traveller regret that some regard had not been paid to beauty, as well as utility, when these plantations were formed.

There is another circumstance by which the appearance of nature is influenced; the style of architecture used in erecting gentlemens' mansions. The grand scenes of nature are always more or less beholden to art, perhaps the wildest river scene would not be injured by a picturesque bridge; nor the frowning hills receive a meaner character if a tower occupied the summit of a rock, or if some ruined castle were seen to blend with the wild scene around. The French chateau, the Italian palace, and the English castle, are all even necessary embellishments to their respective districts; but we must candidly confess that we know of no country so entirely divested of artificial embellishments as the Highlands of Scotland; "even the gardens of the Duke of Athol at Blair, are embellished with leaden images, the produce of Hyde-Park corner."*

There is perhaps no art or science but what taste insinuates itself into, in a greater or less degree; beauty of style in composition, or in eloquence, is nothing more than putting in practice the principles of taste. Perhaps no science is more susceptible of the beauties of taste than architecture, and in no science has it been so palpably neglected: by studying what is useful, we have lost what is elegant.

The buildings in this kingdom, remarkable for their antiquity, exclude every idea of comfort as well as elegance. We may instance the old palace of the bishops of Dunkeld, and the house of the earls of Errol, in the Watergate and Speygate of Perth. The inconvenience usually attendant upon what were once deemed fine houses, was noticed so long ago as the time of Lord Bacon, "It is strange," says that acute philosopher, "to see in Europe such huge buildings as the Vatican and the Escurial, and some others be, and yet scarce a very fair room in them."* But I am afraid the buildings of past ages are not the only ones where we may find instances of tasteless inelegance and inconvenience.

The principal defect remaining to be noticed, is the fence or division of ground made use of here; the hedgerows of England have been often complained of as being formal and disagreeable to the eye of the artist; but in most parts of Scotland the fields are divided by sunk ditches, which at a distance lose their appearance and add in a great degree to the natural coldness of aspect of the country; but I am afraid that this is not the worst; the stone wall or dyke, wherever a quarry can be found, is perpetually rising, and the richest pasture and the finest cornfields are frequently seen enclosed with walls as formal as those of a citizen's kitchen garden.

Having said a little on the peculiar character of the Scottish landscape, I shall consider how it is influenced by the effect of climate and the seasons.

Perhaps there is something in the irregular climate of Britain, very favourable to picturesque beauty, the richest sunset is encreased in beauty by the broken and disparted clouds of the retiring storm; the moist atmosphere is not only favourable to verdure, but the hazy medium is frequently one of the greatest beauties of landscape. The clouds sailing along the sides of the hills; the mountains invested with the blue mists of the morning are particularly interesting to the lover of the picturesque, and the grandeur of the storm is perhaps in no country seen to more advantage than in Scotland. The fresh winds of October, with the alternate accompaniment of driving rain, the billowy clouds hanging upon the highest hills, are always noticed with pleasure by the lover of nature. During the gloomy month of November, winter appears with all its horrors; the shortened day scarcely affords a tolerable light, and the sun struggles with difficulty through a cloudy atmosphere. The winter months, in some parts of Scotland, are indeed most horribly dismal; the long-protracted spring makes no appearance till the continued south wind begins to effect the melting of the snow on the mountains. The swelling of the rivers is seen by the inhabitants with joy, as it is the prelude to returning vegetation. During the melting of the snow, I have seen the

* See Gilpin's Scottish Tour. v. 2.

* Vide Essays, art. Buildings.

river

river Tay swoln to an amazing height, and it continued to fill its banks fed by the streams from Benlawers, and other hills, till nearly the latter end of April, at which time the vivid green begins to sprinkle the larches and poplars that are planted on the low grounds on its margin.

Whoever has passed a summer in Scotland, must be peculiarly charmed by the continued twilight of the summer nights. After the middle of May, the rosy tint never quits the western horizon till the end of July. The chastened hues of a summer evening, render the north of Scotland particularly, one of the most interesting countries for people of a poetical taste to dwell in. Here by the side of the tumbling stream, or the wide extensive lake, the enthusiast might wander, and indulge in all the romantic visions of genius, when the evening star is faintly seen in the west, and the silver moon is beaming through the rustling foliage of the mountain ash—"Injured worth might almost forget and pardon man."

The sounds of evening are pleasant in a mountainous country; the dying tone of a distant cascade; the bleating of the mountain flock; the distant sounds of the bagpipe, all conspire to give a pleasing turn to the thoughts; and perhaps the sportive merriment of some of the humble inhabitants may add to the harmonious cadence.

I cannot suppose that any one will be long resident in Scotland, without acquiring a taste for Scottish music; there is something so extremely sweet, thrilling, and expressive, in these national melodies, that they must forcibly impress the mind of any one possessed of the least sensibility. If Scottish music be admired in England, how much superior must be its power of charming amid the scenes which excited the ideas both of the poet and the musician. Where is the man who can survey with apathy the ruins of Roslin, or wander unmoved among the birks of Invermay, or look without peculiar interest on the sepulchre of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray. These two celebrated beauties sleep in a romantic and picturesque cemetry among woods, groves, and sounding streams. We would admire the beautiful scenery at Lednor, independent of any other circumstance; but when a sweet situation is connected with remarkable characters, we are induced to survey it with increased pleasure and satisfaction.

While we are speaking of the national poetry of Scotland, we cannot omit noticing the sublime Celtic bard, the deservedly admired, though doubtful, Ossian. No description, however elaborate, can possibly give an idea as strong, as the poetical mind receives by reading the grand and picturesque imagery of Ossian: every effect of still and agitated nature, the storm of winter and the calm of summer, passed in review before the enraptured vision of the original bard, while every circumstance, attendant upon the climate, was alike remarked by him; the misty mountain, the howling wind, the driving rain, and the inconstant sun, are all perfectly correct. The wild chieftain pursuing war, or hunting with his grey dogs, and entertaining his guests at the feast of shells, lives only in the memory of the past; but the descriptions of nature will continue to please, as long as the works of nature herself continue to interest us. ROBERT CARLYLE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD consider myself highly obliged to any of your respected correspondents who may have paid attention to the subject, to inform me, which is generally acknowledged to be the best system of short-hand writing, among the numbers that have met the public eye. A few short observations, characteristic of the respective merits of the most eminent of them would likewise be extremely acceptable. As this art is of so much practical utility, it is astonishing to me that it is not more encouraged, and particularly in public schools. For my own part, I have successively made myself master of four different systems, and in consequence of peculiar objections to each, I have abandoned them all. As books on stenography are in general rather expensive, it becomes an object of some importance to a man of middling circumstances, to be informed which is generally esteemed to be the best. The authors, to whom I have above alluded, as having studied, are Williamson, Taplin, Crome, and another, whose name I have forgot. I objected to the first, because it was with the greatest difficulty I could read what I had written according to his system. Though Taplin has done away that objection, yet it is almost impracticable to follow a public speaker by his method, in consequence of the similarity of his characters, and the number of times the pen must be taken off the paper in order to dot the vowels. Crome, I did not like, in consequence of his characters

racters not being sufficiently simple. Several new authors have made their appearance since the above, and each with different pretensions to public recommendation. A comparative view of their respective merits would not only be a desideratum to lovers of brachygraphy, but a real favour conferred on,

Greenwich, Your's, &c.
June 18, 1808. T. RETSWEF.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the numerous readers of your valuable Miscellany, there are some, no doubt, who observe the arrival and departure of the Swifts (*Hirundo apus*); they generally appear in this neighbourhood, if the weather is fine, about the 29th of April, and regularly leave it on or about the 9th of August, after which time none are seen.

My wish is to be informed, when they are first and last seen in the northern and southern parts of the kingdom; if they are observed in large numbers on the wing, passing from a colder to a warmer climate, and where it is known they emigrate to.

Newark, Your's, &c.
Aug. 16, 1808. H. O.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WORKS *of* MONSIEUR ANQUETIL DUPERRON, MEMBER *of the* ACADEMY *of* INSCRIPTIONS, BELLES LETTRES, HISTORY, *and* ANCIENT LITERATURE; *by* MONSIEUR DACIER: *read at the public* SITTING *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, JULY 1, 1808.

ABRAHAM Hyacinthe Anquetil Duperron was born at Paris December 7, 1731. His father, under the pressure of a numerous family, and not possessing a great property, wished at least to give them such an education as might in some degree compensate for the want of fortune; and his paternal care in this respect had all the success he wished. Two of his sons became celebrated in the belles-lettres, and were long regretted after their death by all literary men; the others merited the public esteem in the different careers they pursued.

M. Anquetil Duperron, after finishing his regular studies with distinction at the university of Paris, during which he still found sufficient time to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew language, was placed by M. De Caylus, Bishop of Auxerre, at first in a seminary in his diocese, and afterwards in that of Amersfort, near Utrecht, where, in pursuing his theological studies, he found every necessary assistance for completing himself in Hebrew, and even in Arabic and Persian, from which were derived many of his most celebrated works.

He returned to Paris with an intention of dedicating all his time to the perusal of the best manuscripts in the king's library, to the study of languages, and to oriental literature, the latter of which seemed to be his prevailing passion.

His laborious assiduity, his constant and intense application, and the warmth with which he spoke of the object of his studies, inspired the Abbé Sallier, to whom the care of these manuscripts was confided, with the most lively interest; and the Abbé being one of the most distinguished members of the Academy of the Belles Lettres, he introduced young Duperron to the notice of MM. de Caylus, Malesherbes, and Barthelemy.

Knowing that he had little or no fortune, their first care was to procure him a situation upon the establishment of the library, in the quality of a student of the oriental languages; and though the salary was but small, it was sufficient to meet the wants of a man whose sole passion was study. This appointment seemed to complete all his wishes, and left him nothing to desire.

New ideas crowded into his mind, and he dreamt of nothing but literary achievements which should immortalize his name. At this time he formed the project of exploring every part of India, in the hopes of discovering the sacred books of the ancient Persians, supposed to have been written by Zoroaster, and which some writers do not scruple to ascribe periods anterior to every existing monument. He now proposed, therefore, to study the languages in which those books were composed, that he might be able to translate them, and make Europe acquainted with them. In fine, he wished to unfold the ancient archives

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of the human race, and study the history of man in his primitive state.

At this time an expedition was fitting out for the East Indies, in port L'Orient. M. Anquetil flattered himself he should be able to go out with it; but the government thought only of sending soldiers to defend their establishments against the English, and would suffer no person to go in the character of a passenger. His own zeal and resolution, however, overcame this obstacle. "Confident," said he, "of my own strength of constitution, habituated for a number of years to a life of vigilance, austerity, and temperance, the character of a soldier in the East India company's service seemed to be the only resource left to accomplish my object." With this determination, unknown to his relations, or any person interested about him, he offered his services to a recruiting officer, and in spite of remonstrances, enlisted himself, and marched off with his comrades on the 7th of November, 1754,—with a knapsack upon his back, his baggage consisting of a Hebrew bible, Montaigne, and Charron's works, a case of mathematical instruments, and a map of India.

As soon as the Abbé Barthelemy, and his other friends, were informed of the extravagant step he had taken, they renewed their application to the minister, who, surprized at the zeal Anquetil had manifested, allowed him a free passage on board at the captain's table, and a salary, the terms of which were left to the discretion of the French governor in India. He reached India about nine months after his departure; namely, on the 10th of August, 1755. Having disembarked at Pondicherry, a commercial and military city, which offered a wide theatre to ambition and cupidity, he attracted for a time the attention of those multitudes, who had quitted their country, only with a view of seeking their fortunes in another hemisphere. It would be difficult to describe their surprize, when they found that his motive for coming to India was not to amass wealth, but simply to discover the books of Zoroaster, a name which, perhaps, many of them had never heard, and to enrich Europe with their contents. Many refused to give credit to such a story; others considered him as a person sent out by the government to be a spy upon their conduct; whilst others, less suspicious, looked upon him as an eccentric character, whom his family had sent abroad to get rid of him. All however agreed in neglecting or forsaking him.

This neglect, however, could not afflict him, who thought every moment lost that was not devoted to study, and he availed himself of this opportunity, to make himself master of the modern Persian, which was become the general language of India, so as to converse in it in the most fluent manner. Having made this acquisition, he resolved to quit Pondicherry, and to penetrate into the interior of the country, in order to study the Malabar language, visit the Bramins, and learn the Shanscrit, near some Pagoda. But, being considered as a stranger to commercial, as well as military and political affairs, he met with many difficulties before he could obtain that settlement which the governor was enjoined to allot to him; and when fixed, it was found inferior to that of the lowest clerk in India. Anquetil, however, was still contented; a stranger to the imaginary wants of most men, he despised luxury and ease, he knew how to accommodate his wants to his means, and was wholly occupied in prosecuting the object of his researches, considering those privations and hardships which it subjected him to, as trifling. He prosecuted his journey towards the mouth of the Ganges; but a violent fever which attacked him, while traversing the mountains of Gengy, where he had made some stay, obliged him to return to Pondicherry; this, however, did not discourage him, he embarked and arrived safe at Chandernagor. His uneasiness was farther augmented by accounts he received from the French Consul, at Surat, of his having discovered the books of Zoroaster, particularly the Vendidas Zend, and Pehlwi. As soon as he regained a little strength, he thought of nothing but his journey to Surat, but exclusive of the difficulties of the voyage, the commencement of hostilities between the French and English, was also a serious obstacle.

Chandernagor was threatened by the English, whose troops occupied the whole of the surrounding country. Anquetil thought it his first duty to serve his country, and being conversant in the modern Persian, he undertook the office of interpreter, and accordingly joined the French army destined for the defence of Bengal. He soon heard of the fall of Chandernagor; and fearful lest the chances of war should defeat the object of his voyage, he left

left the camp alone, almost destitute of money, and with very little baggage, to undertake a journey of near 400 leagues overland to Pondicherry. He had the good luck not to fall into the hands of the English, and his natural fortitude and resolution surmounted every thing. He crossed a country overrun with tigers, though he had scarcely any weapon of defence, and joined the advanced guard of a caravan of 6000 Fakirs, who were going on a pilgrimage to the famous pagoda of Jagrenunt, and who lived only by plunder. He presented himself to them with such an air of assurance, that they not only desisted from plundering him, but granted him a passport, that he might not be molested by their comrades. After 100 day's journey across the burning sand of a country, never before attempted by any European, surrounded by every kind of danger, yet never failing to visit and inspect every pagoda and place worthy of attention; he at length reached Pondicherry, where the report of his death had been received, and he forgot all his troubles and fatigues in the embraces of one of his brothers, who had just arrived there from Europe to be employed in the Company's Civil Service. Here he procured a place for him under himself at the settlement at Surat, and they embarked together for the coast of Malabar. The vessel having put into Mahé, Anquetil resolved to visit the country, and proceeded to Coliour, Goa, and Aurengabad, as far as the Mahratta country. At length he arrived at Surat, where he expected to find the treasure he had so long been in search of.

Here again he had many difficulties to encounter, before he could overcome the scruples and prejudices of the priests, who regarded the communication of their writings and doctrines to persons of a different religion as nothing less than profanation. However, his zeal and perseverance surmounted every obstacle, and he even obtained admittance into the number of the disciples of Destours. By an intense application he soon became sufficiently acquainted with the Zend and Pehlwi, to be able to translate several works from those languages. He began, in March 1759, with a vocabulary of the Pehlwi, a work which no European before him had even thought of undertaking. The governor of Pondicherry, to whom he had communicated this successful commencement, expressed his satisfaction by doubling his salary, which even then did not exceed 3000 livres; yet with this trifling sum he was enabled, by economy and sobriety, to defray the expences of his journies in India, to pay for the lessons he received, and even to purchase a number of manuscripts, with which he hoped to enrich his native country. A few days after he had commenced his translation of the vocabulary, he also began to translate the Vendidad from the Zend and Pehlwi texts, under the immediate direction of Destours. This work was finished in a little less than three months; but the intense application brought on a dangerous illness, and for several weeks he was obliged to relinquish all kind of study. His health was scarcely restored when he was involved in a fresh misfortune, by an accident to which literary and studious characters are rarely exposed. He was publicly attacked in the streets of Surat by one of his countrymen, who was irritated by the propagation of false reports, of which Anquetil was supposed to be the author. They were armed, and our author being obliged to defend himself, had the luck, or rather misfortune, to give a mortal blow to his antagonist, after having received himself five wounds. His life was long in danger, and it was several months before he recovered. As soon as his health would permit, he undertook, with the aid of an Arabic interpreter, to translate several Zend and Pehlwi books, and in a short time he acquired so complete a knowledge of the Persian language and history, that he was enabled to finish the remainder of his work without assistance. It was now no longer possible for a master to conceal any thing from a student who had profited so well by his instructions, and who had discovered all the mysteries of his religion in so complete a manner, that he was regarded as a prophet. Anquetil, at the risk of his life, had he been discovered, was introduced to the sacred fire, which was kept in the most secret part of the temple, and beheld the various rites, of which before he had only obtained an imperfect idea.

Having satisfied his curiosity, and attained the principal object of his voyage, he then proposed to study the language, antiquities, and sacred laws of the Hindoos. He had already procured several Sanscrit vocabularies, and thought of repairing to Benares, that he might obtain instruction from the Bramins, who in that country were reckoned the most learned men of the east. The taking of Pondicherry destroyed all his projects, and he was now intent on only returning to Europe. In consequence of the unfortu-

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nate rencontre mentioned above, he was obliged to throw himself upon the protection of the English, in order to avoid the persecution of his countrymen. He procured a passage in an English ship, and was enabled to take with him one hundred and eighty valuable manuscripts of the different oriental languages, coins, medals and many other things which he had collected during his residence in India.

On his arrival in England, he was treated as a prisoner of war; but on a proper representation of his situation to the British government, he was immediately set at liberty. Before his return to his native country, he wished, for the sake of more information, to visit the University of Oxford, and inspect the manuscripts of the Vendidad, which had originally suggested the enterprize he had now accomplished. He collated the principal manuscripts which he had brought, with the same works he found in the library, and returned to Paris in March 1762, after an absence of nearly eight years, loaded with oriental collections, but poorer than when he left his country, having now lost the small pittance which he formerly enjoyed. He would long have remained so, if the Abbé Barthelemy and other friends had not been more attentive to his interest than he was himself. They represented to the minister in the strongest terms, his zeal and success, and obtained a pension for him, together with the title and appointment of translator of oriental languages to the Royal Library, in which he deposited the books of Zoroaster and other curious manuscripts, some of which were totally unknown in Europe. In 1763, his labours received a still more flattering recompence, and to which he always attached the highest value; he was nominated a member of the academy of belles-lettres, vacant by the death of M. Bougainville. He occupied his time in giving to the public a translation of the sacred books of Persia, which he had collected with so much care and difficulty. This work made its appearance in 1771, under the title of the *Zend Avesta*. Two of the most valuable manuscripts were the *Vendidad* and the *Izeschné*, which contain many valuable passages from the writings of Zoroaster and other antient writers, for it cannot be admitted that the whole of those pieces was from the pen of Zoroaster, as Anquetil endeavoured to prove.

As an author cannot remain insensible to attacks made on the principle which he considers as the basis of the edifice he has constructed; so Anquetil was far from being satisfied with the suffrages he had obtained, and which were in fact counterbalanced by criticisms of considerable weight. He found some opposition even in the academy, and certain foreign writers treated his production with considerable acrimony. Among these was one celebrated for his profound knowledge of the literature of many of the eastern languages, for his works of taste and erudition, for being the founder of the academy at Calcutta, and who was not less distinguished by the manner in which he filled the office of supreme judge of Bengal. This was Sir William Jones, who attacked Anquetil with considerable asperity. The latter perhaps felt that he had provoked these criticisms by some indiscreet pleasantries, in which he had indulged against the literati of Oxford, and had the good sense not to reply.

To the translation of the works from the Zend and the Pehlwi, Duperron annexed an account of his voyages, containing illustrations of the antiquities and geography of India; also the Life of Zoroaster, an exposition of the dogmas, rites and ceremonies of the Persians; and many curious notes. The greater part of his manuscripts were upon various points of Indian history and literature, and he became so prepossessed in favour of the orientals, that he undertook to vindicate them against an assertion of Montesquieu, who represented them as mere slaves. For this purpose, Anquetil published in 1779, a work intitled *La Legislation Orientale*; Indian Legislation, or Considerations on Despotism in Turkey, Persia, and Hindostan.

In short, in France, Anquetil was the representative and literary agent of India; and under this title, M. Legentil, a Lieutenant-colonel in the service of one of the nabobs, addressed to him a collection of upwards of two hundred manuscripts in different languages, desiring him to make a present of them to the Royal Library, if he thought them worthy of being deposited there. He also received from Father Tieffenthaler, a missionary with whom he corresponded, a map of the Ganges, with various geographical particulars relative to the course of that river, which he communicated to Mr. Bernoulli, of the academy of Berlin, who had undertaken to give a Description of India. To this important work he added his own observations which formed a very material and interesting portion of it.

At the commencement of the revolution, Duperron, a stranger to ambition and intrigue, thought of nothing but the reform of abuses; he published a work under the title of *La Dignité du Commerce & de l'état du Commerçant.* At any other time, this work would have been well received, but as political, and not mercantile, interests engaged the attention of all classes of society at that time, it was scarcely noticed. Resolving not to have the mortification of witnessing the succeeding troubles of his country, he shut himself up in his library, and appeared no longer in public at the Academy, of which he had hitherto been an assiduous member, and dropt all correspondence even with his most intimate friends.

Deprived of every kind of income, he was obliged at intervals to dispose of many of his books, to pay the rent for the rest, and to supply himself with the common necessaries of life; but having for a length of time accustomed himself, to abstemiousness and even to privation, he considered himself the only happy man at that time in France. He thus estranged himself from every thing but thought, by which he traversed India and lived amidst the Brahmins. Affected by the evils which the cupidity of Europeans had loaded that rich but unhappy country, he endeavoured, but in vain, to persuade them, in a work which he published in 1798, under the title of *L'Inde en rapport avec L'Europe*, that it was to their interest to build warehouses instead of batteries, and send out merchants instead of soldiers; to establish a connection cemented by confidence, and not authority founded upon force, and maintained by injustice and tyranny. It was Anquetil's intention to have gone to India to study the Sanscrit language, but being prevented by the war, he still resolved to turn his retirement to account, by studying that language and translating the Vedas and other sacred writings of the Brahmins, by the help of a dictionary which he had procured from Cardinal Antonelli: but, despairing of success from the insufficiency of his means, he gave up this project, and undertook to translate from the Persian *Recueil des Oupnekhat*, or *Upanischada*, or *Secrets not to be revealed.*

Although it was not a translation from the original Sanscrit, and the Persian author has sometimes intermixed the Indian and Mussulman ideas, still Anquetil has rendered considerable service to literature, in enabling us to appreciate the greater part of the philosophical and religious dogmas of the Brahmins, and the doctrine contained in the Vedas. His translation was made in Latin, that he might the more closely adhere to the Persian phrases, and mystic obscurity of the original. In this he has in many parts too well succeeded; and in spite of the numerous explanatory and instructive notes by which he has endeavoured to enlighten the extravagance of mythology, and the ridiculous allegories, it requires a strong application to comprehend and follow the chain of ideas. Some of his remarks are foreign to the work itself, and are evidently the effusion of a recluse, strongly tinctured with the weakness and folly of human nature. Anquetil Duperron appears to have intermixed, in a manner, his own philosophical and religious ideas, and given a compleat picture of his moral and philosophical life, in the epistle which he addresses to the Brahmins, to induce them to translate the ancient Indian writing into Persic:—"Bread and cheese (said he), to the value of four French sous, or the twelfth part of a rupee, and water from the well, form my daily food; I live without fire even in winter, I sleep without even a bed or bed-clothes; neither do I change or wash my linen. I subsist on the fruits of my literary works, without income, revenue, or pension. I have neither wife, children, nor servants. Having no estates, I have no tie to this world. Alone, but entirely free, I am in friendship with all mankind. In this simple state, at warfare with my senses, I either triumph over worldly attractions, or I despise them. Looking up with veneration to that supreme and perfect being, drawing near my end, I wait with impatience for the dissolution of my body."—There does not appear the least exaggeration in this account which he gives of himself; all those who were intimate with him give just the same description of his way of life. His passion for the most perfect independence accustomed him, from his youth, to an austere regimen, which he ever afterwards observed, and inspired him with a love of poverty, which he looked upon as the firm support of virtue. "Oh, poverty, too much despised (said he, in one of his remarks), thou art the protector of soul and body, and the bulwark of morality and religion!" He was too frank and ingenuous to feign any virtue or sentiment, and there are too many proofs of his sincerity and disinterestedness to leave even a doubt of it. On the suppression of a journal from which he received a pension,

pension, on his return from India, nothing could induce him to take any step to obtain a recompence. The Abbé Barthelemy was still his providence, and served him without his knowledge, in order not to offend him, in such a manner, that Anquetil always considered the grant conferred on him by the minister, solely as an act of justice. Towards the end of the reign of Louis XVI. when that monarch was bestowing gratuities on a certain number of men of letters, he was included in the list for a sum of 3000 livres; but the difficulty was to obtain his acceptance of it. One of his acquaintances undertook this delicate commission. After having in vain tried every method of persuasion, he secretly put the money on one corner of the chimney-piece, and hastily left the room; but the purse with the money found its way to the bottom of the stairs before him. In like manner he refused a pension of 6000 livres, which was adjudged him by the Committee of Public Instruction, and he returned the warrant, protesting that he had no need of it, and that he would accept of nothing, although it was well known he was at that time in the greatest distress. So familiar with poverty himself, he felt only for that of others, and was at a loss on whom to bestow the superfluous part of his moderate income. When he was admitted a member of the National Institute, at the commencement of its organization, he was then uneasy, lest he should be too rich. "Pray inform me (said he, to one of his friends) what honest family is in need of relief. I know of none, and I receive at least 100 francs per month, which are totally useless to me, unless applied this way." Old age, and the length of time he had been secluded from all literary society, had not changed his sentiments; he retained the same love of truth, the same principles, and the same attachment to his original opinions.

At length exhausted by late study, rigorous and abstemious diet, and almost destitute of sight, the sudden failure of his senses, when he was still anticipating some new works, convinced him that his end was fast approaching. He had five brothers, who repaired to him as soon as his situation was known; and he at length consented to be taken to one of their houses, that he might receive that attention which it was impossible to pay him in his own lodging, which contained no kind of moveables except books. He died the 17th of January, 1805, in the arms of his brother, professing to the last the same sentiments as he had all his life entertained.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

PORTRAITS OF SHAKSPEARE AND SPENSER.

ONE of our Correspondents [Vol. 16, p. 233] has pointed out a former possessor of a portrait of Spenser. For the following we are indebted to Berkenhout's Biographia Literaria, 4to. 1777, published by Dodsley.

"A picture of Spenser was in the possession of John Love, esq. Castle Saffron, near Kilcolman, in Ireland. There is also a print of him by Vertue." 8vo. p. 378.

Mr. Nichols affirms (vol. 6, p. 68; edit. 1780, of his Collection of Poems) that the portrait commonly supposed to be Shakspeare's was taken, long after his death, from one who resembled him.

Berkenhout informs us (p. 398) that two are (or were) in existence, one of which he traces as follows:—By John Taylor, the water-poet, who painted it: it was bequeathed to Sir W. Davenant, of whom Betterton purchased it. Mr. Keck purchased it of Betterton for forty guineas; from whose possession it deviated into that of Mr. Nichol, whose daughter married the Marquis of Caernarvon, the last proprietor.

It appears, from the same author, that Mr. Nicholas, of Southwell, had another, painted by "old Cornelius Janson, or Burbage, the actor."

FRANCIS I. OF FRANCE.

Francis the First of France, when taken prisoner by his rival Charles the Fifth, wrote thus to the queen-mother:—"Madame, tout est perdu, hormis l'honneur." Voltaire had this national trait in his thoughts when he composed the following passage of his ode on the defeat of the French by Frederic of Prussia (misnamed the Great):—

> "Francois, ta valeur si vantée,
> Devant le Prussien est glacée;
> 'Tout est perdu,' *jusqu' à l'honneur.*"

CREBILLON.

CREBILLON.—1674-1762.

It was a custom among the Jesuits to record the characters and talents of those youths whose education they superintended. After Crebillon had long established his fame as a tragic writer, he had the curiosity to know in what manner he had been represented; and to oblige him, the superior of the college at Dijon, where he had been educated, inspected the catalogue, and found these words under his name:—"Puer ingeniosus, sed insignis Nebulo."

This celebrated tragedian seemed destined in his youth to follow a very different employment from that of a dramatist. His father placed him with an attorney in Paris; but his genius prevailed—the attorney had the good sense to perceive, and the generosity not to discourage it. At the first representation of Atrée et Thyeste, the worthy man, then at the point of death, desired to be carried to the theatre. When after the curtain dropped, and the success of the tragedy was pronounced to be complete, Crebillon went to see him in his box, he embraced the young author, and said, with tears of joy in his eyes, "I die happy—'twas I who made you a poet, and I now consign you to the applause and liberality of my country."

When Crebillon composed his tragedies, it was always walking, at which times he appeared uncommonly agitated. His favourite retreat on such occasions was the *Jardin du Roi*. His friend Duvernet, the celebrated anatomist, had given him a key which opened to the most private recesses of the garden. Crebillon happened to be there one day as usual: supposing himself alone, he had thrown off his coat, and being then *i' the vein*, walked precipitately about the garden, at the same time declaiming in the most frantic manner. A gardener observed him; and persuaded that the man (whom he did not know) was either mad, or under a violent agony of mind, from some great crime he had committed, ran immediately to Duvernet, to impart his suspicions. Duvernet instantly went to see what was the matter; but finding it to be only our inspired poet, writhing in all the contorsions of a Sybil, he retired without disturbing him, after laughing heartily at the gardener's mistake.

One singularity attended this great poet: he never could be induced to revise or correct any of his plays—his aversion to such a task was insurmountable; consequently most of his pieces, and his best scenes, were all the result of first impressions.

He never sat down regularly to form the plan of his tragedies. He seldom even wrote them down on paper, till they were finished in his own mind, and ready for representation. Such was the astonishing tenacity of his memory, that when he offered his Catiline to the players, he recited the whole piece, from beginning to end, while the copyist of the theatre committed it to writing.

PIRON—1689-1773.

Dijon, the birth-place of Bouhiers, Bossuet, Crebillon, and Buffon, likewise produced this very ingenious dramatist. His Mètromanie is perhaps one of the best comedies that has been acted in France since the days of Molière.

In private society, a most lively narrator, and an excellent epigrammatist; in conversation spirited and entertaining; his wit pointed and original, without any mixture of ill nature, or tendency to satire; no man could have furnished a more ample collection of bons mots and repartees. Among the numerous *Anas* with which the French abound, it is much to be wondered at that no Pironiana has been produced.

The following epitaph was made for him:—

Piron n'est plus! Adieu Naïveté
Franchise, Esprit, Genie et Gaité.

HUET, BISHOP OF AVRANCHES—1630-1721.

Such was the early and extreme passion of this excellent and very learned prelate for study, that (to use his own expression) he had scarcely escaped from the arms of his nurse before he began to envy all whom he saw with a book in their hands.

He accompanied Bochart to Sweden, who had been invited to that court by Queen Christiana. At Stockholm Huet found a manuscript of Origenes, which he transcribed, and afterwards published with notes.

It was he who formed the plan of those numerous editions of classics which were undertaken by order of Louis XIV. for the instruction of his son, the Dauphin.

So devoted was this prelate to study, and so constantly engaged in his library or closet, that he was usually inaccessible to visitors. This gave rise to some complaints in his diocese, and it was asked why the king did not send them a

bishop who had completed his studies. He afterwards resigned his bishoprick.

He lived to the great age of ninety-one. By this time his memory had failed him. But his biographer relates, that two or three days before his death his wit suddenly revived, and his memory returned. He employed those precious moments in preparing for eternity.

SIRMOND—1559-1651,

Of the Society of Jesuits, and confessor of Louis the Thirteenth. He was in his time a very respectable author, though his writings being chiefly polemical, and all in the Latin language, are now little known, and less read. Though of a mild and amiable character in private life, in his controversial treatises he is very severe in his remarks upon his antagonists. He was much admired for his profound knowledge in ancient ecclesiastical history. He died at the advanced age of ninety-three.

SALMASIUS—1588-1651,

In his own time called the Hero of Literature, has considerably fallen from the high reputation he once enjoyed. His erudition was certainly great, and he was at the same time conspicuous for general knowledge; but as a critic, he was capricious, intemperate, and arrogant. Such was his pride, and high opinion of his own talents, that when advised by a friend to compose in future with greater care, he answered, "I throw ink on paper as others throw dice or cards upon a table—writing to me is a mere amusement."

ELIAS SAURIN—1639-1703,

Born in the province of Dauphiné, was compelled to leave his country, because he neglected to pull off his hat while a priest was passing by with the viaticum. He is chiefly noted for having written against Jurieu and Bayle.

REGNIER—1573-1613,

Early shewed a violent propensity to satire. This he excercised so indiscriminately upon such of his friends and relations who had offended him, that his father was often under the necessity of punishing him.

He led a most debauched life, and had ruined his constitution long before his death, which happened when he was only forty years old.

In his satires, he resembles Juvenal in the strength and energy of some of his lines, and surpasses the Latin poet in the grossness of his allusions, which made Boileau observe that his poetry savoured of the places which he was known to frequent.

He composed the following curious epitaph for himself, when on his death-bed:—

J'ai vécu sans nul pensement
Me laissant aller tout doucement
A la bonne Loi naturelle;
Et je m'étonne fort pourquoi
La Mort daigne songer à moi
Qui ne songeai jamais à elle.

GALILEO.

A curious observation has been made, that this great man was born the same year in which Michael Angelo died, and himself died in the same year which gave birth to Sir Isaac Newton.

DU CANGE.

A number of Academicians offered M. Du Cange their votes for a member, if he would make a step towards it. Du Cange thanked them for their offer. The English, says Menage, could not conceive that Du Cange wrote his dictionary, for they said, that one man, during the period of human life, could not compile that work; but he did, and took *only thirty years to do it!* Thus Menage, but *John Bull is sometimes as deep as Garrick.* Du Cange *had* assistance; under the word *Index*, in a passage respecting clocks, he has given a definition founded upon *one half of a passage*, the *remaining half* of which confutes the definition! Under the word *Cloister*, he has misquoted Peter of Blois. There are books, which unless by index-reading only, one man could not execute. The Benedictine edition of Du Cange, is perhaps the first compilation in the world: but what will Dr. Gisborne say, to the effects of emulation, when it produced *Charpentier?* yet Dr. G. is right, bad qualities in the individual are certainly generated by rivalry: the public often gains.

CUJACIUS.

Cujacius had a very pretty daughter, *a spice of the coquette*, who did not dislike the men. The pupils used to leave the father's lectures to cajole the girl, and this they styled "Commenting on the works of Cujacius." She nearly broke her father's heart, at last! and became notorious—Poor Cujacius! The fanaticism of literary men, which confines them to their *hobbies*, has been assigned to want of common sense, but we all know the story of the philosopher, and his speculation in olives.

Cujacius never wrote his lectures, but delivered

delivered them *ex tempore*, with so much neatness and distinctness, that his scholars, particularly the Germans, wrote what they could of them, and comparing together afterwards what they had written, he found, that they had omitted very little of what he said. These manuscripts went to the press. He could not bear to be interrupted, and often left his chair, when his scholars made a noise. He made a visit to Meldonat, at the head of *eight hundred scholars.*

He had permission, with his brother doctors, from the university of Paris, to give degrees to those, who had studied the time required! So that conferring degrees was not there confined to officers. This was in 1576.

DE THOU—THUANUS.

This writer, (if there is no mistake) and Thuanus are the same person. He sold his office, with the intention of being chancellor or first president, but obtained neither.

ARETIN—MACHIAVEL.

Leonard Aretin found a Greek manuscript of Procopius, translated it into Latin, and passed it off for his own: but was detected by other copies being found. Machiavel did the like with the Apothegms of Plutarch, in his Life of *Castruccio Castracani*, in whose mouth he put the best of the good things that Plutarch said.

RINONCINNI.

This man was one of the first authors of bringing the Opera from Italy to France. He took it into his head, that Mary de Medicis was in love with him, and with this ridiculous idea he went with her to France, where the virtue of that queen put him out of countenance. He was foolish enough to tell his secret to some persons, and their railleries compelled him to quit France.

ARCHBISHOP USHER.

The archbishop was not rich. Cardinal Richelieu sent to him to offer him a pension, but instead of accepting it, Usher sent him some books.

SIRMOND—LE MOINE.

Sirmond and Le Moine were two Jesuits. The one wrote learned works: the other, those of gallantry for the ladies. The brother Porter of the Jesuits told father Sirmond, that the ladies wished to speak with him. "You must mistake (replied Sirmond): they want Father le Moine."

MENAGE.

He gives the following advice to authors; at least he publishes it. "Never send well-written copy for the press, for then masters give it to their apprentices, who make a thousand faults; but if it is difficult to read, the masters do it themselves." This advice has been mentioned to several printers by the writer of this, and they have uniformly, to a man, been angry.

PROTOGENES—SALMASIUS.

Protogenes painted a fine picture, while the enemy was besieging the town. M. de Saumaise composed in the noise of his wife, children, and domestics. Priestley is said to have written his History of Light, &c. under the same circumstances.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SCALE OF NATURE, AND THE THREE RECORDERS,

By R. DINMORE,

OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

YE who enquire why man for ages sought,
The civic lore in vain;—
Why slow through rolling time his reason wrought,
Fair knowledge to obtain;—
Why through terrific dangers hard he fought,
His liberty to gain;—
Come listen to my lay,
* * * * * * * * *

And ye! the powers that swell the minstrel's soul,
When wrapt in extacy divine,
O'er the vibrating chords his fingers roll,
Painting expression with resistless fire;
Ah! would ye give the humblest son of song,
Beatic burnish to each line;
And as his meteor rapid flows along,
With glowing point his honest song inspire!

Shed from solar orb profusely,
Piercing elemental ray;
Essences of life elastic,
Through the vast creation play.
Genial powers acquire dominion,
Quicken'd by impetus warm;
Plastic nature takes impression,
Infinite in varied form.

Buried in the depths of ocean,
Where the currents never roam;
Clinging to the craggy coral,
Where the madden'd waters foam;
Passive polypes feel impulsion,
Spark minute of vital glow;

Warmth

Warmth the limit of perception,
Almost all they ever know.

Countless forms of vegetation,
Grace the globe prolific round:
Aggregated syphons mystic,
Cortically clad and bound;
These to nature's precious banquet
Higher privilege assume,
Live with air and light surrounded,
Burst and blossom and perfume.

Energetic with volition—
Loco motive muscular,
Sense endued with animation,
Swarms in ocean, earth, and air;
Scarce the magic power of numbers
Can the myriads reveal,
Tribes that with sensation nervous
Smell and taste, see, hear, and feel.

Over all, by art organic,
Pointed with the force of mind,
Hand of supererogation,
Men, terrestial masters, find.
Paramount in such a system,
Why does man, so wise and brave,
In his own exalted order,
Man himself, remain a slave,

Lo! because, unconcentrated,
Mental light but feebly shone;—
Lo! because to life existing,
Former light remain'd unknown;—
Lo! because that, though recorded,
Wisdom to be known and spread,
Must the universe throughout
Be understood, and felt, and read.

Men in lonely woods secluded,
Savage strength assumed the sway,
Hope and fear, with selfish cunning,
Taught the weaker to obey:
Till the lordly tyrant sated,
Left ambition for a while,
Proud, in insulated splendor,
Thought a season to beguile.

Then, to give a zest to pleasure,
Music lull'd the groupe around;
Then the HARP, the first Recorder.
Tremulated through with sound,
Then, a flash of mind evulging,
Lent it's aid to memory;
Then the Bard, in melting measure,
Carol'd to posterity:

Tones refin'd by fervid fancy,
Tones that over sense prevail,
Tones resounding through tradition,
Gave to history the tale;
"Ignorance, the root of evil,
Opes to misery the door;
Men, the victims of ambition,
Drench their mother earth with gore."

Ere the harps of time chivalric,
Vassals gay of war and cheer,
Silenc'd by the changing manners,
Ceas'd to charm the willing ear;
LENS became the chief recorders,
Fetter'd with monastic rule,
Filling up in gloomy cloisters
All the light of wisdom's school.

Words that burn'd were hid in darkness,
Words that might inflame the blind,
Words that told in pealing thunder
Truly to the palsied mind;
"Ignorance, the root of evil,
Opes to misery the door;
Men, the dupes of superstition,
Drench their mother earth with gore."

Time, a foe to mysticism,
Slow from Gothic niches drew
Lying legendaries monkish
Open to the common view;
Then the PRESS, of art the wonder—
Work of art, to time allied;
Novel light to man imparted,
Analyz'd and amplified.

Volumes spoke to man's reflection,
Volumes read by young and old,
Volumes unto volumes added,
Still the woeful story told;
"Ignorance, the root of evil,
Opes to misery the door;
Men, the victims of corruption,
Drench their mother earth with gore."

Fiend remorseless of corruption!
Source of misery and pain!
When shall poor deluded mortals
Boldly break thy hellish chain?
When shall Lens, intensely pouring
Precious floods of mental light,
Patent take from nature's God,
To chace away thy horrid night!

Millenist enthusiastic!
Privileged by hope to dream,
May your visions be prophetic,
Your's is nature's fondest theme!
Should the great behest of mercy,
Trampled man so highly bless,
Fate her warranty has seal'd
"The instrument shall be the PRESS!"

STANZAS,

By CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON.

WRITTEN IN MAY, 1808, WHEN UNDER THE PRESSURE OF SEVERE DISEASE.

MONTH after month its course has run,
Yet still no dawn of hope I see;
No more will health's reviving sun
E'er shine on me.

Cheerless to me the dawn of day,
While sinking 'neath stern Sickness' power,
Meridian sun, or evening grey,
Or midnight hour.

For fierce Disease his bow has bent,
And pierc'd me with his keenest dart;
While pain my vital strength has spent,
And chill'd my heart.

Beneath his power I strive in vain
In balmy rest my eyes to close;
From opium's aid alone I gain
A short repose.

O! when

O! when will all those sorrows cease,
Whose weight o'erpowers my fainting breast?
When shall this fluttering heart find peace,
And be at rest?

Be still, my soul, with patience wait,
And meekly bear the chastening rod;
Remember all thy suffering state
Is known to God.

Doubt not his care and tender love,
Although his dealings seem severe,
Strive by affliction to improve,
And him revere.

What! though disease thy days consume,
Soon death will bring a sweet release,
And thou within the silent tomb
Shalt rest in peace.

Dust unto dust shalt thou return,
While the immortal soul shall fly,
By heavenly messengers upborne,
To God on high.

TRANSLATION FROM THE SIXTH BOOK OF THE ÆNEID.

V. *The Elysian Fields.*

EACH solemn rite and due ablution past,
They reached the fair Elysian Vales at last;
Where blessed spirits pass the joyous hours
In pleasant groves and ever-verdant bow'rs.
A wide-extended æther, pure and bright,
O'er these fair regions casts its purple light;
To them are other stars and planets given,
A brighter sun illuminates their heaven.

Here some in grassy theatres were seen
To urge the race or combat on the green;
Some lead the jocund dance, and some rehearse,
(Joined to delicious sounds) immortal verse.

The Thracian bard, in flowing robes array'd,
There lay reclined amid' the flowery shade,
And waked with nervous hand and glorious fire
The seven full tones of his harmonious lyre.

The heroic chiefs of Teucer's ancient line,
By heaven ordained in happier days to shine,
Ilus, and old Assaracus, appeared,
And he who first Troy's fatal bulwarks reared.
Their scatter'd arms afar Æneas saw,
And airy chariots, struck with sacred awe;
Their spears deep fixed, their generous steeds unbound,
That sought their pasture o'er the unstinted ground.

Those who, alive, delighted in the car,
Or loved to train the glossy steed to war,
Tho' now transported to a happier plain,
Their ancient pleasures after death retain.

Others, apart, the wondering chief surveys,
Who in sweet choirs the lofty pæan raise,
Amidst the odoriferous laurel-wood,
Whence flows to earth great Po's eternal flood.

The glorious warriors for their country slain,
The priests, whose lives were pure of sin and stain,
The pious bards that wove celestial song,
Those to whose fame invented arts belong,
Those, whose deserts, immortal as their name,
Secure on earth an everlasting fame,
All those amidst the happy shades were found,
Their sacred heads with snow-white garlands bound.

EMMELCES.

ODE TO EVENING.

MILD Ev'ning, oh, arise!
And o'er the azure skies
Thy dusky mantle spread;
Then 'midst thy pleasing gloom,
On some lone mould'ring tomb,
I'll pensive rest my head.

And think on all the cares,
The sorrows and the fears,
The mad ambitious brave;
Whilst Death with scornful pride,
Their folly to deride,
Stands pointing at the grave.

But a few hours are fled,
Since golden Phœbus shed
His lustre from on high;
Ev'ning succeeds to noon,
Then fades away as soon,
And gloomy night is nigh.

So youth's bright beams decay,
Emit a fainter ray,
Then cease to yield their light;
Years move with winged feet,
The circle is compleat,
And Death leads on the night.

But if religion warm
The soul, this night is calm,
Kind angels soothe to rest,
Heav'n bursts upon the sight,
With endless glories bright;
And hails its ent'ring guest.

ON LEAVING BELLEVILLE, TO RESIDE IN LONDON.

FAREWELL! my friends, companions of my youth,
Farewell! those scenes where friendship, love, and truth,
Combined to form the happiest hours I knew;
Those hours, as moments, ah! how swift they flew.

Adieu!

Adieu! ye spreading oaks, in yon fair vale,
Beneath whose shade each shepherd tells his tale;
Where tender maidens chaunt their ev'ning song,
As hand in hand they trip the plains along.

Adieu! sweet songsters of the grove, adieu!
Farewell to love, to solitude, and you:
Oh! are those scenes so lov'd for ever past?
Each bright'ning prospect is at once o'ercast.

Nought from my mind shall those lov'd scenes erase,
But oft my mem'ry those blest days retrace;
Thy lonely walks exchang'd for London's throng,
The lark's gay notes for Catalani's song.

Each wint'ry cloud shall now forsake the skies,
The sun in more than usual splendour rise;
With joy I'll hail my dear, my native plain,
With joy I'll greet my Belleville's shade again.

C. L. H.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S (SOUTHWARK), *and others, for a Machine for finishing, glazing, and glossing of Leather.*

INDEPENDENTLY of the combination of the several parts of the machine, as represented in the specification, the peculiar principles and properties of the invention consist, first, in placing any convenient number of glazing or graining cylindrical rollers, at the extreme diameter of a wheel, or circular plates to which they are connected, with the ability of extending or contracting the distance of the extreme of each roller or glazer from the centre of the wheels or plates to which they are joined, by any suitable machinery capable of promoting an accurate adjustment of the rollers or glazers over the whole extent of their length; which properties insure the same correctness of adjustment to any number of rollers or glazers, by which they are rendered capable of traversing in one and the same circle, bearing in all their parts upon any curve of the same radius which they describe. A body of rollers or glazers so placed upon a revolving spindle, axle, or shaft, act as so many burnishers, glazers or grainers on any docile surface with which they come in contact. The degree of gloss which their friction will necessarily create depends entirely on the velocity, pressure, and quality of the material on which they may act.—Secondly: In the construction of the table which receives or supports the leather while the glazing rollers, &c. act on it, it must be carefully observed that the extreme of the glazing rollers, while connected to the revolving shaft, describe a circle suitable to the curve of the table. When the rollers or glazers are thus adjusted to the table, it is brought up to any required degree of contact with them, having the leather to be glazed placed between them and the table; the leather being therein subject to any degree of discretionary pressure which the operator may determine on. The table approaching the revolving shaft, not only enables the leather to be passed across, but down the table in any required direction, while the roller-shaft is moving at any rate of velocity; the quantity of any skin of leather to be glazed at a revolution of the roller-shaft will depend on the length of the glazing roller, the length of the skin lying on the table, and the speed with which it is moved across the table to feed the operation of the glazing rollers. The approach of the table to the roller-shaft secures also the whole surface of any skin of leather being perfectly glazed or grained, notwithstanding any inequality in its substance, as the table accommodates such inequalities by advancing to, and retreating from, the revolving shaft as often as the inequalities in the substance of the leather may occur. Under all circumstances of inequality in the thickness of the leather, it is still, however, by the power of the table, at all times capable of creating an uniformity of pressure, if requisite, which contributes largely to produce an uniformity of gloss over the whole surface of any skin of leather, notwithstanding the inequalities of substance and the impediments of holes which many skins of leather possess.—Thirdly: In adopting a discretionary means which shall determine the exact degree of contact to which the table shall approach the roller-shaft. The apparatus for securing this object is denominated the "Table-guide, or Stop." By the application of this apparatus the table is prevented from running in upon the rollers, when the force to bring the table up to them is

applied, besides protecting the leather to be glazed from being injured by what are termed "the blows of the rollers," which create those indentations on the leather, which can seldom, if ever, be eradicated completely by any subsequent degree of exertion which may be devoted to the skin. The principles of this invention may be reduced under three general heads: First, The facility with which any number of glazing rollers are made to traverse in one precise channel; and the readiness with which an adjustment of all their parts is produced. Secondly, The table which supports the leather possessing an amplitude of discretionary power to approach to, and recede from, the roller-shaft at pleasure, with the full power of resisting the pressure of the rollers at any given ratio, between the impeller and the retarder. Thirdly, The application of an adjustable stop to the table, which determines how near the table shall approach the rollers, and which furnishes a complete protection to the rollers and the leather against any effort of advance which may be directed to the table.

In whatever way these properties or principles can be atchieved or obtained, the patentees regard as their own invention.

MR. JOHN SHORTER MORRIS'S (PANCRAS PLACE,) *for a Mangling Machine.*

This machine, which is described with drawings, in the specification, will mangle almost all descriptions of linen; but if any large irregular lumps are formed by the linen rolled round the roller, a band is put round all the rollers: hence, when the top roller is put in motion, it will communicate motion to the two bottom rollers, and oblige the other roller to act with them; sometimes a fly-wheel is fixed to the axis of the top roller, or a wheel with teeth on the axis of each of the bottom rollers, and one between them to connect them. Then the fly-wheel may be put on the axis of either of those wheels: the fly-wheel to be on the opposite side of the machine to the handle. As a substitute for the platform and iron weights, a box may be suspended, in which stones, sand, gravel, or any substance may be placed to act as a weight. The utility of this machine is not confined to mangling only, but may be used as a copper-plate printing-press, a letter copying machine, or a cylindrical press. From experiments, it appears to act best with a wheel on the axis of each of the bottom cylinders, and a pinion between them, with the fly-wheel on the pinion, and motion given from the fly-wheel: in this manner we are told it passes over all inequalities with great ease. And the patentee declares, that his machine mangles with greater ease, performs its work better, and with more expedition than any before invented.

MR. CHARLES LUCAS BIRCH'S (GREAT QUEEN-STREET,) *for an Improvement in the Construction of the Roofs of Carriages, the upper Parts of which are made to fall down.*

Mr. Lucas describes the nature of his invention in the following manner: "Frame and fix in the top quarter rails to the tops of the standing pillars and slats, and fix the slats to the neck plates; rabbit the inner parts of the standing pillars, the top quarter rails and the slats, and board them with thin deals, or any other proper material. Let the crown-pieces or cornice rails, be long enough to level or mitre into the corners of the top of the standing pillars; and let in the hinges and thimble catches on the top of the crown-pieces, and top of the quarter rails. Fix on the hoop sticks and back and front rails, and board them all up except the two hoop-sticks, which are nearest to the hinges, which may be placed as close as possible to admit of the head striking conveniently low. Conceal or let in one or more boxed locks to the centre hoop sticks, or at least the hoop-sticks which unite the thimble catches, and fix them so as that they may be opened by a key on the inside of the carriage. Stretch strong canvas, or other fit material, and nail it, or otherwise fasten it, both on the inside and the outside of the slats and elbows, and stuff it between with flocks or tow, or other fit material. Likewise stretch and nail on or fasten canvas, or any other proper material, to the top hoop-sticks on the roof which are nearest the hinges before you put on the leather covering."

Observations.—In travelling, a carriage built on this construction will carry one or more imperials on its roof, without interfering with the regular process of opening it, and when in that situation, will remain without doing the least injury to its upper parts. The spring curtains to the landaus remain without being removed, whereas those on the old plan, were obliged to be taken down.

MR.

MR. JAMES CAPARN'S, (LEICESTER,) *for a Machine for discharging Smoke from Smoking Chimneys.*

This machine, which is denominated Caparn's Smoke Disperser, and which is invented for the prevention and cure of smoky chimnies, is to be placed on the top of the chimney over the vent or orifice, and secured thereto by brick-work, or by any other method which may be deemed expedient. The funnel of the chimney should be cleared from all contractions or other obstructions, which might impede the smoke in its passage into the body of the machine. The current, through the chimney, gives a rotary horizontal motion to the flyers or vans, at the top of the machine, which thereby disperse the smoke and prevents the action of the atmosphere from returning it into the funnel of the chimney. The machine, and its several parts are represented in the drawings delineated in the margin of the specification. The external case of the machine, and also the flyers, and the rim to which the same are rivetted, may be made of iron, copper, or tin. The cross-bars may be made of iron, and the spindle of steel, hardened at the point working in the female centre. The female centre may also be made of steel, or iron faced with steel, hardened at the part receiving the spindle, and the two cylinders may be of iron, &c.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

COMMUNICATIONS to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country, vol. vi. Part 4. 4to. 15s.

ARTS, FINE.

A Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures, belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland House, London, by John Britton, F.S.A. 8vo. 7s. large paper 10s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips, Knight, Sheriff for the City of London and County of Middlesex. 5s.*

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More Short Stories in Words of Two Syllables. 5s. 6d.

Tales and Fables in verse, with Moral Reflections. 1s.

A new and complete Spelling Dictionary, on the plan of the late Mr. Fenning, by B. D. Free, 5s.

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The Ladies' History of England, written expressly for the Use of Young Ladies who are finishing their Education, and divested of those Indelicacies and gross Descriptions, which disfigure many other Histories of England; treating particularly of the Progress of Manners and National Improvements. In a Series of Letters to a Young Lady at School, by Charlotte Smith, 3 vols. 15s.

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A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, at the Visitation in May and June, 1808, by George Owen, A.M. Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Prebendary of Ely. 1s. 6d.

Select Sermons, by the Rev. Alexander Cleeve, A.B. late vicar of Woolerton, Northumberland, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

WHILE innumerable treasures of ancient art have been accumulated in France by the great plunderer of the territory, the wealth and the liberty of nations, England, if not wholly neglectful, has appeared in general very little solicitous to enrich herself by the pursuit of merely ornamental acquisitions. And, in truth, if they can be obtained by such means only as have been employed by our rival, the more destitute we remain of them the better.

Amidst this boasted superiority of the various museums and cabinets of the French capital, it is no small compensation to the English admirer of sculpture to find so great a treasure as the *Elgin* collection safely deposited in our own. We reflect with pleasure, that, instead of a gratification procured by an unlicensed system of public extortion and plunder, the mansion of this nobleman has been enriched, it is to be hoped, by the fairest means, and the most friendly negociation. The services rendered by our country to the state in which his lordship was resident in the character of a public minister, are said to have facilitated the project of transporting the treasures of Athens to London. A detail of the measures by which the removal of masses of the most refined art (at once so valuable and so weighty) was obtained, would not be without considerable interest.

Some account of the original situation of these works of sculpture having been lately given in the Monthly Magazine,* it is only requisite at present to consider their merits in point of art.

There can be no fear of exaggeration in asserting that the various fragments (for there is scarcely a figure in a perfect state) which compose this collection, present one of the finest assemblages of monuments of ancient sculpture, *unquestionably*, in England, and perhaps in the

* See a letter signed G. Cumberland.

world. Mutilated as the statues are, without heads, without arms, without legs, and their surface impaired by the corrosive influence of the air and rain, they still hold their place in the classes of the most perfect art, and fully answer the mighty fame of the age in which they were produced, and of the all-accomplished sculptor under whose superintendance (and probably from whose designs) they were wrought.

The statue of THESEUS represents the hero seated on a lion's or tiger's skin. The large, majestic forms of the limbs, indicate his elevated character. The neck rises from the trunk like a beautiful column; the air of the head is composed and dignified. The chest, back, thighs, all have the same large and massy shape. In nothing they deviate from nature, except in their consistency; so entire a correspondence of beautiful limbs being seldom found in real life.*

It is to be remarked that this statue, executed under the eye of the immortal Phidias, is not of that species of form which artists and connoisseurs have denominated *ideal*. It exhibits a pure and intelligent representation of beautiful nature. Such as Theseus is here shown, such Theseus might have been.

The fragment of exquisite sculpture, known by the appellation of the *Torso of Michel Angelo*, of which a cast is placed near to the Theseus, has here a happy effect in contributing to shew the contrast of the two modes of art—the *imitative* and the *ideal*. Both specimens may be regarded as at the summit of their class.

Another statue, said to represent a *Neptune*, is of the same description as the Theseus: but if this statue be rightly named, the choice of characteristic form, so obviously appropriate to the hero, may be justly questioned when employed in the person of a divinity. Be this as it may, the beauty of the figure itself is equally unquestionable.

Of the other statues, the most remarkable for their superior beauties, are a *Juno*; two groups, viz. *Diana and Latona*; and *Ceres and Proserpine*; a *Canephora*, or *Basket-carrier*, which probably served as the support of a column.

Of all these, the last only retains its head. The regret felt at the mutilated state of the others is heightened by the exquisite beauty of the remaining forms. In each of them the disposition of the drapery, the character of the limbs, the apparent softness of the flesh, the air of the whole figure unvaryingly appropriate to the particular attitude, are of that eminent quality that claims the admiration of the spectator, and the reverence of the student. The drapery of the *Canephora* is not of the same superior description; it is dry and stiff, and though the folds are very deeply wrought, they fail in the appearance of lightness.

A draped figure of *Victory*, and an *Indian Bacchus*, as well as some others, are well worthy of attention.

Besides these larger statues, the collection contains a vast suite of alto-relievos, representing the *Battle of the Lapithæ and the Centaurs*, as before mentioned, and of bas-reliefs representing a *processional train on a religious occasion*. The latter have the usual merits of ancient sculpture of this kind. The former are more singularly bold and masterly: they are remarkable for the beautiful proportions and select forms of the young men, and of the *equine* part of the Centaurs, as well as for the curious character uniformly preserved in the *human moiety*; the heads being closely stuck on the shoulders with little or no intervention of neck, and the faces considerably similar to each other, and all of an ugly and grotesque character.

These figures, if they contain no positive evidence of the hand of any particular master, very clearly demonstrate the school in which they were executed. The rage of action is every where attempered, no eccentric violence, no distortion of limbs, nothing infringes on the sovereign principle of the display of beautiful forms: for this end it is that the artist in the very "torrent, tempest, and, as it were, whirlwind of passion, begot a temperance that gave it smoothness."

In the remaining part of this collection are numerous broken portions of columns, capitals, bases, parts of shafts—all of the most exquisite workmanship and taste. Jealous as an Englishman justly is of his independence in all things, the spectator of these beautiful fragments will hesitate to deny to the Greeks the absolute right to sovereignty and legislature in the province of architecture. Monuments of other kinds also serve to complete

* The Earl of E. has several times procured the attendance of some of our famous pugilists in his gallery, for the purpose of comparing them with the forms of the Theseus. The Royal Academicians have been invited to this interesting exhibition, and the general report is consistent with the above remark. The *body* of *Gregson*, for instance, is said to yield nothing to the Greek hero in strength or symmetry: his legs are not of equal beauty.

complete the collection. Of these, a *Scarabæus* of extraordinary magnitude, in Egyptian granite, is not the least curious.

A fragment of the head of a horse, said to have belonged to the car of Minerva, is among the rarest examples of art. From the extraordinary spirit and character of the head, it is more probable (as Pausanias mentions that the *contest between Minerva and Neptune* formed a part of the sculpture of the *Parthenon*) that it is the head of the horse springing from the earth at the stroke of the Trident.

If report says true, that this collection is to be sold, who would not be sorry for the country that should neglect to place it among its public treasures? If report says true, that the noble earl formed it with a view to future sale, who would not be sorry for his lordship? But these are invidious reports, too often circulated without the smallest foundation in truth.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c. AT BATH.

The Bath exhibition, which has lately closed, has proved so successful, that not only the whole expences of the gallery were defrayed by the concourse of the public, but a very respectable dividend of profit remained for distribution at the close of it. This infant exhibition was last winter sanctioned by the President of the Royal Academy, who sent to it two oil pictures, painted in his best manner. It is to be hoped the example of Bath may be followed by other opulent provincial towns.

The fourth Exhibition of the Norwich Artists opened on the 15th of August. The number of pictures and drawings this year greatly exceeds that of the former. They exhibit more attempts at originality, in every department of the art, and evident exertion and improvement in several of the ingenious members of this society.

Mr. Bacon's Equestrian Statue, St. James's-square, and the British Gallery, will form the subject of the retrospect in the ensuing number.

There will shortly be published two Views of Richmond, Yorkshire, from drawings by an eminent artist, and engraved by Landseer.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A BIOGRAPHICAL Index to the House of Lords has been for some time in the press, and will be speedily published. It is compiled by the Editor of the "Biographical Index to the House of Commons," consists of a single volume, of a portable size, and, in addition to the descent of the peers of England, given in an entirely new form, contains an account of the present and late ones, their habits, pursuits, and parliamentary conduct. The sixteen Scotch, and twenty-eight Irish members, are introduced in alphabetical order, as well as the bench of bishops, which has never before been attempted.

Dr. J. F. DAVIS, of Bath, has in the press an Inquiry into the Symptoms of Carditis, or the Inflammation of the Heart, illustrated by Cases and Dissections. It is Dr. Davis's design to show that the faculty have been mistaken with regard to the symptoms of this disease; that it is probably of more frequent occurrence than has been supposed; and that, contrary to the assertions of our best systematic writers, there are circumstances by which it may sometimes be distinguished in practice.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the barrister, and author of The whole Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, has nearly ready for publication the first part of a new periodical work for the use of justices of the peace, and parish officers, intended to be continued annually, under the title of The Magistrate's Annual Assistant, containing the acts of parliament and adjudged cases, so far as they respectively relate to the office of justices of the peace, and the powers of parish officers.

For some time past a very warm literary controversy has been kept up between the Earl of STANHOPE, Dr. CALLCOT, Mr. FAREY, and Mr. HAWKES, on the temperament of the musical scale. The latter gentleman, to prove the practicability of his system, has had an organ built, under his own direction, by Mr. Elliott, upon a new construction, which totally sets aside the imperfections hitherto existing upon that and other keyed instruments, which have baffled the attempts of every one who has heretofore removed them. Mr. Hawkes's discovery goes so far as to make every key on the organ and piano-forte, extending

tending to all the flats and sharps, more perfectly in tune, upon the calculation of six to one, than the common keys, in one or two sharps or flats, were before, and that without a single additional key; so that the performer has nothing to do but to play in the usual manner to produce the most delightful sounds, even the perfection of harmony itself. The organ being completed, a numerous meeting of professors and amateurs took place at the organ-builder's manufactory, in Tottenham-court, when Mr. Samuel Wesley and Mr. Jacobs played upon it for a considerable time; the former played several *fugues*, by Bach, and *extempore* pieces; the latter, several of Handel's *fugues*, and *extempore* pieces. The gentlemen present were unanimously of opinion that a more valuable discovery had never been made for the improvement of the musical science, as it will substitute perfection for imperfection, and pure harmony for harsh discord.

A new biographical work, intended to contain a series of portraits of the most eminent persons now living or lately deceased in Great Britain and Ireland, is in a forward state of preparation. It will include the most distinguished characters in the senate, the church, the navy and army, the learned professions and the various departments of literature and science; also of those who have most zealously exerted themselves in promoting the arts, agriculture and commerce of the country. The portraits will be elegantly and accurately drawn in an uniform manner, from nature or from original pictures; and the engravings will be perfect facsimiles of the drawings. The work will be published periodically; and the first number containing six portraits, each accompanied by a short biographical notice will appear very soon.

Mr. W. T. Comber, of Liverpool, has just completed a work entitled, An Enquiry into the State of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population.

Hephæstio's Treatise on Greek Metres, corrected from manuscript authorities and illustrated with copious notes, is reprinting at the Clarendon press.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, in six octavo volumes, the Works of the Rev. J. Newton, late rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London.

Mr. J. Wright has invented a portable artificial horizon for taking altitudes either by sea or land. With this instrument and a quadrant, varying from those of the usual construction in having a larger horizon glass, the silver surface larger, and a different sight vane, the meridian altitudes of all bright stars, as they come to the meridian may be taken; by which means the latitude might frequently be found by observations at night, and with as much ease as by the sun at noon day; the altitudes of the moon and stars to correct the lunar problem for the longitude will also be more accurately and easily taken with it. For altitudes of the sun or moon, and for all terrestrial objects, an octant of the ordinary construction will answer every purpose.

A laudable institution has lately been formed at Edinburgh, entitled, the Annuity Fund, established for the benefit of governesses. It proposes, by certain rates of subscription from females employed in the education of youth, to raise a fund, from which an annuity proportioned to the subscription of the parties is to be paid to the subscribers, after they have attained the age of fifty-five, from which period their subscriptions are to cease. An attempt is now making to enlarge the plan by raising a separate fund, by means of an honorary subscription, to be appropriated under the direction of the committee of the Annuity Fund, to the relief of such extra cases of distress as may be out of the plan of the other institution.

Mr. R. Buchanan, of Glasgow, states the following instances in which heat supplied by steam, has been used to advantage. Mr. Richard Gillespie, finds its effect very excellent in copper-plate calico-printing, and for heating calenders at his works. For this last purpose, and to warm his ware-house and counting-house, the steam is conveyed to a distance of above ninety-three yards. Mr. Lounds, at Paisley, has for a considerable time used the heat of steam with great success in drying fine muslins, and Messrs. Ley, Mason, and Co. use it now also at their bleaching works, at Aberdeen. Messrs. Muir, Brown, and Co. of Glasgow, have found the heat of steam to answer much better at their dying and bleaching works, than the usual mode by stoves. They formerly gave out their pullicates, a kind of chequered cotton handkerchiefs, to professed bleachers to be bleached, but they never had the colours of those articles in such perfection, as they now have since they used steam-heat for them. Mr. Buchanan concludes with recommending steam for warming the bed-rooms of large inns and hotels, large warehouses and shops, churches, hospitals, and other large public buildings.

At

At the last meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society at Edinburgh, two communications from Colonel Montague, of Knowle House, Devon, were read. One of them contained an interesting view of the natural habits, and more striking external appearances of the gannet or soland goose, *pelicanus bassanus*; an account of the internal structure of that bird, particularly of the distribution of its air-cells, which the ingenious author shewed to be admirably adapted to its mode of life, and continued residence in the water, even in the most turbulent sea, and during the most rigorous seasons. The second was the description and drawing of a new genus of insect which inhabits the cellular membrane of the gannet, and to which Colonel Montague gives the name of *cellularia bassani*.—Mr. P. Neill laid before the society a list of such fishes belonging to the four Linnæan orders, apodes, jugulares, thoracici, and abdominales, as he had ascertained to be natives of the waters in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, accompanied with remarks, and illustrated by specimens of some of the rarer species. Of the apodes he enumerated four species belonging to three genera: two to muræna, one anarhichas, and one ammodytes. Of the jugulares he mentioned thirteen species, belonging to three genera: one callionymus (the gemmeous dragonet), for, from examining many specimens, the author had concluded that the sordid dragonet of Mr. Pennant and Dr. Shaw, is not a distinct species, but merely the female of the gemmeous dragonet, nine of the genus gadus, and two blennius. Of the thoracici he stated twenty-two species belonging to nine genera: one gobius, two coltus, two zevs, the dorce, and the opah, (a specimen of this last resplendent fish having been taken some years since off Cramond, in the Frith of Forth, and being still preserved in the museum of P. Walker, esq.) seven pleuronectes, one sparus, the toothed gilt-head, (a rare fish of which only two specimens have occurred in the Frith of Forth,) two perca, three gasteroseus, and one trigla. Of the abdominales he had ascertained fourteen species, belonging to seven genera: one cobitis, four salmo, three esox, the pike, garpike, and the saury or gandanook, (which last, though rare in England, is not uncommon at Edinburgh, but arrives in the Frith almost every autumn in large shoals,) three clupea. Of the genus cyprinus, of which no fewer than ten species inhabit the rivers and ponds of England, including the carp, tench, gudgeon, dace, roach, bream, &c. only one insignificant species, namely, the common minnow, is found near Edinburgh. Of the genus scomber, the mackrel is caught in the entrance of the Frith of Forth. Mr. Neill, reserved the notice of the *amphibia nantes* of Linnæus, including the ray tribe, till a future meeting.

The production of fire by the mere compression of atmospheric air, was a fact first observed about three years ago in France. This curious discovery has lately been applied to practical utility in this country, by means of an instrument which answers all the purposes of that well-known article in domestic economy, a tinder-box. It consists of a common syringe, about ten inches long, and not more than five-eighths of internal bore. At the lower extremity it is furnished with a cap which serves as a chamber to receive the substance to be fired, and is attached to the instrument by a screw. Instead of this cap, a common stop-cock may be employed. To use the instrument, the cap is unscrewed, or the stop-cock turned, a small piece of amadou or common tinder, is placed in the chamber, and the cap is screwed on again. If the piston of the instrument be now depressed with as quick a motion as possible, the condensation of the air is so active, as to set the amadou on fire.

Mr. George Singer is constructing an electrical apparatus with a cylinder eighteen inches in diameter, which, from experiments made with cylinders of nine and fifteen inches diameter, promises to afford at least equal intensity and regularity of action with plate machines. A series of experiments will be shortly instituted on this apparatus, and their results communicated to the public.

A new edition is in the press of the First Part of Dr. Hull's British Flora.

Mr. James Phœnix, of Liverpool, has found that there is a great difference between electrical shocks from a Leyden phial filled from the conductor in the common way, and those filled as follows. He stood on an insulated stool, laid one finger on the prime conductor, and filled the jar from the other; when on receiving the shocks, he found them so considerably augmented, that two taken in this manner incommoded him more than a dozen in the common method.

We are desired by Mr. RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, esq. of Edgeworth's Town, to state that Miss Maria Edgeworth, of Edgeworth's Town, is not the author of the Match-Girl, or Adelaine, or Adeline, nor of any book that has not been published by Johnson.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, one of the present sheriffs, has announced for publication in September, A Letter to the Livery of London, on the Constitutional Duties of a Sheriff, and on the circumstances which have attended his execution of them.

It is in contemplation to revive the publication of that very useful work, the MONTHLY PRECEPTOR, under the title of the SCHOOL MAGAZINE. The same editors are engaged, and prizes will be distributed as before.

The Rev. THOMAS BROADHURST, of Bath, will shortly publish a small volume in octavo, containing Observations addressed to the Young Ladies of Mrs. Broadhurst's Establishment for Education in that City, on the great Necessity and Importance of Mental Cultivation, also a Review of a Regular Course of various Reading, on subjects of Science and Literature, together with Advice and Directions for the Conduct of Females in genteel Life, on their entrance into the World.

Mr. ACCUM's Lectures on Experimental Chemistry and Analytical Mineralogy, commence at the Chemical Laboratory, Compton-street, Soho, October the 18th. The Lectures on Experimental Chemistry, comprise the Practical Operations of the Scientific Laboratory; general Rules to be observed in the performance of Experiments, and Summary Experimental Elucidations of the Science of Chemical Philosophy. The Lectures on Analytical Mineralogy devolve to the Art of distinguishing Minerals, the Modes of examining them by Chemical Agencies; and general process of Analysis, with a Summary View of Mineralogical Science, and its application to the useful Arts.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—The Autumnal Courses of Lectures will commence on Saturday, October 1, at two o'clock in the Medical Theatre of this Hospital, in the following manner:—

On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL.

On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

Anatomical Demonstrations, by Mr. LAWRENCE.

On Comparative Anatomy, by Mr. MACARTNEY.

On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by Dr. THYNNE.

On Chemistry, by Dr. HUE.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, &c. on the 1st of October, at No. 50, Dean-street, Soho.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE, will begin their winter course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Wednesday, October 5. The Lectures are read every day at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning, till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals. For particulars apply to Dr. Clarke, No. 1, New Burlington-street, or to Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square.

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, to the City Truss Society, &c. will commence his Autumnal Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on the 1st of October, in Greville-street.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures at *St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals* will commence the beginning of October,

At St. Thomas's—Anatomy, and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER.

At Guy's—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY.

Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Mr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN.

Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN.

Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Œconomy, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. CURRY, and Dr. MARCET.

Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX.

These several Lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole, together with the Lectures on Anatomy, and those on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, given at the Theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital adjoining, is calculated to form a Complete Course of Medical and Chirurgical Instructions.

Mr.

Mr. THOMAS's Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, will commence early in October, as usual. A Prospectus may be had at his house, Leicester-place, or at the Theatre of Anatomy, in Windmill-street.

Dr. BUXTON will, on Monday, October 3, commence a Course of Lectures at the London Hospital, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and one on Materia Medica.

The Medical Lectures in the University of Glasgow, will begin on Tuesday the 1st of November, at the following hours:—

Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, by Dr. MILLAR, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Midwifery, by Mr. TOWERS, at eleven.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. FREER, at twelve.

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. JEFFRAY, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy, by Dr. CLEGHORN, at seven.

Clinical Lectures on the cases of patients in the Royal Infirmary, on Thursday evening the 10th of November, at six.

Dr. BROWN will commence his Lectures on Botany about the beginning of May next.

Dr. FORBES, of Edinburgh, is engaged on a Translation of Pliny's Natural History, which is to be accompanied with such notes and illustrations as may be necessary to elucidate the context, a Life of the Author, and a Preliminary Dissertation on the Origin of Natural History, and on its progress and gradual improvement from infancy, to its present state of comparative maturity. The translator in thus announcing his intention to the public, may be permitted to observe, that the thirty-seven books of the Natural History of *Caius Plinius Secundus*, may justly be regarded as the *encyclopædia* of antiquity, since the most inquisitive and industrious author, has collected all the facts recorded by every Greek and Roman writer, previous to his own time, concerning the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms; and detailed in a clear and luminous arrangement, all that the accumulated experience of past ages had ascertained relative to the nature of *animals* and *vegetables*, to *meteorology*, *astronomy*, *botany*, *medicine*, *chemistry*, &c. Pliny's work may be divided into three parts, geography, natural history, and the materia medica. Of his geographical inquiries, the most important perhaps are, his Strictures on the Interior Part of Africa. He derived the sources of his information on this subject, from the Carthaginians; and from what he has recorded respecting the natives and products of these regions, it appears that the ancients were much better informed than the moderns are, regarding this quarter of the globe, which from recent events, and the consequences likely to ensue from a great act of national justice, deservedly excites in this country no small share of public interest. The Materia Medica exclusively occupies fifteen books, and constitutes a most curious and instructive department of the author's investigations. It cannot be denied that Pliny discovers his ignorance in particular points, and that he records with great gravity many absurd fables, and anile stories. But he perhaps might have adopted the language of Quintus Curtius *Equidem plura transcribo, quam credo*, (Lib. IX. cap 1.) and we know that he occasionally discovers a proper degree of scepticism on various points which come under his review, and directs his severe rebukes against the vanity and self confidence of the Greek authors, from whom he derived his information. And notwithstanding all the censure to which he is obnoxious on the score of credulity, his eloquent and instructive history must ever be regarded, as an immortal monument of its author's indefatigable industry, and Roman spirit. Pliny's History is indeed to be considered as an invaluable treasure, more especially on account of its containing an infinite number of excerpts and observations, illustrative of the various subjects of which the author treats; extracted from the books of many ancient writers, whose works have perished through the injury of time. It may then appear surprising that no English translation of this admirable work, has been offered to the public, for more than two centuries. It is the present translator's wish to supply to the best of his abilities, (such as they are) this *desideratum* in English literature. One great object which the translator will keep in view in his notes and illustrations shall be to accommodate Pliny's descriptions of animals, plants, and minerals, to the nomenclature of the *Systema Naturæ Linnæi*. This, he is duly aware, will constitute by much the most difficult part of his labour, and he despairs of executing it with full satisfaction either to the public or to himself. But as in the present state of natural history a translator of Pliny cannot be excused from making the attempt, he may be permitted

ted to hope, that he shall be able to contribute in some degree at least, towards its accomplishment. The translation thus enlarged must extend to six or seven volumes in octavo; and will be published either in separate volumes successively, or when the whole shall have been finished, as future circumstances may render adviseable. The translator will render all the diligence and dispatch in the execution of his task, which his health—other necessary avocations—the contingencies of life—the extent and the difficulty of the undertaking, may enable him to command.

The Rev. W. Davy, of Lustleigh, near Moreton, Devon, has lately completed a System of Divinity, and compilation from polite writers and eminent divines, &c. in 26 vols. 8vo. containing 13,000 pages, of which only fourteen copies are printed. The work was compiled and written out by Mr. Davy alone, who, though ignorant of the art of printing, with a few worn-out types, printed off one page at a time, by himself, at a press made with his own hands. He began the work ten years ago.

RUSSIA.

During the year 1807, the number of births at St. Petersburgh was—males 3961; females 3639,—total 7600. The deaths in the same period amounted to 10,567. There were 1064 marriages of the Greek religion 244 of the Protestant, and 43 of the Catholic; making in all 1351. The greatest mortality took place in November and December, and the least in February

Major-General Blankenagel, who in 1802, established a manufactory of sugar from the beet-root, obtained a loan from government and permission to sell a thousand measures of the spirit extracted from the refuse of the root. According to a statement published by the minister of the home department, this manufactory is now able to furnish a considerable quantity of excellent sugar, the quality of which has been investigated by a committee of chemists. The like encouragement is promised in the emperor's name to all who are disposed to turn their attention to this branch of industry.

GERMANY.

An immense heap of fossile bones, supposed to be those of the rhinoceros, elephant, and hyena, species has recently been discovered at the foot of the Harz mountains, between Dorst and Osterode.

In the university of Halle, which now belongs to the newly-created kingdom of Westphalia, all the former establishments are to be kept up, and some are even to be enlarged. Several celebrated literati have been invited to fill the chairs vacated by such of the former professors as have removed to Berlin. Among the rest Wahl, the orientalist, and Vater and Ersch, well known for their philological talents, have obtained appointments.

One of the professors of Merseburg, desirous of exciting the emulation of his pupils, lately introduced to them a boy aged seven years and ten months. The child listened attentively to the Greek lesson given by the professor, who requested him to continue it. To the astonishment of all the scholars, they heard him explain a passage in Plutarch, with which he was previously unacquainted, to the general satisfaction of all present. Cæsar's Commentaries were then put into his hands, and he translated with the greatest perspicuity the passages which had puzzled the other pupils. He was also examined, during this translation, on the subject of the analytical part, and acquitted himself extremely well. He likewise translated from an Italian book, which a person present happened to have with him, and afterwards conversed in that language. This conversation proved that he possessed extensive geographical and historical attainments. Fortunately for this wonderful child, he enjoys a good constitution and excellent health.

Dr. Nothden has prepared for the press a collection of German Exercises, as a companion to his Grammar; a work which will be of particular service to those who wish to acquire an accurate and practical knowledge of German composition. Besides the references to the grammar, the notes contain numerous illustrations of the idioms of that language. The author intends to follow up this publication with a volume of extracts from the best German authors, which he also designs as a vehicle for remarks and observations, explanatory of peculiarities and difficulties that are to be met with in the construction and phraseology of the German language.

FRANCE.

In the report which the class of mathematical and physical sciences of the Institute of France, published of its proceedings in 1807, mention is made of a new improvement in the Newtonian reflecting telescope. This improvement consists,

consists in placing the small plane mirror in the middle of the telescope, perpendicularly on its axis and not obliquely, which diminishes by one half, the length of the reflector. The astronomer Schubert was directed to examine it, and the following report by him is inscribed in the registers of the academy:—"That this very ingenious invention afforded a more simple method of constructing telescopes of larger dimensions than any hitherto made, and yet convenient for use: that it was astonishing that no person should have before hit upon the same idea, which resulted from the principles of the Newtonian telescope; and finally, that a reflector constructed according to this method would not only have the advantage of diminished length, over those of Newton and Herschel, but would likewise permit the observer to place himself in front of the object he is desirous of examining, and to take a convenient position which he has afterwards no occasion to change.

The following official publication from the office of the minister of the interior, has lately appeared in the French journals.—"The hopes which were entertained relative to the use of the wood of the chesnut tree in intermittent fevers, are strengthened by recent experiments. This is sufficient to excite the attention of all the officers of health, who, in the approaching season of fevers will necessarily be at a loss for a substitute for Jesuits' bark. The high price and extreme scarcity of that precious drug, will forbid the use of it. The small quantities which they may possess, should be reserved for cases when the withholding it might endanger the life of the patient. But to derive advantage from chesnut bark, it is necessary to have large quantities of it ready prepared and reduced to powder. To this end attention should be paid to collect without delay, a crop of an article that promises to be of such important service, by lopping the small branches, and taking off the bark, which must first be dried and then pulverized. The precautions here mentioned are particularly recommended by the minister of the interior, to the administrators of all hospitals and charitable institutions, as well as to apothecaries in general.

A bookseller of Paris, has announced his intention to publish a new and important work relative to Spain, by ALEXANDER DE LA BORDE, author of the splendid Picturesque Travels in that country. It will be entitled, a Descriptive Guide through Spain, forming five volumes octavo, and will contain a statement of the different branches of industry, polity, and government, of that kingdom; its natural history; the characters and manners of its inhabitants; and the state of the arts, sciences, and literature, at different periods of its history.

AMERICA.

The government of the United States, influenced by an enlightened policy, continues to adopt measures for ascertaining the value and extent of the regions which it has acquired by treaty and purchase beyond the Mississipi. For this purpose, Captain PIKE, on his return from his voyage to the sources of that river, was dispatched by the president on another expedition of discovery. He was attended by a military escort of twenty-two, and by Dr. Robinson of St. Louis, who accompanied him as a volunteer on the former occasion. The adventurers proceeded up the Missouri to the Osage river, and pursued their course along it, till they arrived at the towns of that nation. They there undertook the office of mediators between the Osages and their neighbours, the Kanzas; between whom, a war of extermination had been for some time carried on. Having succeeded in this, Captain Pike proceeded from the banks of the Kanzas River, where the accommodation was effected, across the country to the River Arkansa. At this great stream, the party divided; and while one portion, under Lieutenant Wilkinson, descended to explore it to its junction with the Mississipi, Captain Pike, with the other division, ascended towards its source. From the great falls where it descends from the mountains, he made an excursion towards the source of the river Plate, and returned to another branch of the Arkansa, on which he travelled in a west-south-west direction, in expectation of finding the upper part of the Red River, intending to follow it downward to Nachitoches, and the junction with the Washita; where Mr. Dunbar had been engaged in exploring. In this design he failed. The Red River had been described as originating in the high mountains, whence issue the other great streams of Louisiana, and running a thousand miles or more from north-west to south-east. On the supposition that this opinion was correct, Captain Pike kept so far to the westward, with the intention of striking it nearer to its source, that he missed it altogether; the head of the Red River not being so high, nor its course so long by far, as current reports had

had represented. Pursuing his journey, however, he fell in with a river which for some time he supposed to be the Red. Near this he fortified himself and hoisted the flag of his nation. But he had not been many days in this encampment, before he was surprised at the sight of two hundred Spanish cavalry, from whose officers he first learned that he had penetrated far within the acknowledged territory of Spain, and was actually residing on the margin of the Bravo or Rio del Norte—a river, which from its source in the mountains, to its termination in the Bay of Spirito Santo is supposed to run a length of twenty-five hundred miles. After a parley and explanation, Captain Pike ordered his colours to be struck, and consented to accompany the Spanish escort to Santa Fé, the seat of government for that province. Here the governor contended that Captain Pike was a spy; and that the clandestine manner in which he had entered his territory, and the furry clothing worn by himself and his men, were evident proofs of their sinister designs. To this the American officer replied, that his errand was lawful, and authorized by his government; that his instructions were to explore Louisiana, a country ceded by treaty to the United States; and that his appearance in Mexico arose entirely from travelling farther to the northward than the sources of the Red River, and mistaking the Bravo for it. The matter being at length explained and accommodated, Captain Pike and his men were permitted to return homeward. Passing down the Bravo about six-hundred miles, they then traversed the Spanish territory in an easterly direction, till they arrived at the post of Nachitoches on the Red River, in July 1807. The general idea given of these vast regions is that of the most dismal barrenness. Their aspect is inhospitable and uninviting in the extreme. For many successive days not a tree, and scarcely a shrub appeared to relieve the dreariness of the scene. Waste and sandy deserts occupy the principal spaces between the great rivers; and these extensive and level regions are in many places so impregnated with salt, that the streams are sometimes too briny to be drunk, and the water is even capable of being evaporated for the purpose of obtaining that article. Thus the wilderness of Louisiana bears a near resemblance to the deserts of Arabia, the plains of Tartary and the African Zaara. From its wildness and extent, it will be capable of forming a lasting barrier between the United States and their neighbours to the west and south. This nakedness of the country does not appear to be the consequence of fires in the woods, changing the forests to savannas; but of the natural sterility of the soil, owing, in many spots, to its impregnation with salt, producing only a coarse and scattered grass that serves to feed the herds of bisons roaming over these dreary tracts. From the scarcity of wood, it was sometimes necessary to collect the dung of those animals for fuel. Lieutenant Wilkinson found the distance of the place on the Arkansa, where he separated from Captain Pike, to be about fifteen hundred miles from the point of junction with the Mississipi.

In 1806, B. Laroxe, a geographer and engineer at New Orleans, published a general chart of the Orleans territory, comprehending also West Florida and a part of the Mississipi territory. The explanations are in the French language, and the whole is executed from the most recent observations. The author states that a considerable portion of his materials are quite new, such, for example, as the courses of the Mississipi, the Alabama, Mobile, Pascagoula, Tangipao, Mitalebani, Tiefuba, Amite, Washita, Yazoo, and their different ramifications with the Mississipi, as also the Pearl, Red, and Sabine rivers. This map exhibits all the country on the gulf from Pensacola to the Sabine inclusive, which computing the longitude of the former to be 89° 45′, and the latter 96° 31′ west from the meridian of Paris, makes an extent of almost seven degrees of longitude. It embraces the whole space from the south point of the Mississipi in the latitude of 29° north to the parallel of 33°, which is considerably northward of Tombigbee fort, the Yazoo mouth, and the settlement of Nachitoches, making four degrees of latitude.

The year 1807 added another important map to American geography. By the labors of Jonathan Price and John Strother, a map of the State of North Carolina, the first, it is said, from actual survey, has been compiled. It contains the whole of the extensive coast of that province from the Virginian line, a little north of Currituck inlet, to the South Carolina boundary, at Little River inlet. The new discoveries published by a resolve of Congress in March 1807, were too late to be comprehended. From its extreme point of east longitude

tude at Cape Hatteras, in about 75° 50′ west from Greenwich,—this commonwealth extends to about 84° at the westernmost part of its supposed junction with Tennessee, beyond the Iron, Bald, Walnut, and Smoaky Mountains, in which the territorial line is not fully ascertained. The civil divisions into counties are distinctly marked; and the roads, rivers, towns, places of public worship, villas, hills, and swamps, are so minutely laid down, that it may be deservedly ranked among the most instructive publications of this class.

The Rev. Dr. MADISON, president of William and Mary College, during the year 1807, laid before the public his map of the state of Virginia, upon which he has been many years engaged. It includes the whole dominion from the North Carolina and Tennessee boundary, in 36° 30′ to the irregular line which separates it from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. The longitude in this map, which is about four feet by six, is reckoned from the capitol at Washington.

A fish called by the Spaniards the *curbinata*, the largest of which does not weigh more than two pounds, abounds in the river Oronoko, in South America. It is of an excellent flavour, but it is less appreciated for its nutritive quality than for two stones lodged in the head, in the place which the brain ought to occupy. They have each the shape of an almond without the shell, and the brilliant colour of mother of pearl. These stones are bought for their weight in gold, on account of their specific virtue against a retention of urine. It is sufficient to take three grains finely powdered in a spoonful of wine or water, to cause an instant discharge; but too large a dose, relaxes the muscles and occasions an inability of retention.

EAST INDIES.

The processes employed for finishing the insides of palaces in some parts of India, are extremely ingenious. To all appearance, much gilding is used in the ornaments of these structures, but in reality not a grain of gold is employed. To produce this effect a false gilding is used on paper, which is cut into the shape of flowers, and pasted on the walls or columns. The interstices are filled up with oil-colours. The false gilded paper is thus prepared:—Any quantity of lead is taken and beaten with a hammer into leaves as thin as possible. To twenty-four parts of these leaves are added, three parts of English glue dissolved in water; and they are beaten up together with a hammer, till they are thoroughly united; which requires the labour of two persons for a whole day. The mass is then cut into small cakes and dried in the shade. These cakes can at any time be dissolved in water, and spread thin on common writing-paper with a hair brush. The paper when dry, must be put on a smooth plank, and be rubbed with a polished stone, till it acquires a complete metallic lustre. The edges of the paper are then pasted down upon the board, and the surface is rubbed with the palm of the hand, smeared with an oily mixture called *gurna*, and then exposed to the sun. On the following days, the same operation is repeated, when the paper acquires a metallic yellow lustre, which, however, more resembles the colour of brass than that of gold. The *gurna* is a mixture of linseed oil, the milky juice of the *ficus glomerata*, or that of another species of ficus, called *goni*, which juice the natives call *chunderasu*; and of aloes prepared in the country, and called *musambra*. Eighteen pounds of the linseed oil are boiled two hours, in a brass pot; six pounds of the aloes bruised are then added, and the whole is boiled four hours more. Into another pot, heated red hot, twelve pounds of the *chunderasu* is put, where it immediately melts: into a third pot the mixture of oil and *musambra* is to be strained through a cloth. These must be kept in a gentle heat, and the *chunderasu* be gradually added to them. The oil must be again strained and then it is fit for use. The oil for painting consists of two parts of linseed and one part of *chunderasu*. In white-washing their walls over the lime plaster, the workmen of Seringapatam first give a thin coat of fine clay, which is mixed with size and laid on with a hair brush. They next give a whitening of powdered *balapam*, or pot-stone, and then finish with a coat of eight parts of *abracum*, or mica, one part of powdered pot-stone and one of size. The abracum is prepared from white mica by repeated grindings, the finer particles being removed for use by washing them from the coarser parts. A wall finished in this manner, shines like the scales of a fish, and when the room is lighted up at night, has a splendid appearance: but in the day, a wall washed with powdered pot-stone alone looks better, than when washed with either quick-lime or mica.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the last Session of Parliament, 48 Geo. III. anno 1808.

TO the new Acts of general importance, noticed in our last Number, (see pp. 64, 65, and 66) we have now to add the following:—

"48 Geo. III. cap. 75. An Act for providing suitable Interment in Church-yards or Parochial Burying-grounds, in England, for such dead human Bodies as may be cast on Shore from the Sea, in cases of Wreck, or otherwise."—Passed 18th June, 1808.

This Act, the commendable intention of which is so fully expressed in the title, has been long wanting, and its general provisions are in substance as follows:—

In all cases where dead human bodies shall be cast on shore, the church-wardens and overseers of the parish shall cause the same to be removed and interred in a decent manner in the church-yard of such parish, § 1.; the minister of which is to perform the funeral service, at the same fees as for paupers. § 2.

Persons finding such dead bodies, and giving notice thereof to the parish officers, are to receive from them a reward of 5*s.* § 3.; and persons finding the same, who do not give such notice, are to forfeit 5*l.* § 4.

The above charges are to be reimbursed to the parish out of the county rates, § 6.; and if parish officers neglect to remove or inter dead bodies so cast on shore, after notice, they are to forfeit 5*l.* § 7.

The penalties are recoverable before a single justice, in a summary way, § 8.; and the lords of manors are to continue to pay, in aid of these charges of the parish, such fees as have been usual on the interment of such dead human bodies. § 13.

"48 Geo. III. c. 87. An Act for repealing the Rates and Fares taken by licensed Hackney Coachmen, and for establishing others in lieu thereof, and for amending several Laws relating to Hackney Coaches."—Passed 23d June, 1808.

The old rates are repealed by this Act, and others allowed in lieu thereof. The scale of fares, according to the distance, is as follow:—At the rate of 1*s.* per mile, and 6*d.* for every half mile, and an additional 6*d.* for every two miles completed after the first mile.

And according to time, the fares are 1*s.* for the first half hour, 6*d.* for the next fifteen minutes, and for one hour, 2*s.* after which hour the fare is 6*d.* for every twenty minutes further time, up to four hours, after which 6*d.* is to be taken for every fifteen minutes.

The sun-set hours, after which hackney coaches are obliged to go two miles and an half on any turnpike or lighted roads, are declared to be after eight, from Lady-day to Michaelmas, and after five, from Michaelmas-day to Lady-day. And coaches taken after those hours are to be paid, over and above the rates, the full fare back to the extremity of a carriage-way pavement; or, if hired at any stand beyond the carriage-way pavement, then the full fare back either to such standing or next pavement, at the option of the hirer.

Coaches hired in the day time to go into the country, and there discharged, are to be paid for their return for ten miles, 5*s.* eight miles, 4*s.* six miles, 3*s.* and for four miles, 2*s.* but no allowance is to be made for less than four miles; and if they ply for hire while so returning, they shall forfeit not exceeding 3*l.* nor less than 10*s.*

A hackney coachman is not compellable to take more than four adult persons inside, and a servant out; and if he agree to take more, he is to be paid 1*s.* over and above the fare for each additional adult: and if hired to go into the country, 1*s.* for going, and 1*s.* for returning.

Hackney coachmen who shall refuse to take a fare, declaring that they have been twelve hours at work, and making use of no uncivil language, shall, if summoned, be paid a compensation for loss of time, not exceeding 5*s.* nor less than 3*s.*

The numbered stage coaches are not to take up passengers on the stand, to be set down again in any of the paved streets, on pain of being fined not exceeding 3*l.* nor less than 20*s.* And if the owner offend a second time, the licence is to be revoked; but this penalty is not to be inflicted, if the party shall have taken his place for the country at one of the regular booking-houses, and paid the full fare.

Persons frequenting Vauxhall, and other places of public resort, requiring coaches to wait, are to pay a reasonable deposit to the coachman, to be accounted for when the coach is discharged.

Only two booking-houses are allowed, one

one in town, and the other in the country; nor are the stages to remain longer than twenty minutes at either, on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 40*s.* nor less than 20*s.*

Coachmen refusing to go on, or extorting more than the fares, are to forfeit not exceeding 3*l.* nor less than 10*s.*

"48 Geo. III. c. 88. An Act to restrain the negociation of Promissory Notes, and Inland Bills of Exchange, under a limited Sum."—Passed 23d June, 1808.

By this Act, all promissory or other notes, bills of exchange, or draughts, or undertakings in writing for payment of money, or for delivery of goods, less than 20*s.* in the whole, heretofore made, or which shall hereafter be made, shall, after the 1st of October, 1808, be wholly void.

And persons uttering such notes or bills for less than 20*s.* shall forfeit not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.* to be recovered in a summary way before any justice of the peace, half to the informer, and half to the poor, and the parishioners where the offence is committed may be witnesses.

By 48 Geo. III. c. 93, so much of the Act 2 Jac. I. c. 27, as relates to the shooting of hares, and 3 Geo. I. c. 11, as to the appointment of game-keepers, are repealed; and lords of manors may appoint any person, whether acting as a gamekeeper or not, or whether returned and paid for as a male servant, or whether qualified or not, to kill game within the manor for his own use, or the use of any other person, who shall have the same rights, as if appointed to kill game for the use of the lord of the manor, and shall not be liable to the duty on servants.

"48 Geo. III. c. 96. An Act for the better Care and Maintenance of Lunatics, being Paupers or Criminals, in England."—Passed 23d June, 1808.

The practice of confining lunatics, chargable to their respective parishes, in gaols, houses of correction, poor-houses, and houses of industry, having, as the preamble of this Act expresses, been found to be highly dangerous and inconvenient, the following salutary provisions have been made to remedy the evil.

By this Act, the justices of the peace, at their several quarter sessions, are authorized to erect lunatic asylums in the different counties, under divers special regulations, the expence of which erections is to be charged upon, and to be paid out of, the county rates.

And so soon as any lunatic asylum so erected shall be declared by the visiting justices of the county, and thrice advertized, to be fit for the reception of lunatics, the justices may issue their warrants for the committal of dangerous lunatics to such places; and any overseer neglecting to give information to a justice of the peace of any lunatic pauper, is to forfeit not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*

On the committal of lunatics under the Vagrant Act, if there be a lunatic asylum established, the warrant shall direct the lunatic to be confined therein, and not elsewhere; or if there be no such asylum, the justice may order the lunatic to be confined in a licensed mad-house.

When the legal settlement of lunatics cannot be discovered, the justices shall direct that they shall be sent to the lunatic asylum, or some other place of confinement.

But no lunatic asylum shall be liable to the reception of lunatics chargeable to any city, town, or place, which is exempt from the county rates.

Persons having lunatics in their care at such asylums, suffering them to go at large without an order from two justices, are to forfeit not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*

The buildings are to be exempted from the window duty.

And when persons charged with murder are found to be insane, and ordered to be confined according to an Act of 39 and 40, Geo. III. c. 94, two justices are to enquire into their settlement, and make an order on the parish for their maintenance.

"48 Geo. III. c. 104. An Act for the better Regulation of Pilots, and of the Pilotage of Ships and Vessels navigating the British Seas."—Passed 23th June, 1808.

This is a very important Act, and contains many judicious provisions, to prevent in future, as far as possible, the wreck of ships and vessels, and the loss of lives and property, from the ignorance and misconduct of persons taking charge of such ships or vessels as pilots; but the clauses are too voluminous to be particularized in this place.

"48 Geo. III. c. 106. An Act to remedy the Inconvenience which has arisen, and may arise, from the expiration of Acts, before the passing of Acts to continue the same."—Passed 25th June, 1808.

It is provided that when Bills for continuing expiring Acts shall not pass before the Acts expire, such continuing Acts shall have effect from the date of the expiration of the Act intended to be continued.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Imitations of many of the most eminent Professors, for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum). *Composed and dedicated to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, by T. Latour, Esq. Pianiste to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 7s. 6d.*

THESE imitations are twenty-six in number, and are given in as many variations on the favourite gavot in *Achille et Deidamie*. Though the idea has not the merit of originality, yet much commendation is due to Mr. Latour for the general truth with which he has copied the style of the several masters he has had in view; and performers on the instrument for which they are intended will derive much profit from their study and practice.

Eight Rondos for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Lady Charlotte Campbell, by T. H. Butler. 7s. 6d.

These rondos are composed from eight old and popular airs, among which we find "Say little foolish fluttering thing," "Roy's wife of Aldivalloch," "If 'tis joy to wound a lover," and "My aim kind dearie." The tasteful and judicious way in which Mr. Butler has treated the subjects he has selected, will, we doubt not, give great currency to this pleasing little work among young practitioners. In every passage, the convenience of the hand appears to have been consulted, and consequently the progress of the pupil.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for two Violins and a Bass (ad libitum). *Composed and dedicated to Miss Mann, by L. Von Esch, Esq. 5s.*

This Sonata, though not written in a highly florid style, is fancifully conceived, and abounds in passages far above mediocrity in the points both of beauty and spirit. It comprises three movements; the first of which is bold and energetic, the second elegant and soothing, and the third (a rondo) lively and attractive in its subject, as well as striking in its digressive matter.

Volume II. of select Airs and Chorusses, from the Oratorios, &c. &c. of Handel. Adapted as Voluntaries or Pieces for the Organ or Piano-forte, by J. Marsh, Esq. 7s. 6d.

The selection with which Mr. Marsh has supplied the second volume of this work, which will prove so useful and gratifying to organists in general, has been made with much judgment: and the adaptations are so conducted as not only to evince considerable address in the art of arrangement, but also an intimate knowledge of the character and powers of the instrument for which they are designed.

The Song of Fitz-Eustace. Sung by Mr. Ashe, in the Senate-House, Cambridge. Composed by Dr. John Clarke. 2s. 6d.

This song, the poetry of which is taken from *Marmion*, a Tale of Flodden Field, does high credit to the taste and imagination of the ingenious composer. The melody is characterized by a mellifluence of style peculiarly adapted to the subject and cast of the words, and the general effect must excite attention and interest in every cultivated and tasteful hearer.

The "Tear," a favourite Song, sung by Miss Parke, at the Bath and London Concerts. Composed by Mr. Rauzini. The Words by Sir George Dallas, Bart. 1s. 6d.

The "Tear," though not one of Mr. Rauzini's most perfect efforts in the ballad style of writing, possesses some pleasing passages, and is tolerably expressive of the poet's meaning; but the ideas want union, and the rhythm is not always duly preserved.

La Carolina, an Adagio & Rondo, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Lady Carolina Lowther, by P. Anthony Corri. 2s.

The introductory movement to this piece is an *adagio*, uncommonly elegant and impressive in its style. The rondo is strikingly pretty in its theme, and the digressive matter is conceived with taste, while the ideas are arranged with appropriateness and connection. The merit of this piece, taken in the aggregate, will, as we should judge, secure its good reception with piano-forte practitioners.

"Nannie, O!" a favourite Glee for four Voices, in Imitation of the Scottish Melody. Sung with Applause by Miss Parke, Messrs. W. Knyvett, Harrison, and Sale, jun. at Messrs. Knyvetts' Annual Concert. Composed by W. Knyvett. 1s. 6d.

This glee is set in a pleasant, easy style. The passages are smooth and flowing, and the general effect is at once harmonious and graceful. We do not, however, give our unqualified approbation to the arrangement of the bass and inner parts; which in several instances do not, we must be allowed to say, exhibit the refined and finished contrapuntist.

A Concerto

A Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a full Band. Inscribed to Miss Cholmondeley, by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi, in this concerto (the subject of which is taken from a manuscript of Mr. Giornovich), has displayed much of that science and ingenuity which we have so often had occasion to notice in his former productions. The use he has made of Mr. Giornovich's idea does credit to his taste and fancy; and the second movement is novel and uncommonly engaging, while the third, by its gaiety and animation, forms a happy and judicious close to the whole.

No. VIII. of the Cabinet, consisting of Rondos, Airs with Variations, and Military Pieces for the Piano forte. Composed and arranged by J. Woelfl. 1s. 6d.

The present Number of this useful little work consists of the old popular air of the "Recruiting Serjeant," with variations by the ingenious editor. They are written with spirit, yet are familiar in their style, and will be found improving to the juvenile finger.

A Trip to Dublin, a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte Composed and inscribed to Miss M. Grainger, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

The pleasant, familiar style, in which Mr. Holder has arranged this little dance into a piano forte rondo, does credit to his taste. The lovers of short, light, airy, and well-variegated compositions, will listen with pleasure to every bar of a piece constructed with the fancy and ingenuity here exhibited.

"Die Katze lasst das Mausen nicht," with Variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Lewontasch, Esq: by Augustus Voight. 1s. 6d.

Of this trifle we can have but little to say; but that little will be in its favour. It forms a practice for the piano-forte of a very pleasing description; and those young performers who apply to it properly, will find it not only pleasing, but *improving*.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GERMANY.

THE French armies in Silesia, under Generals Mortier and Suchet, comprise 65,000 men, and are to be reinforced by detachments from the 4th division, under the orders of Marshal Soult in Pomerania, and from the reserve which has its head quarters at Elbing. Massena is to command this army, which, in the event of a war with Austria, is to penetrate into Moravia; it is now for the greater part encamped near Leuthen, Liegnitz, and Brieg.

Davoust's army, which is concentrating on the Vistula, has been joined by the grenadiers and voltigeurs from Dantzic, and by several battalions from the corps of Marshal Lasnes in Prussia. This army is estimated at 40,000 men, independent of the Polish troops attached to it. An article in the Nachrichten states, that, during the month of July, 15,000 French troops passed through Thorn for Posen or Warsaw.

The French cavalry of reserve, which was stationed at Zelle, Luneburg, and other towns in Hanover, have been marched to Silesia or the Rhine, and their place has been supplied by conscripts.

Russian camps have been formed in the neighbourhood of Memel, and at Witepsk, and a corps of about 20,000 men is stationed near Bialistock; but a more considerable force has been collected near Kaminie and Podolsky, the amount of which is variously represented; some accounts stating it so high as 80,000 men, and others at less than half that number; the reserve of the Cossacks is at Mohilov. The important fact is, however, established, that Russia is arming and establishing corps of observation on her frontiers.

The Austrian Cordon, which was some months since established on the frontiers towards Saxony, Bavaria, and Italy, under pretext of preventing smuggling, has recently been strengthened, particularly in Bohemia, where two summer camps have been formed: one of them between Trautnow, Kotzlirschoff, and Cotrigin, consists of about 30,000 men; the other, in the neighbourhood of Pilsen, is more numerous. Several encampments have likewise been formed in Carinthia, Austria, and Moravia. A corps of observation has been assembled at Crainburg, on the Save; its force is not mentioned, but its object is, doubtless to watch the motions of the French troops in the Friuli.

The States of Carniola have voted extraordinary

traordinary supplies to the Emperor, and a great number of individuals, including M. Sigismund Loyasz, governor of Trieste, have offered pecuniary contributions to assist in the military preparations which had been deemed necessary; in fact, the most enthusiastic and loyal spirit pervades every part of the Austrian monarchy, the people identify their interests with their Sovereign, and profiting by a knowledge of the conduct of France towards those countries which have fallen under her domination, are ardent and unanimous in their determination, to avert by every possible exertion and sacrifice, a like calamity.

The Austrian troops in Bohemia, Moravia, and Gallicia, amounted, on the 30th of June, to 197,000. The Archduke Charles has recently inspected them, and in the event of a war will command the army on the Elbe. Another promotion of general officers has taken place in the Austrian army. General Bellegarde has assumed the command of the cordon on the frontiers of Croatia

FRANCE.

The Moniteur contains the following article: it exhibits the present irritation of the French government, and the state of the press and of information on the Continent.

"The *Publiciste* of the 20th of July asserts, on the authority of foreign journals, that the Austrian troops were to evacuate Trieste and Fiume, and that both these places were to be occupied by the troops of a great power. This intelligence is false, and owes its origin to disaffected persons, who wish to create disturbance, to exasperate a great power, and to impel her to her own ruin, by inducing her to adopt a perverse system of policy. The French journals ought to be more circumspect, and not circulate any absurd and ridiculous rumours merely on the authority of foreign papers.

"The *Journal de l'Empire* says, that the arch-chancellor was to proceed to Germany to organize the troops of the confederacy of the Rhine, thus involving the French government in a misunderstanding with the allied states. Justice requires us to remark, that this journal says the intelligence was circulated in Germany; but persons of judgment will observe, that reports translated from foreign journals into French papers acquire greater credit, and that the only object of such reports must be to excite envy and hatred against France.

"Other journals state, that there are affairs of great importance in discussion between the courts of Vienna and Paris. This is false. We have nothing to settle with the court of Vienna. If that court is well directed, it will apply itself to heal its wounds, to recruit its finances by wise measures; and it must be sensible that a levy en-masse is always destructive to a government, and particularly to a government which has nothing but a paper currency.

"It is reported that American vessels, laden with colonial produce, have entered the Austrian ports under convoy of some English frigates. This is true; for under all circumstances, smugglers have found means to frustrate the vigilance of the constituted authorities; but the court of Vienna has taken measures to put an end to this violation of the laws, and to carry into complete execution the regulations which itself established on the breaking off of all commercial intercourse with England

"Other journals talk of the expeditions which the English have sent to Sweden, consisting of 20,000 men, who were to be landed there in the month of April. The season is now drawing to a close, and they have not yet thought of disembarking them. The truth is, that General Moore has 8000 men, half English, half Germans, who have been for a month lying off Malmoe. During this period the Swedish frontiers have been attacked by the Danish army in Norway, and the Swedish troops have been every where defeated. Finland has been taken from them by the Russians, who, whatever may have been said, have not for a moment ceased to obtain the most brilliant advantages. Most certainly, it is not 8000 men that the English ought to send to support their ally. It ought to have been 50,000 men, provided they had them to send. But in short the 8000 men have been landed in Norway; they have joined the Swedish expedition which attempted a landing at Abo, and were completely defeated by the Russians, or perhaps they have been landed in the North of Finland. It is unprecedented, that the army of an ally should remain two months upon a coast without disembarking, and wait the result of a campaign. Such things happen to the English, and could happen to none but them.

The *Journal de l'Empire*, the above mentioned paper, of the 20th of July, says that the Pacha of Widdin has had an engagement with the Grand Vizir, and that from three to four thousand men were killed on both sides, and that the latter was defeated. How can men repeat such idle stories? It is in vain for the journalist to say that he has copied this from the Bayreuth paper, a paper of no credit, which has for several years been conducted at the pleasure of the agents of England, and edited by men destitute of knowledge, understanding, and morality. The Grand Vizir has not left Adrianople. The acha of Widdin consequently never was in a situation to have an engagement with him, nor have they had any misunderstanding.

The *Bayreuth Courant*, however, is henceforth suppressed; it is a lying trumpet, which shall

shall no longer excite disturbance on the Continent. It is to be wished that the journalists may take warning from this salutary example. The mercantile classes, the peaceful citizens, and the upright tradesmen, are entitled to demand justice against that band of intriguers who are disposed to pervert truth, and always to promote disturbance."

Paris, Aug. 1.

On the 14th, at four o'clock in the afternoon, their Majesties the Emperor and Empress arrived at St. Cloud in good health.

At five o'clock, all the theatres were opened for the free admission of the public; and at six, the anniversary of the Emperor's birth-day was announced by several discharges of artillery.

The same evening, a splendid entertainment was given in the garden of the Senate. The fine weather was peculiarly favourable for this purpose. The Senate chose that occasion, that the public attention should not be diverted from the festivities appointed for this day.

The walls of the palace were tastefully illuminated, and a multitude of persons, among whom were a great number of ladies, filled the garden, and crowded to hear an excellent band of music; whilst others had their attention occupied with exhibitions of every description, until the scene was closed with a magnificent display of fire-works.

The theatre of the Empress was also elegantly decorated, and the front of the Odeon was beautifully illuminated. A number of private houses were also illuminated, the moment the first report of the guns was heard.

This morning early, the sound of cannon again announced the festival, the amusements of which were conducted in exact conformity to the plan issued by the Minister. The multitudes of people in all quarters were immense, and the public exhibitions gave the highest satisfaction. Fire-works were let off in the Champs Elysées, at eight o'clock, and immediately after there was a general illumination.

This morning his Majesty the Emperor and King received, in his private cabinet, at the palace of St. Cloud, the princes and princesses of the Imperial family, and the princes of the Empire; after which he gave audience to the Ministers and grand Officers of the Empire, and the Ladies and Officers of the imperial household, and that of the princes.

At ten o'clock, his Majesty, being seated on his throne, received the congratulations of the Senate, the Council of State, the Court of Cassation, Chambers of Accounts, the Clergy, the Civil and Military Authorities of Paris, and the Consistory; all of whom were introduced in the usual form.

At half past ten his Excellency Baron de Dreyer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Denmark, presented his letters of credence; after which his Majesty gave audience to all the foreign Ministers. Their Majesties then attended mass, which was followed with the *Te Deum*: on the conclusion of which there was a grand audience in the gallery.

ITALY.

(From the Moniteur.)

NAPLES, August 1.—The impatience of the Neapolitan people is satisfied. They are now informed of the name of the Prince to whom his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon has committed the charge of rendering us happy. It is MURAT the Grand Duke of Berg, the brother in-law and companion in the field of his Majesty. The following documents on this important subject were yesterday communicated to the council of state, who had an extraordinary meeting for this purpose:—

Royal Decree.

We Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies, having heard the report of our Minister of Foreign Affairs, have decreed as follows:—

ART. I. The title we assume on ascending the throne of the Two Sicilies, is the following:

Joachim-Napoleon, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the State, King of the Two Sicilies, and Grand Admiral of the Empire.

II. The present decree shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, and communicated to all the departments of the state.

III. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, and our other Ministers, are charged, each in his own department, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

Given at Bayonne, July 23.

Proclamation.

Joachim-Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitution, King of the Two Sicilies, Grand Admiral of the Empire, to the people of the Two Sicilies:—

"His Majesty the August Emperor of the French, our dear and beloved brother-in-law, having ceded to us, conformably to the designs of Divine Providence, the Crown of the Two Sicilies, it affords us extreme satisfaction to find ourselves chosen to govern a people possessing the happy disposition proper to re acquire that ancient glory which illustrated their ancestors, and perpetuated their name to our days.

"All our efforts, our constant study, shall be directed to second this enthusiasm, upon which depend the grandeur and prosperity of the country and of our crown. The first duty which we impose upon ourselves is to manifest to Europe, under all circumstances, the gratitude by which we are bound to the august Emperor Napoleon, and to impress upon our people all the advantages which must result to them from the close union of their interest with those of the great French Empire.

"The Constitution proclaimed by our august

gust predecessor, and guaranteed by his Majesty the Emperor, having been solemnly accepted by us, shall be unavoidably observed, and shall form the basis of our Government.

"And as we find pleasure in following the steps of a Sovereign who has made our people happy, we confirm in all the military, civil, and political, employments of the state; the persons by whom they are at present filled, and ordain that each of our subjects shall continue to enjoy the rank and pay he received until this day, and exercise the functions with which he is invested.

"It is our wish to appear soon in the midst of you, with the Queen Caroline, our august spouse, with the Prince Royal Achilles Napoleon, and our young family, whom we shall have pleasure in entrusting to your love and fidelity. They will begin from this moment to imbibe the sentiments which should attach them to the country, and to learn the duties which they will have to fulfil in contributing to the glory and happiness of the kingdom. For our part, we make no doubt that all the Ministers and officers of the State will zealously endeavour strictly to perform their duty, each in his particular province, in order that our people may be assured of that justice which is their due. All our subjects may rely on our good will and attachment.

"JAOCHIM NAPOLEON.
"F. RICCARDI, Secretary of State."

SPAIN.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 16th of August, by the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head Quarters, Andujar, July 21.

SIR,—I had the honour to inform you, in my letter dated the 17th of July, that in a Council of War held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved that the division of the Marquis de Compigny should join that of Major General Reding, and that the attack upon Baylen should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy, by a feigned attack upon Andujar.

Major-General Reding entered Baylen on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock; he met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The Major-General wrote to the Commander in Chief for orders, either to advance against Andujar, or to pursue the column which was retiring upon La Carolina. General Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay.

On the 19th, at two in the morning, the General received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieutenant-General Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine o'clock, P. M. 18th July. A letter from General Reding informed the Commander in Chief, that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three o'clock, A. M. 19th July. At two o'clock, P. M. the advanced guard of General Pena's division came up with the enemy.

At this moment an express arrived from Major-General Reding, to inform the Lieutenant-General that he had been engaged with the division of General Dupont from three o'clock in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieutenant-General Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire when a flag of truce arrived to treat upon the terms of a capitulation. The discussion did not last long.

General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion.

Lieutenant-General Pena halted, and formed his division upon the heights of Umbla, distant three miles from Baylen; between four and five o'clock, General Casterick, aide-de-camp to Bonaparte, was sent by General Dupont with orders to treat with General Castanos in person.

At nine o'clock, P. M. Major General Reding informed the Lieutenant-General, that during the truce, he had been treacherously attacked by General Wedel, who had just come from La Carolina with a reinforcement of 6000 men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field pieces.

The negociations lasted till the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to inclose, as also as exact an account of the killed and wounded on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry of the moment.

The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered, that half the army is composed of new-raised levies.

The Marquis Compigny is detached with his division to take immediate possession of the Passes of the Sierra Morena.

General Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well-conceived plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar.

Whilst the negociations were carried on, General Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing.

This determined the General to admit the capitulation of General Wedel.

French

FRENCH FORCE.

	Rank and file.
Division of Dupont	8000
Division of Wedel	6000
	14,000

SPANISH FORCE.

Reding	9000
Compigny	5000
Pena	6000
Jones	5000
	25,000

Near 3000 of the French killed and wounded. From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The division of General Dupont, prisoners of war.

The division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort.

There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia.

(Signed) S. WHITTINGHAM,
13th Light Dragoons.

N. B. The division of General Dupont is also to return to France by Rochefort.

The Camp-marshal Don Theodore Reding, has sent the following account of the glorious battle of Baylen, under date of the 22d of July, to his Excellency Don F. X. Castanos, Commander in Chief of the Army of Andalusia:—

Most Excellent Sir,

Subsequently to the dispatch which I had the honour to transmit to your Excellency, on the 17th instant, relative to the attack made by the division under my command, on that of General Gobert (killed in the action), which was dislodged from all the positions it had occupied, as far as the vicinity of Baylen, and completely defeated, and to the motives which had induced me to fall back on Menjibar, I repassed on the evening of the same day the river Guadalquivir, and that night took a position, in which I was joined next morning, the 18th, by the second division, under the command of the Camp-marshal the Marquis de Compigny. We jointly broke up for that city, with a view to attack the enemy, if he occupied it.

Immediately on my arrival, in compliance with your Excellency's orders, I disposed the columns of attack with a direction to Andujar; but at three o'clock in the morning of the 19th, and when our troops were forming for the march, General Dupont, with his army, attacked our camps, and opened a fire with his artillery, in the hopes undoubtedly of taking us by surprize; but, with the celerity of lightning, the troops of the different divisions, led on by their intrepid chiefs, repaired to all the points of attack, assisted by artillery; the shock was so vehement, that the first company of horse, and also of foot, suffered greatly from the enemy. At the break of day our troops were already in possession of the heights, which they had occupied before, and the enemy attempted his attack on various parts of the line, having the advantage of forming his columns, by the superior position he occupied, under protection of his artillery, and without being exposed to our fire.

He has been driven from all points, and even pursued in defiance of all his vigorous attacks, which he reiterated without any farther interruption than what arose from occasional recession and the formation of new columns, until half past twelve o'clock of the day, when, overcome by fatigue, without having been able to gain ground, although he had at intervals broken our lines of defence, with the courage peculiar to troops so accustomed to vanquish, and even arrived at our batteries, which were served on this day in a manner that astonished and terrified the enemy, and of which there are few parallel instances, as they not only instantaneously dismounted his whole artillery, but annihilated every column as fast as they presented themselves, still protecting the points attacked, and varying its positions according to the exigency of circumstances.

The last attack was made by General Dupont, who, with the other generals, placed himself at the head of the columns, under the fire of the artillery, and was supported with a firmness truly admirable, but with no better success; for by the account of the enemy, he had fourteen guns dismounted, two thousand men killed, and a vast number wounded, among whom are General Dupont himself, and two other generals.

Under such circumstances, General Dupont begged to capitulate. Hostilities were accordingly suspended in both armies, and it was stipulated that each should maintain its respective position. The fruits of the valour and perseverance of the generous troops that compose these two divisions, are the total rout of the enemy, the army of Dupont being made prisoners, and that of Wedel being subjected to the same fate, without any other distinction than that of the latter receiving their arms at the time of their embarkation only, for having taken position against military law, during the suspension of arms conceded to him and to his commander in chief.

The Camp-marshal Marquis de Compigny, chief of the second division, has not only, in concert with me in the direction of the movements of this day, contributed to their successful termination, but having selected the corps of which I have made mention, he led them in person to the hottest points of the three general attacks, and secured by his judgment and gallant example the said happy result.

Brigadier-

Brigadier-general Don Francisco Benegas, chief of the van of my division, placed on my right wing, disposed with skill and much presence of mind, the proper corps and artillery on all the points attacked by the enemy, and ably contributed to repel him in all his partial successive attacks, as well as in the last general and obstinate one, by which he attempted to turn the said wing, at the same time that he was attacking the centre.

(Signed) REDING.

Baylen, July 22, 1808.

Andujar, July 25.

On the 23d the Spanish army formed in two lines fronting each other, when the division of Dupont, consisting of 5100 men, of which 1200 were cavalry, and followed by 20 pieces of cannon, marched through and laid down their arms at the distance of 300 toises. The infantry were as fine troops as ever left France.

On the 24th, the division of General Wedel, consisting of 9000 men, of which 1200 were cavalry, did the same.

The division of Dupont, on its first arrival in Andalusia, consisted of 12,000 men; thus the French have sustained a loss, in Andalusia alone, of 21,000 men. Dupont made seven partial, and four general attacks upon the Spanish army, and was repulsed with loss each time. The Spanish artillery did wonders, and in less than two hours dismounted 14 pieces of the enemy's cannon.

Address to the Andalusians, after the Surrender of the French Army in the Defiles of the Sierra Morena.

Brave Andalusians! The spark of patriotism which was kindled in your breasts, has in a few days been fanned to a flame which has consumed the oppressors of your country.

You wished to be free, and in an instant you possessed a tutelary government, and an army eager for conflict and triumph.

Those legions of Vandals, who for a moment seized by surprize some of your cities, and delivered them over to pillage—who, intoxicated with victories gained over divided nations, marched, loaded with the spoils of Europe, to scatter over the fair fields of Betis the flame of desolation, have experienced the force of loyalty, and the love of country and religion.

Brave Andalusians! Yours is the glory of Marengo, of Austerlitz, and of Jena. The laurels which encircled the brows of those conquerors lie at your feet.

Immortal glory to the hero who has renewed in the Sierra Morena the achievements of Fabius Maximus. Our sons will say, *Castanos triumphed over the French, and his glory did not fill with mourning the houses of our fathers!* The unfading laurel of victory to the brave combatants who have laid prostrate the oppressors of humanity! Hymns of benediction to the wise Government which has defended your rights, and prepared the way for new triumphs!

I invoke you, not as Andalusians, but as Spaniards. Fly, sons of Betis! Fly to unite yourselves with your brethren of the Ebro, the Duero, and the Xucar; fly to break the chains of those who lie captive on the Tagus, the Manzanares, and the Llobregat.

Go and purify the soil of Spain from the footsteps of those traitors. Go and avenge in their blood the insults they offered you under the shelter of a feeble and cowardly government. Do you not hear the cries of those who were murdered on the 2d of May? Do you not hearken to the groans of the oppressed? Are you not touched by the secret sighs of our Ferdinand, who deplores his separation from his Spaniards?

War and revenge! Let the Tyrant of Europe tremble upon the throne whence he has given authority to every crime.

Brave Andalusians! You will deem no sacrifice costly with which you can purchase your king and your independence. Already you have a country—already you are a great nation; follow the paths of glory and virtue which the god of armies has pointed out to you in your first victory.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Manifesto, or Justification and Exposition of the Court of Portugal with respect to France.

"The court of Portugal, after having kept a silence suitable to the difficult circumstances in which it was placed, and to the moment when the seat of government was established, conceives that it owes to its dignity and rank among other powers, a faithful and accurate exposition of its conduct, supported by incontestable facts, in order that its subjects, impartial Europe, and also the most distant posterity, may judge of the purity of its conduct, and the principles it has adopted, as well to avoid the fruitless effusion of the blood of its people, as because it could not persuade itself that solemn treaties, of which it had fulfilled the burthensome conditions in favour of France, should become a despicable infant's toy in the eyes of the government whose immediate and immensurable ambition has no limits, and which has too much opened the eyes of the persons the most prejudiced in its favour. It is not in invective, or in vain and useless menaces, that the court of Portugal will raise its voice from the midst of the new empire which it is about to create: it is by true and authentic facts, explained with the greatest simplicity and moderation, that it will make known to Europe and its subjects all that it has suffered; that it will excite the attention of those who may still desire not to be the victims of so unbounded an ambition, and who may feel how much the future fate of Portugal, and the restitution of its

its states, invaded without a declaration of war, and in the midst of a profound peace, ought to be of consequence to Europe, if Europe ever wishes to see revive the security and indep ndence of the powers which formerly composed a species of republic that balanced itself, and maintained an equilibrium in all its different parts An appeal to Providence is the consequence of this exposition; and a religious prince feels all the importance of it, since guilt cannot always remain unpunished, and usurpation and violence enfeeble and consume themselves by the continual efforts they are obliged to employ.

"The court of Portugal, though it saw with regret the French revolution begin, and deplored the fate of the virtuous king with whom it was connected by the closest ties of blood, did not take any part in the war which the conduct of the madmen who then reigned (by the confession even of the present government) forced all governments to declare against them; even when it sent succours to Spain for the defence of the Pyrenees, it always endeavoured to preserve the most perfect neutrality.

"France received from Portugal, from 1804 to 1807, all the colonial commodities, and first materials for her manufactures. The alliance of England with Portugal was useful to France, and in the depression suffered by the arts and industry, in consequence of a perpetual war by land, and a disastrous war by s a, in which she only met with defeats, it was certainly a great advantage to France, that the commerce of Portugal should suffer no interruption; undoubtedly it was equally useful to both countries. By ravaging Portugal, by subjecting her to excessive contributions in an unheard-of manner, without war or any resistance having been made on her part, France has not obtained that advantage which a commerce useful to both countries would have procured her. The court of Portugal might therefore justly, with every kind of foundation, flatter itself, that that of the Thuilleries would respect a neutrality which it had acknowledged by a solemn treaty, and from which it derived such decided advantages. It was, however, awakened from its security in the month of August, 1806, by a formal declaration of the French minister for foreign affairs, M. Talleyrand, to Lord Yarmouth, by which the former notified to the latter, that if England did not make a maritime peace, the French government would declare war against Portugal, and order that country to be occupied by thirty thousand men. It was not with thirty thousand men that the invasion of Portugal could be effected; but the Emperor of the French, who knew the security in which Portugal remained, in consequence of the Treaty of Neutrality, thought he could take her by surprize, and this was sufficient to justify his proceedings. The court of England was alarmed by the above declaration, and proposed and offered to that of Portugal all kind of succour; but France, which at that period had arranged every thing to crush the Prussian court, which then alone bade defiance to the superior power of the Emperor of the French, while a twelvemonth before it would not attack, and perhaps compel him to receive the law, and save Europe, jointly with Russia and Austria, found means to pacify the court of Portugal, which she then chose to spare. The court of Portugal could not then conceive that a similar perfidy would be the attribute of a power, whose conduct ought to keep pace with that integrity and those dignified sentiments which suit so well an exalted rank. The war, which was afterwards continued with Russia, and which might yet perhaps have saved Europe, if the union of the governments which directed it had been as close as it should have been, still retarded the execution of the views of the Emperor of the French with regard to the court of Portugal, and it was only by concluding the peace of Tilsit that the court of the Thuilleries, in a dictatorial tone, such as might have become Charlemagne addressing the princes whose sovereign lord he was, caused the strange demand to be made to the court of Portugal, through the medium of the French chargé d'affaires, and the Spanish ambassador.—1st. To shut the ports of Portugal against England. 2d. To detain all Englishmen who reside in Portugal. 3d. To confiscate all English property; or, in case of refusal, to expose itself to an immediate war with France and Spain; the French chargé d'affaires, and the ambassador of Spain, having orders to depart on the 1st of September, three weeks after the said proposition was made, in case the court of Portugal should not comply with all the pretensions of the two courts. The good faith of the French government is no less remarkable with regard to the celerity with which, after having made that declaration, and without waiting for the answer of the court of Portugal, it ordered all the Portuguese merchant ships to be detained, which were in the ports of France, and by that measure actually commencing hostilities without any previous declaration of war, thus carrying to a far greater length all the proceedings which formed its continual topic of reproach against England, which after such a conduct will be justly valued.

"The court of Portugal might then well have adopted the known maxim of the Romans, and been convinced, that disgraceful conditions frequently saved those who refuse them, and brought destruction over those by whom they were proposed; but, on the one side, it could not believe that the court of the Thuilleries made in earnest proposals which committed both its honour and its dignity; and on the other side, it hoped to ward off the storm, desirous of sparing the blood of its people, and placing implicit confidence in the friendship of his Britannic majesty, its old

old and faithful ally, it endeavoured to render the pretensions of the French government more moderate, by acceding to the shutting of the ports, and refusing the two other articles, as contrary to the principles of public law, and to the treaties which subsisted between the two nations: and his royal highness the Prince regent of Portugal had no hesitation to declare, that those articles wounded equally his religion and the principles of morality, from which he never deviates, and which are perhaps the cause of the unshaken fidelity he has experienced on the part of his subjects.

"The court of Portugal then began to adopt measures for its retreat to that part of the Portuguese dominions which is not exposed to any invasion, the consequences of which ought to create alarm.

"For this purpose it ordered all such ships of war as were fit to keep the sea to be fitted out, and also directed all the English to quit its dominions and sell their property, with an intention of shutting the ports against England, in order thus to avoid an effusion of the blood of its subjects, which would probably have proved useless, and to endeavour to comply with the views of the Emperor of the French, in case he should not allow himself to be softened down by that justice with which the court of Portugal asserted the rights of independence, along with those which resulted from the Treaty of Neutrality concluded in 1801. The court of the Thuilleries was unwilling to agree to any conciliatory measures, having not only demanded the shutting of the ports, but the imprisonment of all British subjects, the confiscation of their property, and a dereliction of the project to retreat to America. His royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, who knew, on the one side, that his Britannic Majesty, his true and old ally, informed of all the transactions which were going on, would consent to the shutting of the ports, in order to save Portugal from the invasion of the French; and who was convinced, on the other side, that there was no longer any Englishman in Portugal who was not naturalized in that country; and that all English property had been sold, and even its amount exported, adopted the resolution to shut the ports against England, and even to comply with the rest of the demands and pretensions of France; declaring, however, at the same time, that should the French troops enter Portugal, his royal highness was firmly resolved to remove the seat of Government to the Brazils, which formed the most important and best-defended part of his dominions. His royal highness then ordered the whole of his army to move to the coast and sea-ports, supposing, that, as France had obtained all she demanded, she would have nothing else to ask, confided in that good faith which ought to be considered the fundamental principle in every government which has ceased to be revolutionary, and felt conscious that having done every thing in his power to secure the tranquillity of his people, and avoid an useless effusion of blood, he had fulfilled all the duties of a virtuous prince beloved by his subjects, and who has to account to the Supreme Being alone, for his actions

"The French government then observed a line of conduct towards his royal highness and his dominions, which would be unprecedented in history, were not the invasion of Switzerland by France, in the time of the executive directory, of a similar description. General Junot, without any previous declaration, without the consent of the Prince Regent of Portugal, entered the kingdom with the vanguard of his army, assuring the people in the country that he was marching through it, to succour his royal highness against an invasion of the English, and that he entered Portugal as the general of a friendly and allied power. He received on his journey convincing proofs of the good faith of the Portuguese government; for he witnessed the perfect easiness which prevailed with regard to France, and that all the Portuguese troops were near the coast. His royal highness the Prince of Portugal, surprized in such an extraordinary manner, might have rallied around him the body of troops which were at a small distance from him, caused the English fleet to enter the port of Lisbon, and thus cut to pieces the small and miserable corps which General Junot was advancing with a degree of temerity which would have been ridiculous, had not General Junot, whom his conduct in Venice and Lisbon has but too well made known, relied on the feelings of a virtuous prince, who would never have exposed his people to the most dreadful calamities by a sure first success, which would only have served to chastise the audacity of a man who, like many others, abused the power with which he was entrusted, or who acted in pursuance of orders which cannot be justified.

"His royal highness the Prince Regent then adopted the only measure which could suit his situation, according to the principle which he had constantly followed to save the blood of his people, and in order to prevent the criminal plan of the French government from being carried into execution, which had nothing less in view than to secure his royal person and the whole royal family, in order to divide, at its own will and pleasure, the spoils of the crown of Portugal, and the Portuguese dominions. Providence seconded the efforts of a just prince, and the magnanimous resolution which his royal highness adopted, to retire with his august royal family to Brazil, disconcerted at once the efforts of the French government, and exposed in the clearest light, in the face of Europe, the criminal and treacherous views of a government, which aims at the universal domination of all Europe, and of the whole world, if the great European powers, roused from the lethargic stupor into which they are sunk, do not make common

common cause vigorously to oppose an ambition so immoderate and so excessive.

"Since his royal highness's safe arrival in his dominions in Brazil, he has learned with horror, not only the usurpation of Portugal, and the pillage and plunder practised in that country, but also the shameful proceeding of the Emperor of the French, who as the dictator of Europe, dares to represent it as a crime of his royal highness, that he has removed his seat of government to the Brazils, and in his faithful subjects who followed him, to have accompanied a prince whom all his people reveres, still more on account of his virtues than of the rights of his august royal family, which he has inherited, and by virtue of which he reigns over them.

"His royal highness has witnessed with horror the hardihood with which an attempt has been made, in an official paper, to proscribe the rights of his august royal family to the crown of Portugal, with which he will never part; and he is entitled to demand of the Emperor of the French from what code of the law of nations he has drawn similar principles, and received such an authority, claiming to this subject the most serious consideration of all the European powers, who cannot see with indifference what has here been stated, and the introduction of a new government in Portugal, without his consent, as well as the raising of an exorbitant contribution, demanded from a country which opposed no kind of resistance to the entry of the French troops, and which on this very ground could not consider itself as being at war with France. The most remote posterity, as well as impartial Europe, will see with grief such transactions, the forerunners of barbarism and misery, such as those which followed the downfall of the Roman empire, and which cannot be avoided, unless exertions be made to restore the equipoise of Europe, by an unanimous effort, and with a total oblivion of all ideas and feeling of rivalship, that has hitherto been the true cause of the elevation of that monstrous power, which threatens to swallow up all.

"After this correct and true statement, made by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, to Europe and to his subjects, of every thing which has taken place between the Portuguese and French Governments; and as the Emperor of the French has not only invaded Portugal, and laid that country under the most dreadful, and almost incredible contribution, under the cloak of friendship, but has also long ago withdrawn his embassy from his Royal Highness's court, and even caused Portuguese merchant ships to be seized which were in his ports, without any previous declaration of war, and contrary to an express article of the treaty of neutrality, from which he derived the greatest advantages, and, lastly, declared war against him, according to the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; his Royal Highness, after having resigned his cause into the hands of the Almighty, whom he has every right to invoke in so just a cause, thinks it due to his rank and to the dignity of his crown, to make the following declaration:—

"His Royal Highness breaks off all communication with France, recalls all the members of his embassy, if any should yet remain, and authorises his subjects to wage war by sea and land against the subjects of the Emperor of the French.

"His Royal Highness declares null and void all the treaties which the Emperor of the French has compelled him to conclude, and in particular those of Badajoz and Madrid, in 1801, and that of neutrality, in 1804; because he has violated them, and never respected them.

"His Royal Highness will not lay down his arms, unless in concert with his Britannic Majesty, his old and faithful ally, and will never agree to a cession of Portugal, which forms the most ancient part of the inheritance, and of the rights of his august royal family.

"When the Emperor of the French shall have satisfied in every point the just claims of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and shall have relinquished the dictatorial and imperious tone in which he lords it over oppressed Europe; and when he shall have restored to the crown of Portugal all he has invaded in the midst of peace and without the least provocation, his Royal Highness will avail himself of the earliest opportunity to renew the connection which has always subsisted between the two countries, and which ought to exist between nations that would never be divided but by those principles of inordinate ambition, which, according to the experience of ages, have always proved destructive to the welfare and tranquillity of all nations by which they were adopted."

"*Rio Janeiro, May* 1, 1808."

NORTH AMERICA.

The following article is extracted from the New York Oracle:—

Preparations are making throughout the Union, for celebrating the thirty-third anniversary of American Independence, with the greatest splendour. Since the date of its first celebration, the United States have not been placed in a more critical situation than at the present period. Menaced by the European belligerent powers, and treated with the greatest indignity, until national patience is exhausted, there appears to be no remaining resort but to war. Sufficient provocation has been given both by France and England for this measure, and on the score of justice we would have been justifiable, if, long ere this time, retaliation had been exacted for numberless indignities offered to the flag of the now only independent nation in the world. The measures pursued by England and France have been of great detriment to themselves. The former, particularly, is deprived of a market

market for her manufactures. It is remarked with pleasure, that resolutions have been adopted in several legislatures to appear at their next meetings in clothing exclusively of domestic produce and manufacture. A number of military and other associations will, on the ensuing anniversary, also, be similarly accoutred. The spirit of improvement is rapidly spreading throughout the country, and we frequently hear of manufacturing establishments in distant counties, where, a very few years ago, nothing but wilderness existed.

The internal resources of the United States are inexhaustible. As population increases, the high price of labour will diminish; and even at the present time, the use of machines, which require but a small proportion of manual labour, is daily increasing. Raw materials are in abundance, suitable for every purpose, and certainly we cannot complain of a great deficiency of ingenious artists. Hitherto they have been neglected; but if the existing spirit of enterprize continues, instead of being indebted to foreign nations for supplies, we shall be capable of even exporting articles of various descriptions. Attention appears to be particularly applied to spinning and weaving cotton. This article, which is abundant in the southern states, has been a prime article of commerce to Europe, in its raw state, from whence it has been re-exported to this country, wrought into different textures, at an enormous advance. Flax-seed grows in profusion, and was also an article of commerce. A number of gentlemen in this and other states have turned their attention to the improvement of the breeds of sheep, and the Merino, whose wool is most celebrated for fineness of texture and quantity, has been reared with ample success.

Possessing all these natural advantages and resources, we need not dread the speculative policy of European powers. Their interests have already suffered a severe shock from the necessity imposed of excluding them from our commerce; and although a temporary loss has accrued to ourselves, yet, should we be enabled to preserve peace, the benefits which will result from the establishment of manufactures, to which their conduct has compelled our citizens, will amply repay the inconveniencies to which we have been hitherto subjected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were received at the Admiralty-office, August 23, 1808.

Superb, off Sproe in the Great Belt, Aug. 11, 1808.

SIR—I have the honour and satisfaction to inform you, that by an immediate and zealous pursuit of the measures recommended in the duplicate of instructions received by the Musquito on the 5th inst. his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana, and nearly 6000 of the Spanish troops under his command, were embarked this morning a Nyborg, which place he took possession of on the 9th.

By a combination of the same plan, more than 1,000 have joined us this morning, by sea, from Jutland, and another thousand are thrown into Langeland, to strengthen the post held by the Spanish forces in that island, where it is proposed to land the remainder the moment circumstances of weather will permit of our moving. The arrival of the Spanish officer in the Edgar, on the 5th, of whose spirited escape to the squadron you were informed by Captain Graves, greatly facilitated our means of communication.

No doubt could be entertained of the honour and patriotism of soldiers, who, indignant at the proposal of deserting their allegiance, though surrounded by hostile battalions, planted their colours in the centre of a circle they formed, and swore on their knees to be faithful to their country. All were equally anxious of returning to it. But one regiment in Jutland was too distant and too critically situated to effect its escape; and two in Zealand, after having fired on the French general, Frision, who commanded them, and killed one of his aid-de-camps, have been disarmed.

Some untoward circumstances having occasioned suspicion, and made a premature execution of the plan necessary, the wind and current being adverse, I left the Superb on the 8th, and went in my barge to the Brunswick, off Nyborg, and two hours after my flag was hoisted. On the 9th the General took possession of the town.

Although the Danish garrison yielded to circumstances, an armed brig of eighteen guns, the Fama, and a cutter, the Salorman, of twelve, moored across the harbour near the town, rejected all remonstrance on the part of the Danes, and every offer of security made by the general and myself. The reduction of these vessels being absolutely necessary, and the Spanish General, unwilling to act hostilely against Denmark, such small vessels and boats as could be collected were put under the command of Captain M'Namara, of the Edgar, who attacked and took them. On this occasion I have to lament the loss of Lieutenant Harvey, an officer of much merit, of the Superb, and two seamen wounded; the enemy had seven killed and thirteen wounded.

I should have noticed that the Spaniards, irritated at the opposition their friends who came to their support met with, departed in some measure from the general's intention, and fired some shot at them before they struck.

Expedition being deemed of the greatest importance, I shifted my flag to the Hound in the harbour; and as neither of the three ships of the line, from circumstances of the weather, could be brought near in, fifty-seven sloops or doggers, found in the port, were fitted by the seamen, into which great part

of the artillery, baggage, and stores were embarked that night and the following day, and removed to the Point of Slypsharn, four miles from Nyborg, where the army was embarked safely, and without opposition, this morning, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, and they are now under the protection of his Majesty's ships at the anchorage off the Island of Sproe.

Some sacrifices of horses and stores were conceived necessary by the general; and as I considered it right, under the peculiar circumstances, to enter into the views and wishes of the Marquis de la Romana, every avoidable act of hostility was rigidly abstained from, for I did not consider it any to bring away the brig and cutter that rejected our offer of security, and forcibly opposed our entrance into the port; and I even undertook to liberate the vessels employed as transports, provided no interruption was made by any to the peaceable embarkation of our friends.

I should be unjust to the meritorious exertions of the officers and seamen employed on this short but fatiguing service, if I neglected to represent their merits on this occasion to you; captain Graves's services were required afloat; captain M'Namara, of the Edgar, undertook the equipment of the transports, with the embarkation of the stores; the embarkation of the troops was made under the direction of Captain Jackson, of the Superb, and Captain Lockyer, of the Hound; Captain Smith, of the Devastation, and Captain James, of the Kite, were indefatigable in their exertions in the various duties I assigned them. Many circumstances having combined to make an attack on the rear probable, great precaution was necessary.

Such guns as could be brought against us were spiked, and the embarkation was covered and most effectually protected by the Minx gun-brig and the two prizes, and by the very judicious disposition of the gun-boats, under the command of Captain May of the Royal Artillery, who volunteered, and whose services on this and other occasions were highly useful.

It is not easy to express the joy and satisfaction felt by every class of the army at this event; and no circumstance, I believe, could have afforded more real pleasure to us all. One, the regiment of Zamora, made a march of eighteen Danish miles in twenty-one hours.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Superb, off Langeland, Aug. 13, 1808

SIR,—I have detained the Eurydus a few hours, for the further satisfaction of assuring their lordships, that the whole of the Spanish troops taken off by his Majesty's ships at Nyborg, will be landed in the course of this afternoon at Langeland.

A convention has been entered into between his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana and the governor of the Island, which, on the one hand, enjoins abstinence from hostility, and, on the other, a sufficient supply of provisions, provided the island, which is fertile, can produce it.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July, to the 20th of August.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS	9
Febris	3
Phthysis	7
Hysteria	4
Epilepsia	1
Catarrhus	13
Rheumatismus	5
Menorrhagia	2
Dyspepsia	4
Morbi Cutanei	3
Morbi Infantiles	6

Fevers have not abounded so much during the last month as the preceding, in consequence, no doubt, of a mitigation of heat, and other atmospheric amelioration.

One person, in a state of asthenia, or constitutional decline, was precipitated in her descent to the grave, by the ill-advised and fatal interdiction of that fuel, which is essential to the flame of life; like a watch that *stops* because it is not *wound up*; even those extraordinary stimuli which are noxious in health are necessary in disease.

Morbid symptoms of the lungs, and of what are called the nerves, still appear predominantly conspicuous within the sphere of the reporter's professional observation. Of the former class of complaints, the greater part may be attributed to the caprice of our atmosphere, or to the folly of our fashions; to the seminakedness of our females, and to the unseasonableness of our nocturnal dissipations.

Nervous complaints, on the other hand, arise principally from a deficiency of exertion. An ancient and classical critic was once asked, What the first requisite was in oratory? his answer was, *action*.—What the second? *action*.—What the third? *action*. The same answer

answer may be given to the same inquiry, with regard to health. To many an hypochondriacal patient, has the reporter, in preference to any other remedy, prescribed *action*. *Act* sufficiently, he said, and you will be sufficiently well. The dormouse existence of a human being must be a diseased one. Man was not destined to be a *recumbent* animal. Exercise is essential, more especially to intellectual health; but those unfortunately to whom it is most necessary, are the least disposed to have recourse to it.

The most solemn accidents of life do not give rise to the severest sorrows; pigmy perplexities, mere insect afflictions, mmiature maladies, lilliputian languors, are things that tear the texture of our frame.

Insanity in its different colours and gradations has recently passed under the eye of the reporter; no subject exemplifies in a more emphatical way the importance of vigilantly observing, and seasonably counteracting *tendencies*. The *fatus* of the malady may be crushed, but the *adult* disease is rarely capable of cure; it is only the first shootings or *buddings* of insanity that can be blighted or repressed.

Several girls, who evidently owed their complaints to a cloystered atmosphere, and a bastile confinement, have been brought to the reporter by their maternal guardians. These scholastic mansions should, instead of schools, be advertised as "*jails* for young ladies." This observation may appear to be imprudent, but imprudence in the practice of the medical profession, is not an appendage merely, but an essential and integral part of integrity; more especially in this monstrous metropolis, and rickety head of the empire, where regular or empirical practitioners are so profusely spread,"

"Thick as the leaves that strew the brooks of Volambrosa,"

in consequence of which, the successful in the profession must necessarily be few.

"Rari nantes in gurgite vasto."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.
Aug. 27, 1808.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

BAILEY William Morley, Derby, mercer. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Greaves, Derby
Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent, victualer. (Debarry and Derby, Tanfield court, Temple, and Evefett and Marryr, Greenwich
Beckwith Thomas, Commercial road, coach maker. (Messrs Smith and Henderson, Leman street, Goodman's fields
Bell Robert, and Robert Hedley, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen drapers. (Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Atkinfon, Chancery lane
Biggs Thomas, the younger, Seend, Wilts. cheefe dealer. (Wezey, of Melkham, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ftreet
Blaze James, otherwife Blades, Manchefter, dealer and chapman. (Hilton, Manchefter, and Harrifon, Craven ftreet, Strand
Brindle Robert, Leyland, Lancafter, bleacher. (Dewhurft, Preflon, and Barrett, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Calvert William, Maryport, Cumberland, mercer. (Hodgfon, Whitehaven, and Falcon, Elm court, Temple
Chambers Henry, Warwick, inn keeper. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, and Tomes and Heydon, Warwick
Cheek William Henry, Manchefter, fcrivener. (Boufield, Bouverie ftreet
Chowles John Thomas, Finch lane, Cornhill, painter and glazier. (Dawne, Henrietta ftreet, Covent garden
Croike john, and John Frederick Schwederiky, Newcaftle-upon Tyne merchants, (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane Cheapfide
Elliot Thomas, Bedford ftreet, Covent garden, tailor. (Pike, Air ftreet, Piccadilly
Emmet Samuel Birkenfhaw, York, carpet manufacturer. (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn, and Wigleforth and Thompfon, Halifax
Eyre William, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, merchant. (Goode Bodmin, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ftreet
Fexall John, Marlborough court, Carnaby market, victualler. (Sherwood, Cufhion court, Broad ftreet
Gardner Thomas, Shoreditch, haberdafher. (Batty, Chancery lane
Gear Ifaac, Old Gravel lane, victualler. (Clement, Radcliffe highway
Gray William, St. John ftreet, fhoemaker. (Selby, Charles ftreet, Northampton fquare, Clerkenwell
Hale James, Chefter, butcher. (Simcock, Chefter, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Halford Edward, Briftol, baker. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet ftreet, and Frankis, Briftol
Harrifon George, and John Watfon, Noble ftreet, Cheapfide, hofiers. (Wigleforth, Gray's inn fquare
Harrifon Benjamin, Calbeck, Cumberland, dyer. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Temple, and Jackfons, Manchefter
Henderfon Robert Wentworth, George ftreet, Minories, fhip broker. (Collins and Waller, Spital fquare
Huthwaite, William, Nottingham, mercer. (Coldham, and Enfield, Nottingham, and Elcafdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New inn, London
Jeffery Anthony, Thornford, Dorfet, jobber. (Pookes and Woodforde, Sherburne, and Warry, New inn, London
Johnfon Elijah, Bleeding Hart yard, Charles ftreet, Holborn, cabinet maker. (Willoughby, Clifford's inn
Kennedy Thomas, Woolwich, tavern keeper. (Weftan, Fenchurch ftreet
Kidd David, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen draper. (Ellis, Curfitor ftreet, London, and Knight, Manchefter
Knott James, Oldham, Lancafter, grocer. (Hefiop and Barrow, Manchefter, and J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, London
Lawton James, the elder, John Lawton, James Lawton the younger, and Jarvis Lawton, all of Aihton under-Line, Lancafter, cotton manufacturers. (Hefiop and Barrow, Manchefter, and J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, London
Leffman Leffman Joleph, New ftreet, Bifhopfgate ftreet, merchant. (Jones, Bafinghall ftreet
Lilley Wakfield, St John ftreet Clerkenwell linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday ftreet, Cheapfide
Lovell Thomas, Shoreditch, baker. (Collins and Waller Spital fquare
Mears Charles, Stockport, Chefter, cheefemonger. (Huxley, Temple, and Dicas, Stockport

Morgan

Morgan Athelston, and Edward Morgan, Builth, Brecknock, tanners. (Russell and Jones, Ludlow, and Highmoor, Bush lane, Cannon street

Oldham Joseph, Melton, Suffolk, draper. Wood, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Berry and James, Bucklersbury, London

Oliver Henry Brough, Brampton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. (Mounsey Staple inn, London

Ollivant William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Curritor street, London

Ollivant Thomas, Manchester, fivermith. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Curritor street, London

Parr John, Owen and Thomas Chase Patrick, Suffolk lane, infurance brokers. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard, Coleman street

Pater Thomas Shadwell High street, furgeon. (Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate

Pearce James, Paternoster row, money fcrivener. (Wharton, and Dyke, Lamb's buildings, Temple

Pepper John, Romford Eflex, victualler. (Sterry, Romford, and Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn

Robinfon, Nicholas Effard, Bond court, Walbrook, merchant. (Allcock, Bofwell, and Corner, York ftreet, Southwark

Seague John, Duke ftreet, St. James's, tailor. (Beckett, Broad ftreet, Golden fquare

Smith James, Little Pulteney ftreet, tallow chandler. (Hughes, Bear yard, Lincoln's inn fields

Stinchcombe John, Briftol, cabinet maker. (Sweet, Inner Temple, and Stephens, Briftol

Stokes Thomas, Tooley ftreet, cabinet maker. (Speek, St. John's, Southwark

Straw George, Lincoln, merchant. (Hayward, Lincoln, and Macdougall and Adlee, Lincoln's inn

Smallbridge Thomas, Stoke-in-tinhead, Devon, burcher. (Tozer, Weft Teignmouth, and Towell, Finch-lane, London

Tempeft Michael, Derby, mercer. (Lowten, Temple, London

Tennant John, Manchefter, butcher. (Edge, King ftreet, Manchefter

Thackray Richard, Burton-Leonard, York. flax dreffer. (Gofmond, New Bridge ftreet, Blackfriars' road

Thompfon John, Manchefter, cotton manufacturer. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchefter

Treloar Thomas, the younger, Penryn, Cornwall, brewer. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, London, and Michell, Truro

Tupper George, Linton, Kent, fhopkeeper. (Aubrey, Took's court Curritor ftreet, Wilder and Son, Maidftone, and Morfon, Chatham

Turner Thomas, Liverpool, cheefemonger. (Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row, London, and Griffith, Liverpool

Wicks Mary, Minchinhampton, Gloucefter, miller. (Blakftone, Durfley, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Wilkes William, Birmingham, factor. (Lowe, Birmingham, and Collifon, Exchequer office, Lincoln's inn

Wing John, Stamford, Lincoln, victualler. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, London, and Readifer, Stamford

Wray John, Wakefield, York, corn dealer. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Brook, Wakefield

Wyatt Herbert, Robert S. Jones, C. Sheppard, and Nicholas P. Topp, Duke ftreet, Adgate, painters. (Bousfield, Bouverie ftreet, Fleet ftreet

Young James, Manchefter, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and Clough, Manchefter

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Agar Mofes, City Chambers, fhip owner, Auguft 6. 16

Andrade Joaquim, Abchurch lane, infurance broker, Nov. 5

Andrade, Joaquim, and Joachim Chriftian Stocqueler, Abchurch lane, infurance brokers. Nov. 5

Barber, Miles, Lothbury, merchant, Aug. 27

Barnes John, Newport, Ifle of Wight, carpenter, Sept. 3

Bates Benjamin, Sherringham, Norfolk, fhopkeeper, Aug. 23

Beale John, Southampton ftreet, Camberwell, mathematical inftrument maker, Sept. 3

Berry Thomas, Fleet ftreet, man's mercer, Aug. 23

Burnett Samuel, Petersfield, Southampton, fell monger, Sept. 12

Calton Godfrey, Sheffield, linen draper. Aug. 26

Carruthers John, Briftol, grocer, Aug. 23

Chriftopher Ann, Blakedown, Kidderminfter, Worcefter, iron manufacturer, Aug. 31

Cole John, Pope ftreet, ftationer, Sept. 13

Collier Robert, New Bond ftreet, merchant, Dec 6

Cox William, the elder, Chichefter, dealer in earthenware, Aug. 22

Croft William, Leeds, and James Meakes, Hunfleet, merchants, Aug. 16

Davifon Andrew, Chefter, wine merchant, Sept. 9

Day Edward, Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts, farmer, Sept. 2

Day William, Cheapfide, man's mercer, Aug. 13

Deacon John Eaton, Manchefter, linen draper, Sept. 21

Dent, Robert, Stoke golding, Leicefter, grocer, Aug. 25

Elworthy John Morris, St. James's ftreet, goldfmith, Sept. 10

Fearon James Peter, late commander of the Belvidere Eaft Indiaman, Aug. 27

Flook John, Stapleton, Gloucefter, miller, Aug. 24

Fordhaw James, Preston, Lancafter, linen draper, Aug. 22

Fother John, Manchefter, cotton fpinner, Aug. 24

Gameau Joseph Auguftus Victor, Albemarle ftreet, bookfeller, Aug. 20

Gafkill Thomas and George, Lancafter, linen drapers, Aug. 27

Gibfon Joseph, Newcaftle upon-Tyne, woollen draper, Aug. 25

Grimes George, Great Warner ftreet, Coldbath fields, linen draper, Nov. 19

Harper Gilles Macbean Alexander, Eafingwold, York, flax dreffer, Aug. 17

Harrifon George, Globe ftreet, Wapping, and James Gibfon the elder, Aug. 13

Heflerton, Joseph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, Aug. 17

Heflein John, Liverpool, ftraw hat manufacturer, Aug. 23

Hewlings Abraham, Duke ftreet, St. James's, corn merchant, Oct. 21

Higginbottom William, Tottenham court road, cock founder, Oct. 25

Higes Daniel, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucefter, liquor merchant, Aug 18

Hoghton William and John, late of Preston, Lancafter, cotton manufacturers, Sept. 13

Hooton, Samuel and Solomon Rich, Woodftock ftreet, New Bond ftreet, merchant-tailors, Sept. 6, 13

Hawker George, Stroud, Gloucefter, clothier, Aug. 25

Jones Rob. Gower ftreet, Whitechapel, filk winder, Nov. 5

Knowles James, Gwynfaw, Anglefea, innholder, Sept. 3

Law Thomas, Lancafter, merchant, Aug. 3

Layton Michael, Kennington, ftone mafon, Oct. 22

Leach Thomas, Grace's alley, Wellclofe fquare, haberdafher, Sept. 3

Lnat Richard, Long-acre, ironmonger, Aug. 16

Lockier, Thomas, Upper Thames ftreet, merchant, Aug. 27

Luckhurft Thomas, Canterbury, draper, Aug. 16

Maclachlan John, Hartford place, Drury lane, cabinet maker, Sept. 10

Martin William Markham, Gofport, bookfeller, Sept. 5

Mills Brook, Little Newport ftreet, Long Acre, dealer and chapman, Sept. 10

Norcliffe James, Robert town, Birftall, York, clothier, Aug. 10

Parker Joseph, Ringwood, Southampton, grocer, Sept. 23

Parry Morgan, Pontypool, Monmouth, fhop keeper, Sept. 2.

Payne, Samuel Lucas, Change alley, hatter, Aug. 20

Pedler Henry, Bath, woollen draper, Aug. 13

Pillin John, the younger, Manchefter, ale-houfe keeper, Aug. 2

Preston Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman, Sept. 10

Pritchard William, the elder, Cardiff, Glamorgan, builder, Sept. 2

Pritty John, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, Aug. 31

Roberts Samuel, Gloucefter, brufh maker, Sept. 7

Robinfon, James, Liverpool, filverfmith, Sept. 13

Robinfon, Thomas Hulme, and George Newman Hardey, Liverpool, provifion brokers, Aug. 31

Seple John, Shepton Mallet, Somerfet, clothier, Sept. 9

Shepley Thomas, Selby, York, brewer, Sept. 9

Smith George, Sheffield, grocer, Aug. 26

Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper, Aug. 20

Spraggon, Joseph and William, Gravefend, flopfellers, Nov. 19

Spraggon Joseph, Gravefend, flopfeller, Nov. 19

Spraggon William, Gravefend, flopfeller, Nov. 19

Taylor Ann, Newent, Gloucefter, fhopkeeper, Sept. 2

Tennant Richard, the younger, Wakefield, merchant, Aug. 25

Thomas David, Llandilo-vaur, Carmarthen, fhopkeeper, Sept. 12

Thompfon John, Hand court, Upper Thames ftreet, wholefale ftationer, Aug. 27

Uren Robt. Petersfield, Southampton, fell monger, Sept 12

Valentine, Richard and John, Mumford's court, Milk ftreet, warehouſemen, Oct. 29

Wallens John, the younger, Lye, Old Swinford, Worcefter, victualler, Aug. 31

Thomas David, Llandilo-vaur, Carmarthen, fhopkeeper, Sept. 12

Thompfon John, Hand court, Upper Thames ftreet, wholefale ftationer, Aug. 27

Uren Robt. Petersfield, Southampton, fell monger, Sept 12

Valentine, Richard and John, Mumford's court, Milk ftreet, warehouſemen, Oct. 29

Wallens John, the younger, Lye, Old Swinford, Worcefter, victualler, Aug. 31

Ward John, Stockton, Durham, fhip owner, Sept. 7.

Ward Henry, Curtain road, Shoreditch apothecary, Aug. 16

Winter William, and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen, Oct. 25

Woolley John Farkinfon, Walham green, brewer, Aug. 16

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A Great number of the wool-buyers of London and its environs assembled on the 26th of July at Mr. Sadler's Repository-yard, in Goswell-street, to attend a sale of English grown Merino wool, announced by Lord Somerville and other owners of Spanish flocks in this country, to be annually held at that place, for disposing of their wool by public auction. Twenty-seven lots of wool, principally of crosses between Merino and Ryland sheep, were put up and quickly disposed of, at from 2s. to 4s. 1d. per pound, exclusive of one lot of seowered wool, which fetched 5s. 1d. per pound. The above wools were stated in the catalogues to be the property of Earl Manvers, Earl Mansfield, Lord Somerville, William Mitford, esq. Charles Jenkinson, esq. John Wilson Allen, esq. and others.

His Majesty's annual sale of Merino sheep took place at Kew on the 17th of August. The number of sheep sold was forty-two, and they fetched the following prices:

Lot 1. A two toothed ram, was knocked down to Mr. Hawkins, at 18½gs.

2. A ditto ram, to Sir Joseph Banks, at 20½gs.

3. A ditto ditto to Mr. Solly, at 25gs.

4. A ditto ditto to Mr Cater, at 38gs.

5. A four-toothed ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 21½gs.

6. A ditto polled ditto to Mr. Hunt, at 41gs.

7. A ditto ditto, somewhat lame, to Mr. Sumner, at 20gs.

8. A ditto ditto to Mr. Sumner, at 60gs.

9. A ditto ditto to Mr. Compton, at 29gs.

10. A ditto ditto to Mr. Raviner, at 27gs.

11. A ditto ditto to Mr. Nevill, at 31gs.

12. A ditto ditto to Mr. Hawkins, at 18gs.

13. A ditto ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 71gs.

14. A ditto ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 31gs.

15. A six-toothed ditto, to ditto, at 25gs.

16 A ditto ditto, which has been used in the King's flock, to Mr. Northey, at 34gs.

17. A ditto ditto, used in his Majesty's flock, to Mr. Allen, at 37gs.

18. A broken-mouthed ewe, to Mr. Cater, at 21gs.

19. A full-mouthed ditto to Mr. Ayres, at 17gs.

20. A ditto ditto to Mr. Solly, at 15½gs.

21. A ditto ditto to Sir C. Talbot, at 12gs.

22. A ditto ditto to Stanford, his Majesty's shepherd for a gentleman in Ireland, at 29gs.

23. A ditto ditto to Mr. Solly, at 27gs.

24. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 21gs.

25. A ditto to Mr. Solly, at 27gs.

26. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 22gs.

27. A ditto to Stanford, the King's shepherd, for a gentleman in Ireland, at 30gs.

28. A ditto ewe, to Mr. Kidd, at 21gs.

29. A ditto to Sir C Talbot, at 21gs.

30. A ditto to ditto, at 20gs.

31. A ditto to Mr. Ayres, at 25gs.

32. A ditto to Mr Kidd, at 25gs.

33. A ditto to Mr. Cater, at 22gs.

34. A ditto to ditto, at 28gs.

35. A ditto to Mr. Nevill, at 23gs.

36. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 23gs.

37. A ditto ewe to Sir C. Talbot, at 22gs.

38. A ditto ditto to Mr. Hartwright, at 20gs.

39. A ditto ditto to Mr. Trimmer, at 31gs.

40. A ditto ditto to Mr. Ducarr, at 25gs.

41. A ditto ditto to Mr. Hartwright, at 26gs.

42. A ditto ditto to Mr. Cater, at 37gs.

The company was very numerous, and, besides the purchasers, a great number of distinguished amateurs were present. On some particular lots the bidding was very eager. The sheep were in very good condition, and much credit is due to Mr. Smart for the great improvement of his Majesty's Merino flock. —The amateurs were much pleased on examining a twin ewe and wether, two years old, out of a Somerset ewe, by a Merino ram, which were very straight, and in most points quite complete, and which appeared very much inclined to fatten. A one-year old ewe, out of the above half-bred Somerset, by a Merino ram, attracted much notice, as the shape was very much improved, and the quality of the wool but little inferior to the true Merino.

MARRIED.

At the Earl of Beverley's house, Portman-square, Mortimer Drummond, esq. of Charing Cross, banker, to Lady Emily Percy, youngest daughter of the above nobleman.

At Mary-le-Bonne, Lieutenant Colonel John Bladow Taylor, to Mrs. Elliott, daughter of the late Sir William Dunkin.—Robert Smith, esq. of Gray's Inn, barrister, to Miss Emma Smith.

At Harrington House, the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, to Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, daughter of the Earl of Harrington.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Sir Charles Meyrick Burrell, bart. to the Hon. Miss Windham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Egremont.—The Rev. Nelson Kerr, of Tilbrook, Bedfordshire, to Miss Crofts, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. C. of Lewes, Sussex.

At Allhallows Staining, D. C. Flowerdew, esq. of Blackheath, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Samuel Kent, esq.

At Camberwell, Thomas Addison, esq of Ludgate-street, to Miss Coombs of Camberwell.

At Mary-le-Bonne, the Rev. Blackley Coopers

Cooper, of Yetminster, Dorset, to Miss Bacon.

At St. Pancras, W. C. Richardson, esq. youngest son of John R. esq. of Bridge End, Glamorgan, to Marianne, only daughter of J. Walker, esq. of Conway-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Battersea, William Saunders, esq. of Battersea Rise, to Maria, eldest daughter of S. Rolleston, esq. of Arlington-street.

Thomas Willson, esq. of Foley-place, to Miss Mary Ann Ince, of America-square, youngest daughter of the late William I. esq. of Hornsey.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir John Core, R. N. to Miss Montague, eldest daughter of Admiral Montague, commander in chief at Portsmouth.

Mr. Richard Winstanley, of King-street, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Cheapside.

At Newington, Mr. Samuel Bickley, to Eliza Agnes Wallace only daughter of Sir Thomas Wallace.

DIED.

At his house near Blackfriar's Road, Mr. *Barthelemon*, the celebrated performer on the violin. He particularly excelled as a solo performer of Corelli's music.

In Cripplegate Work-house, Mrs. *Mary Carey*, 108.

At Walthamstow, *Solomon Barent Gompertz*, esq. 79.

At the St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-street, Mr. *Stewart*.

At his father's house, in Lower Grosvenor-street, Lieutenant-General *Churchill*, who signalized himself in so many engagements in Flanders, and in St. Domingo, where he had a chief command for many years.

Lady *Diana Beauclerc*, sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and of the Countess Dowager of Pembroke. Her ladyship was first cousin to Aubrey, fifth Duke of St. Alban's, father of the present Duke, and of Lord William, the present High Sheriff for the county of Lincoln. She was first married in 1757, to Frederick St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, from whom she was divorced in 1768, and married, secondly, in 1768, the Hon. Topham Beauclerc, (son of Lord Sydney B. and grandson of the first Duke of St. Alban's) well known by his intimacy with Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and other men of learning and genius of his time. He died in March 1780.

Mr. *W. Pym*, one of the store-keepers in the Tower. He was opening a loop-hole, to take in bedding, above the small armory, when a sudden gust of wind took the doors, which precipitated him upwards of ninety feet, and he was killed on the spot. He had served in the American war, and was taken with General Burgoyne; he afterwards was put on board the Ville de Paris, when Count de Grasse offered him a valuable consideration to enter into the French service, which he refused; in consequence of which, the Count behaved to him in the most friendly manner, until the time he was retaken by the late Lord Rodney.

At Isleworth, *Julia*, second daughter of Mr. *A. Cherry*, of the Swansea Theatre, 18.

In Little Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, Mr. *Jonas*, formerly head cashier to Abraham Goldsmid, esq.

In Percy Street, Bedford Square, *John Crompton*, esq. 28 years of his Majesty's customs, 60.

At Camberwell, *Leonard Lefevre*, esq.

Jacob Wrench, esq. second senior common-councilman to the city of London, 70.

In Marsham Street, Westminster, Mrs. *Eastaff*.

At the house of his brother, the Hon. *William Maule*, in Spring-Garden, the Hon. *Henry Ramsay*. This amiable young gentleman was in the naval service of the India Company; and when last in China was drawn into a duel with a brother officer, in which he receives a wound in the head, that on his return to England required the operation of the trepan. It was performed by Mr. Home, with every prospect of success, but inflammation ensued, and baffled all medical skill.

In Bedford-row, *Thomas Astley Malarley*, esq.

In Weymouth-street, Portland Place, *Thomas Place*, esq.

At Stoke Newington, *T. Compton*, esq.

At Poplar, Miss *Eliza Sherwood*, eldest daughter of the late Captain S. of the East India Company's service.

In St. James's-street, Mrs. *Brudenell*, widow of Lieutenant-General B.

In Cheapside, Miss *Harrison*, of Stubb House, Durham.

At his house at Islington, *John Jones*, esq. aged 71, formerly an eminent optician in Holborn, from whence he had retired nearly sixteen years.

At her house at Epsom, Mrs. *Hodgson*, relict of the late *Robert Hodgson*, esq. formerly a captain in the 1st regiment of Dragoon Guards. Captain H. was at the battle of Minden, with Lord George Sackville. Mrs. H. was first married to Thomas Winteringham, esq. descended from the same ancestor in the reign of Elizabeth, with the late Sir Clifton W. She was of the respectable family of the Halls, at Colchester, and nearly related to the late Rev. John Halls. The bulk of her fortune she bequeathed to Mr. Brown, a near kinsman of her first husband.

In Tooley-street, after a few days illness, in consequence of the eruption of a blood-vessel, Mr. *Richard Edginton*, jun. aged 27. Till within a short period of his death, he resided at Abingdon, in Berkshire, of which place he was a native; but, some peculiar circumstances obliged him to settle in London for the convenience of business; and it was amid the exertions necessarily occasioned by his removal, that the fatal event took

place, which deprived him of his life. To those who knew him, and were related to him, his loss will be irreparable. With a disposition truly amiable, with a mind vigorous and active, he possessed that fervent and exalted piety which ennobles the human character; and the benefits of which he happily realised during his sufferings, and in the hour of death.

In Stamford-street, Miss *Justina Dales*, sister to the Rev. Mr. D. of Birmingham.

In Devonshire-place, the lady of *Sir Charles William Rouse Boughton, bart.*

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish square, *J. Beys, M D.*

[*Further particulars of John Dovaston, esq. whose death is mentioned at p. 370 of our last volume.*—He was born in the year 1740, of humble, though respectable parents, who lived on their small estate at West Felton. He was taught to read by an old woman in the village, and that was the whole of his education; every other acquirement, which he afterwards possessed in so eminent a degree, was entirely his own acquisition. He was the eldest of seven children, all of whom he brought up to respectable professions, who might otherwise have drudged in servitude. From his father he received his little estate, almost swallowed up by mortgages and incumbrances, which he redeemed at a very early period of life by two voyages to the West Indies, and afterwards considerably increased by prudence and industry. Though he left scarcely any science untouched, his turn of mind was principally directed to antiquities, natural philosophy, music, mechanism, and planting. Of the first he has left a large collection of MSS. historical observations relating to Shropshire, and the Welsh borders; on Druidical relics, and Stonehenge, tracing many traditional vulgar errors from the remote ages of superstition. In mechanism he has left a set of philosophical and musical instruments, made by his own hands; among which are a large reflecting telescope, solar microscope, and an organ on a new principle; an electrical machine on the plan of Dr. Franklin; and just before his death he projected an orrery, to shew the satellites, on a new method. In planting, he has cloathed the country round him with forest and fruit trees; and his little villa (which, from his partiality to planting, he called "the Nursery"), is laid out with much taste and rural elegance. He was well versed in the Hebrew, Anglo-Saxon, British, and Latin tongues; and had some knowledge of the Greek. His reading was very extensive, and his application intense: to the very last day of his life he rose at five in the morning. He has never appeared as an author before the public; but the writer of this article is informed by his son, that, though he ordered that none of his works be published, his library is always open for the inspection of the curious, and any information from his MSS. at their service. He was remarkable for his plainness of dress, yet his person always appeared dignified; his mind was vigorous, and his memory retentive; both of which remained unimpaired to the last hour of his life. He has left one son, just called to the bar from the University of Oxford.]

[*Further particulars of the Countess of Bath, whose death is mentioned at p. 74, of the last Number.*—This lady had many peculiarities and eccentricities, which, when they were the subjects of conversation, were not lessened by those who reported them, nor mitigated by any gentleness of terms in those who heard them. She associated very little with persons of her own rank, so that among them she had but few advocates. There was certainly something in her education peculiarly unsuitable to her rank, at least in its minor parts. By the early death of her mother, she was left almost entirely to the superintendence of her father, who, though he was allowed to possess good, if not superior, abilities, and sound judgment, had a reserve and sternness in his character, which did not qualify him for the education of a young lady. Some of her peculiarities were probably derived from this source, as there was a shyness and reserve in her manner, which made it difficult to be on terms of freedom with her; and she had no opportunity of acquiring what are called the ornamental parts of education. Nor was her manner altogether suitable to her rank, not being embellished with those interesting and engaging qualities which are seen and felt by every one who has an opportunity of conversing with persons of distinction, in whom good sense is happily blended with polished manners. She gained, however, much useful knowledge, and in those affairs which may be called business, she was considered as expert, and was certainly persevering when she did apply to them. Perhaps those who attended her, unwilling to run the risk of offending, studied more to please and to indulge, than to instruct her, and in early life she was left much to her own will. It is true, that some who were placed about her were both capable and desirous of doing their duty, but unfortunately this was not till her habits had taken too deep root to be altered. Of her peculiarities she was herself very sensible, and more than once observed, that she believed people thought her very odd, and sometimes used a harsher term. In the dispensation of a portion of her large fortune, she shewed much judgment, and was careful not to be imposed upon by misrepresentations. Those who paid her attention, or from whom she received any service, she rewarded with liberality. There never was occasion to use any thing like adulation with her, though she well knew what was due to herself. Many were the occasions on which her benevolence was displayed, both in a pecuniary way, and when personal exertions, extremely disagreeable to her, were required. These objects of her kindness were

were not always blameless; but she would not desert them in their distress, if it were in her power to extricate them, till by a repetition of some offence they had forfeited her favour. She was truly religious herself, and never countenanced those who slighted or neglected the duties of religion. In a word, whatever disadvantages resulted from the errors of her education, were essentially corrected by her religious principles. To dress she never paid much attention, and was often censurably neglectful in that particular. Her conversation was unaffected, but sensible, and always perfectly correct.]

[*Further particulars of the Rev. William Wood, whose death was announced at p. 367 of our last volume.*—This excellent man was born on the 29th day of May, O. S. 1745, at Collingtree, in Northamptonshire. Having passed through the usual education of a grammar-school, he entered the Dissenting Academy at Hoxton, near London, which was then under the direction of some of the ablest men amongst the English Presbyterians. By means of good natural abilities, united with great diligence, he went through the appointed course of academical education, with much credit both to himself, and his tutors; and at the age of twenty-two, settled as a dissenting minister at Stamford, in Lincolnshire. From this place he afterwards removed to Ipswich, and upon the resignation of Dr. Priestley, was unanimously invited to fill the respectable situation which that great man had occupied in Leeds. During five and thirty years he filled this situation with the highest honour to himself, and with singular satisfaction and benefit to a numerous and enlightened congregation. From a rich and valuable store of theological knowledge, derived from a patient investigation of the word of God; he drew the most sublime and interesting topics of instruction; and whatever truth he illustrated—whatever precept he enforced—it received from his vigorous imagination—his correct taste—his simple eloquence—his impressive elocution, a charm which fixed the attention of the most wandering mind, and opened the most obdurate heart. Nor was his example less powerful than his words. The duties which he inculcated upon others, he exemplified in his own conduct. He was ambitious to be what his office required that he should seem; and no one could bring any charge against religion, or justify any irregularity in temper or behaviour, from any thing that was seen in him. What he appeared to the world, such he was in private and domestic life; pious, cheerful, affectionate; kind and judicious as a husband and a parent; mild and considerate as a master. Whilst he preserved the dignity of an intelligent and exemplary minister of the gospel, he manifested the high value of the pleasing views which the gospel afforded him of the character of God and his moral government, and he "rejoiced evermore." In his own breast reigned cheerfulness almost unruffled, and through every social scene, he diffused the same cheerfulness which he felt himself. They who knew him best, loved him most; and they who loved him, felt no small inducement to follow his example. Firmly attached to the religious opinions which he had embraced after the most serious and unprejudiced examination, he always shewed a due respect to those who maintained opinions most widely differing from his own. He claimed the invaluable right of private judgment for himself, and he had no desire to deprive others of that right, or in the slightest degree to molest them in the exercise of it. With persons of different religious denominations, he maintained the most friendly intercourse; and without making the smallest sacrifice of integrity and a good conscience, he obtained from the candid cordial esteem, and unfeigned respect even from the bigotted. To the study of the works of nature, he formed an early attachment: and he pursued that study with all the ardour consistent with the important duties of his station, and attained to considerable eminence in this pleasing department of science. His labours have lately enriched one of the first scientific works of which this country can boast, and justly entitle him to the high rank which he has obtained amongst the botanists of the present age. Yet not to the works of nature alone were the hours not devoted to his profession confined. His enlarged mind embraced a great variety of subjects, and his store of general knowledge was unusually large. Upon every subject also, the originality of his genius, and the accuracy of his judgment, enabled him to throw some new light, and had the state of his health, and the occupations in which he was unavoidably engaged, allowed him sufficient strength and leisure, it is probable that he would have carried much nearer to perfection some curious and useful branches of literature. A long and severe illness, aggravated by a domestic loss of a most afflictive nature, shook to its very foundations a constitution which had been gradually weakened by repeated attacks of disease, and when least expected, "the earthly house" of a mind still vigorous and unimpaired, was suddenly dissolved. This event will long be lamented, not by his nearest friends alone, but by society at large. In this and in every similar case, the principles which he believed and taught, afford the firmest consolation: the principles which encourage all the wise and good to look for "a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."]

[*Further particulars of the late Rev. John Newton, whose death was announced in Vol. 24, p. 599*—This venerable man was born in London in 1725. His father being commander of a vessel in the Mediterranean trade, and consequently little at home, the care of his early years devolved entirely on his mother, who

began his education so early, and with so great success, that at three years of age he was capable of reading English fluently, and at the same time she instilled into him those principles of religion, which, during a period of his life that seems by his own account to have been sufficiently profligate, were never totally forgotten. This worthy woman died in 1732, and on his father's marrying again in the following year, he was sent to a school in Essex, where, however, he continued but for a short time; for in 1736, being then only eleven years old his father took him to sea. Between that time and 1742, he made several voyages to the Mediterranean, and might have remained at Alicant, under very advantageous circumstances, but this his unsettled turn of mind caused him to decline. In 1742, he had an offer of going to Jamaica under the protection of an old friend of his father's and with the fairest prospects of success; but going to visit some relations in Kent previous to his departure, he there contracted an attachment to the lady whom he afterwards married, which caused him to linger so long in the country, that the ship in which he was to have gone to the West Indies, sailed without him. In 1743, Mr. Newton made a voyage to Venice, soon after his return from which, he fell into the hands of a press gang, and was sent on board the Harwich man of war, where, through his father's interest, he was shortly after rated as a midshipman, but in the following year on the ship being ordered to the East Indies, his unconquerable dislike to the voyage made him attempt to run away from the Harwich, in which attempt he was detected, and in consequence was flogged and turned before the mast. When the Harwich arrived at Madeira, some sailors belonging to a Guineaman which was lying there, having entered on board her, Mr. Newton obtained permission to go on board the vessel they had quitted, which happened to be commanded by an acquaintance of his father's. In this vessel he went to the coast of Guinea, but when she had completed her cargo, and was on the point of sailing for Europe, he left her and entered into the service of a settler in the island of Barbadoes. Mr. Newton had been so imprudent as to make no written agreement with his new master who was a dealer in slaves; and the consequences may be easily anticipated; during an illness with which he was soon seized after his going on shore, he was treated with great inhumanity, and the whole of the fifteen months he continued with this man was one continued series of hardships. During this period, when almost destitute of both food and clothing, it may appear strange that he could turn his mind to the study of Geometry, which, however, was the case. Barrow's Euclid was the only book in his possession, and this, when he could find time, he used to study, drawing the diagrams with a stick on the sand, and in this manner he made himself master of the first six books of Euclid. Having quitted the service of his first master for that of a second, who treated him with more consideration, he was sent to a factory on the river Kittam, where shortly after a vessel called, the captain of which had directions to render him every service in his power. Mr. Newton went on board this ship, which was collecting gold dust, ivory, &c. and when her cargo was completed, sailed in her for England. During the voyage homeward, the vessel suffered so much from hard weather, that it was with great difficulty they could reach Ireland, after having been on short allowance for eight weeks, and when they cast anchor in Lough Swilley, the last of their provisions were boiling in the pot. On his arrival in England, in 1748, he found that his father had sailed for Hudson's Bay, having been appointed Governor of York Fort, where he died shortly after. During this variety of fortune, the religious principles, which he had imbibed from the instructions of his excellent mother, seem to have lain dormant, but the hardships he endured on his voyage homewards, brought them back to his recollection, and they soon acquired that influence on his conduct which was never afterwards lost. Mr. Newton made another voyage to Guinea as mate of a slave ship, on his return from which in 1750, he married the lady who so long possessed his affections. He afterwards made several voyages as master in the same trade, during which he acquired by his own exertions and application, a competent knowledge of the Latin language. It ought not to be forgotten that while commander of a ship, he solemnized divine worship regularly twice every Sunday, according to the liturgy of the church of England. He continued in the African trade till 1754, when, in consequence of a fit apoplexy, his physician dissuaded him from another voyage. It was about ten years after this that Mr. Newton turned his thoughts to the ministry, and after some difficulty, succeeded in receiving ordination as a minister of the church of England. He was for several years curate of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, where he became acquainted with the poet Cowper. A volume of hymns, entitled "Olney Hymns," their joint production, was intended to perpetuate the remembrance of this intimate and endeared friendship. They had not proceeded far upon their proposed plan before Mr. Cowper was prevented by a long and afflicting indisposition from affording his friend any farther assistance, and the few hymns in the collection which were written by Mr. Cowper, are distinguished by the letter C. Mr. Newton was presented about the year 1799, to the rectory of St Mary, Woolnoth, in Lombard-street, London, the duties of which he faithfully discharged till within a short period of his death, amongst a people warmly and zealously attached to him. His writings are well known and highly esteemed in the religious

religious world, and not only give evident proofs of genius, but display a mind cultivated beyond what could have been looked for in one whose early education and habits were so unfavourable. His style is unaffected and perspicuous, and many of his letters resemble those of his friend Cowper in facility and elegance. Above all his writings and his life evince the power of religion in turning the current of the heart and the affections. Like a great apostle, he, who had before been a persecutor and blasphemer, became a zealous supporter of the faith which once he destroyed. He survived Mrs. Newton seventeen years, and died on the 21st of December, 1807, in the 83d year of his age. The following are his principal publications; 1. The Ecclesiastical History of the first Century, 2. A volume of Sermons, preached at Olney, and printed in 1767; 3. Olney Hymns; 4. A Fast Sermon; 5. Letters by Omicron; 6. Calliphonia, or the Utterance of the Heart, in two volumes; 7. Apologia, a Vindication of the Church of England, which was answered by the late Dr. Mayo; 8. A Monument to the Memory of Eliza Cunningham; 9. Fifty Expository Discourses on the Scriptural Passages which form the Subject of Handel's Messiah, in two volumes octavo; 10. A Sermon on the King's Recovery; 11. Thoughts on the Slave Trade; 12. A Narrative of the Particulars of his own Life addressed to the Rev. Dr. Hawels; 13. Letters to a Wife, in two volumes; &c.]

[*Further account of Captain Thomas Morris whose death was announced at page 74.*—He was born in the environs of London, where his father passed the evening of a well spent life, on a sufficient income, through economy, to enable him to educate his children in those arts which elevate and embellish human nature. Having evinced an early passion for reading, he was placed under the instruction of a gentleman, whose taste and classical learning were known to those who were able to appreciate them. Under his guidance, young Morris made rapid advances in the study of the writers of Greece and Rome, and in a few years, he could not only translate, but comment on the beauties of their poets, historians, &c. Having realized and even exceeded the hopes which were entertained of his talents, his father began to think of some line in which they would supply the want of fortune in some useful, and at the same time honourable pursuit. He had a maternal uncle, a man of high military rank, who was very partial to his nephew, and who conceiving that the army was best suited to the native gaiety of his disposition, procured him an ensigncy. Having been sent on the recruiting service to Bridgewater, Somersetshire, he married a Miss Chubb, a native of that town, an accomplished woman, who brought him a fine family, of boys and girls, who lost an affectionate mother whilst the eldest of them was quite young. Having been promoted to the rank of Captain, he was ordered with his regiment to America, then under the government of Great Britain. There he was engaged in several conflicts with the French and Indians, in all of which he displayed the greatest courage and resources of mind, when bravery and number could no longer avail. At one time, Captain Morris was taken prisoner by a party of Indians, and condemned to the stake, but at the instant when preparations were making to inflict the dreadful sentence, he was recognised by an old Sachem, whose life he had formerly saved, and who in grateful return pleaded so powerfully in his behalf that he was unbound and permitted to return to his friends. This event was described by the Captain in an affecting narrative written by himself in which he related his sufferings on this occasion, and notwithstanding all the hardships he had suffered among the Indians, he was so attached to them and their mode of life, that he used frequently to declare that they were the only race of human kind that was worthy of the name of men. On his return from America to England, he quitted the army, and gave himself up to those studies which had won his earliest affections, and the conversation of a few enlightened friends. Having met with some disappointment which his philosophy was not sufficient to support, he sought for a spot in the neighbourhood of London, where he might pass the rest of his days in retirement, and found at length in a nursery garden, belonging to a Mr. Bowell of Paddington, a small cottage, in which he sat down to compare Pope's Translation of Homer with the original. In this pursuit he passed some years, which he has been heard to declare were the happiest of his life. During his residence in America he collected a number of curious and interesting materials for the natural and civil history of that country. With all his partiality for the dead languages, he was not blind to the richness, vigour, and flexibility of his own, which he cultivated with uncommon assiduity. He had read all the English poets with attention, and could if occasion required, repeat passages out of them which acquired new beauties from his enunciation and emphasis. He had translated Juvenal into English, and enriched it with many notes, but could never be prevailed on to print it. Some years ago he published a little poem, entitled "Quashy, or the Coal black Maid," founded on a West Indian story, and full of the pathetic.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APPLICATION is intended to be made to parliament, in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill for the better preservation, and further improvement of the river Wear, and port and harbour of Sunderland.

A very elegant mural marble monument has been erected in the parish church of Berwick, in memory of the late George Younghusband, esq. a native of that town, late a captain in the royal navy, at the expence of the Insurance Companies and merchants of Barbadoes, as a tribute to his memory for the eminent services rendered by him in protecting the trade of the Windward Islands.

The Board of Agriculture have granted Mr. Crozer, nursery and seedsman, of Alnwick, a reward of five guineas, for his discovery of the means of preventing the curl in potatoes; and purchased a quantity of potatoes, treated according to his plan, which they have distributed in the southern districts of England, to make so useful a discovery more generally known. By Mr. Crozer's process, the potatoes intended for seed are set later and taken up earlier than when intended for food. And the produce from such plants, it is found, have stronger power of vegetation, and are less liable to disease, than when they are suffered to grow to full maturity. On the same principle, potatoes from cold and bleak parts of the country are not liable to curl.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Josiah Lynn, ship-owner, to Mrs. Ann Richardson.

At Newcastle, Mr. Westgarth, surgeon, to Miss Gibson.—Mr. R. W. Carr, to Miss Whitby, of Preston.

At Durham, Mr. John Grieveson, to Miss Margaret Wilkinson.—Mr. Edward Pattison, of Merrington, to Miss Jane Emmerson.

At Hexham, Mr. Francis Scott, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. Robert Moore, one of the brethren of Sherburn hospital, 95.—Mrs. Mary Macknight, 55.—General Montgomery Agnew, governor of Carlisle, 78.—Mrs. Tyson, 88.—Mr. Wm. Palmer, 36.—Mrs. Ann Maddison, 85.—Mr. Matthew Davis, 71. He dropped down in the street and expired in a few minutes.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Jane Orean, 101.—Mr. Alex. M'Gregor, 84.—Mrs. Scotland, wife of Mr. Robert S. 48.—Mr. John Menham, 58,—Mrs. Margaret Mason, 59.—Mr. John Moody, 38.—Mr. William Kelly, distributor of stamps.—Frederick Horn, esq. surgeon, and captain of the light infantry company of the Newcastle volunteers.—Mr. Thomas Maddock, 41.—Miss Margaret Trail.—Miss Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Mr. Peter J. 14.—Mrs. Dorothy Turnbull, 106. Till within three days of her death she possessed all her faculties.—Mr. Richard Burgess, many years a salt officer at South Shields, 88.—The rev. John Falcon, who has many years held the perpetual clerkship of the parish of Gateshead.

At Darlington, Mr. George Brown, 77. He was 52 years a member of the Methodist Society, and during most of that time acted as a local preacher.

At Berwick, Mrs. Todd.—The Rev. James Aitchinson.—Mrs. Gracie, 76.—Mrs. How, wife of Mr. Johnson H. surgeon.—Mrs. Nelson.

At Branton, the Rev. James Somerville, upwards of 24 years pastor of the Presbyterian chapel at that place.

At Stockton, Mr. Thomas Grieves.—Christopher Allison, esq. 87.—Mr. George Rymer, 18 years master of the charity school in this town, 52.—Mrs. Lodge, wife of Mr. Ralph L.

At Morpeth, Mr. Thomas Jackson, 73.—Mr. William Turner.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Thompson.

At Hexham, Mrs. Jane Wilson, wife of Mr. William W.

At Newcastle, Mr. William Temple, weaver, many years foreman in Midd's sail-cloth manufactory, and latterly governor of All Saint's poor-house. By a close and regular application of the few hours afforded from a laborious occupation, he had acquired an astonishing proficiency in most of the eastern languages, particularly the Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian; with the Greek and Latin, and some of the modern languages he was also well acquainted. The study of the original scriptures, with their various translations, was the object of his unwearied pursuit for a number of years, and few possessed equal talents for biblical criticism. With many of the peculiarities of a self-taught scholar he enjoyed a remarkable activity of mind

mind and strength of understanding. He derived much pleasure from directing and assisting the studies of young persons, and not a few are indebted to him for his gratuitous instructions. Conscious of his own mental acquirements, and the rectitude of his moral principles, he indignantly spurned the pride and affectation of the wealthy, but the man of talents, or of moral worth, alike shared his friendship and assistance.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

A company of gentlemen, from Alston-moor, in this county, have obtained a lease of some ground in the parishes of Wetheral and of Corby, near Carlisle, from the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and H. Howard, esq. of Corby Castle, (lords of the manor), and, having engaged a number of experienced miners, have begun to form a drift, for the purpose of obtaining lead ore, a vein of which has for many years past been known to exist there.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Lowthian.

At Kendal, Mr. Robert Benson, to Miss Noble.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Thomas Franks, to Miss Esther Breanon.—Mr. John Richardson, to Miss Ann Askew.

At Seathwaite, Mr. Strickland, of Cockybeck, to Mrs. Casson, of Lowmoss-house.

Died.] Mr. Henry Addison, surgeon, formerly of Whitehaven. He was found lying by the side of the road, between Cockermouth and Bridgefoot, with little signs of life, and expired while some humane people were carrying him to an adjoining public-house.

At Wetheral, Mr. Adam Errington.

At Low Crosby, Mr. Robert Gaddes, 41.

At Keswick, Mr. Thomas Banks, 66.—Mr George Rookin, 65.

At Workington, Mrs. Mary Tiffin, relict of Captain T.—Mrs. Fawcett, 74.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Hayton, 62.—Mr. Thomas Hurd, wine merchant, one of the aldermen of that borough, 47.

At Thornthwaite, near Keswick, Mr. Joseph Sanderson.

At Cockermouth, Jonathan Robinson, 75.

At Chirnside, Mr. John Ewart, whose only son was buried but a week preceding his own death.

At Carlisle, Mr. Jonathan Wilson, 45.

At Moorhouse, Mr. John Ostell, 47, and a few days afterwards his uncle, Mr. Joseph O.

At Scotby, Miss Ann Dobinson, 56.

At Eden Banks, near Armathwaite, Miss Ann Thompson, 21.

At Penrith, Mr. Walter M'Intyre, master of the Old Crown inn, 41.

YORKSHIRE.

The sale of the breeding stock of the late Sir George Strickland, bart. of Boynton, near Bridlington, held a few days since, was attended by a numerous assemblage of gentlemen farmers and amateurs from the surrounding neighbourhood, and the other parts of Yorkshire, as well as from several of the adjoining counties. The stock fetched great prices, as might be expected from the high character of the deceased owner, for a judicious and intelligent breeder.—One cow sold at the very great price of 111l. 6s.; and another, thirteen years old, for 40 guineas. The whole produced near 2200l. although twenty head had been reserved out of the stock by the family. After the sale, a bull belonging to Mr. George Coates, of Driffield, whose reputation as a breeder of stock is well known, was sold for the enormous sum of *five hundred guineas.*

There are now growing within 300 yards of the old Gothic ruins of Fountain's Abbey, three miles from Rippon, in Yorkshire, seven very large yew trees, generally called the Seven Sisters, whose exact ages cannot be accurately learned, though it has been handed down from father to son that these seven yews were standing in the year 1088. And it is said, that when the Great Fountains' Abbey was building, which is 700 feet long, and was finished in 1283, the masons used to work their stones, during the hot summers, under the shade of these trees. The circumference of the Seven Sisters, when measured by a curious traveller, were of the following sizes:—The smallest tree, round its body, five yards twelve inches; four others are from five yards and a half to seven yards and a half; the sixth is nine yards and a half; and the seventh is eleven yards and nineteen inches in circumference, being two yards and ten inches larger than the great yew-tree now growing in the church-yard at Gresford, in North Wales, which is nine yards nine inches. These trees are the largest and oldest growing in the British dominions.

Married.] At Beverley, G. P. Grew, esq. major of the 45th regiment of foot, to Miss Harding, daughter of Henry H. esq. of Harding Grove, Limerick, Ireland.

At Salton, John Snowball, esq. of New Malton, to Miss Abbey, of the former place.

At North Dalton, Mr. J. Dowker, second son of John Dowker, esq. of Salton, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Buttle, esq.

At Leeds, Mr. William Smith, merchant, son of Mr. George S. banker, to Miss Burrows, daughter of Mr. B. of Scott Hall.—Mr. Joshua Ingram, merchant, to Miss Hall, daughter of the late Henry H. esq.

At Kildwick, Walter Skitnow, esq. of Lincolns' inn, to Mary Anne, second daughter of William Wainman, esq.

Died.] At Springfield-house, near Leeds, Mrs. Jowitt, eldest daughter of Joshua Walker, esq. M.D. of Leeds.

At Horton, Mr. S. Rand, merchant, a young man of a strong understanding and considerable mechanical genius, 22.

The Rev. Benjamin Ingham, vicar of Ardsley.

At the parsonage, Sutton-upon-Derwent, near York, the Rev. J. Sarraude, B.D. rector of that parish, and vicar of Bossall, and one of

of the justices of the peace for the East Riding.

At Marske, in Cleveland, Bartholomew Rudd, esq. 82.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Houghton.

At Birkin, near Ferrybridge, Mr. John Long, 68.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Matthews, 76.

At Cleckheaton, Mr. Tho. Greenwood, 79.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Harrison, of the Black Horse, 52.—Mrs. Pretious, 74.—Mr. John Lazenby, 53.

At Wakefield, Mr. John Walton, merchant.—Mrs. Ambler, 69.—Mrs. Brooke, wife of William B. esq. one of his majesty's deputy lieutenants for the West Riding.

At Hull, aged 76, Mrs. Gunhouse, widow of the late Captain R. Gunhouse, of the Olive Branch, of Hull. When eating a crab, about ten days ago, a part of the shell ran into her thumb. Her arm soon after began to swell, and a mortification ensued, which occasioned her death.—Mrs. Pinder, 104.—Mr. Robert Hall, 52.—Mr. Robert Brown, 63.—Mr. Robert Wilson, of Malton, surgeon of the Elizabeth Greenland ship.

At York, Mr. Jeremiah Wragg, of Sheffield, 40.—Mr. Steel.—Mr. W. Watson.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. Thomas Tate, 40.

At Leeds, Captain Delaplace, 85.—Mrs. Richardson, 75.—Mr. Thos. Lievsey, 87.

At Whitby, Mr. John Yeoman, 89.

At Sheriff Hutton, Miss Lucy Tate, daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. vicar of that place.

At Cottingham, Mrs. Gee, wife of Mr. G. of Hull, merchant.—The Rev. Mr. Thirlwell, vicar of that place.

LANCASHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, on the 1st of August, the following premiums were adjudged:—To F. D. Astley, esq. of Dunkinfield, for planting 51,000 trees, a silver medal; to John Ashworth, of Turton, for floating the greatest quantity of land, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Joseph Ridgway, of Horwich, for covering the greatest quantity of land with good compost, a silver cup, value five guineas; to John Isherwood, esq. of Marple, for the neatest farm, a silver medal; to Thomas Remer, of Hill Top, for raising the greatest quantity of peat compost, a silver cup, value seven guineas; to Mary Hall, of Daresbury, for twenty-six years servitude, cash, five guineas; to Ralph Armstrong, of Dean row, for draining the greatest quantity of land with stone, a silver cup, value seven guineas; and to Croxton Johnson, rector of Wilmslow, for inventing a machine to sow wheat, a silver cup, value seven guineas.

The spacious and elegant edifice just erected on the south side of Brunswick street, Liverpool, has been opened for the purpose of a Corn Exchange. Many of the principal merchants engaged in that trade about two years since, projected the establishment, which is now completed. The sum of 8,000l. the estimated expence of the undertaking, was raised by subscriptions of 100l. each, and a committee was appointed with powers to carry the design into execution. The building which has been erected in pursuance of these resolutions, is a very handsome structure of two stories, designed and executed by Mr. John Foster. It is 74 feet 7 inches broad by 121 feet deep. The front in Brunswick street is a plain but very handsome elevation of the Doric order, built of white free stone of a very fine quality. The front of the lower story is occupied by two handsome extra doors and two large gateways, with cast iron gates; the whole divided by columns and semi-columns. Over the entrance is a very spacious room, adapted for a public dining-room or other purposes, and a smaller room adjoining. The large quadrangle of the interior is lighted from above by a lantern light which runs along the middle of the building, and each side is lighted by three domes with sky-lights at the top. The whole is supported by 14 cast-iron pillars of suitable dimensions. It possesses, therefore, this important advantage over the corn market in Mark-lane, that being completely covered in, those who frequent it are secured from the inclemencies of the weather.

Married.] At Garstang, Mr. Jonathan Sowden, aged 83, to Mrs. Eliz. Gorhall, 86.

At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Hunt, to Miss Thompson, only daughter of the late Nicholas T. esq. merchant of Whitehaven.—The Rev. John Bruce, of Newport, Isle of Wight, to Miss Hurry, daughter of the late John H. esq. of this town.—Captain John Mason, to Miss Mary Watt.—William M'Call, esq. merchant, to Miss Agnes Liston.

At Preston, Edward Birley, esq. of Kirkham, to Miss Eliz. Swainson.

At Manchester, Robert Parker, esq. of Heaton Norris, to Miss S. Pollitt, of Hardwick.—Mr. James Ainsworth, surgeon, to Miss Fawcett.

At Bury, the Rev. B. Casson, of Chester, to Miss Ortt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. O. of the former place.

Died.] At Lancaster, Miss Mary Rawlinson, youngest daughter of the late Thos. H. Rawlinson, esq. after a lingering indisposition, endured with that fortitude and resignation which had eminently characterised her through life. She found a resource for the infirmities of a delicate constitution in works of genius and benevolence, and the cultivation of those qualities of the understanding and heart which shed a lustre upon humanity. They rendered her society delightful to an extensive circle of acquaintance, and her patronage of the indigent and friendless peculiarly liberal and judicious. On the hearts of those who have had the misfortune to lose so beloved and valuable a relative and friend, her

her many excellencies are indelibly inscribed. They will consult her memory at once as a source of consolation, and a subject of regret.—Mr. James Hartley.—Mrs. Ann Scrogham, relict of Mr. Richard S. of Wraysholm Tower, near Cartmel

At Manchester, Mrs. Broad.—Mrs Rawson, relict of B. R. esq. 80.—Miss Smalley, late of that useful institution, the Repository, established in this town.

At Rhodes-hill, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Edmund T. esq.

At Bury, Mr. W. A. Ashton.

At Eccles, Mr. William Lawson.

At Audenshaw, near Ashton-under-line, Mr. John Clayton, 81.

At Carrington, Mr. Edward Greenough, of the Windmill inn, and game-keeper of the township several years for the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Liverpool, Mr. B. Cullerne.—Miss Smith, 22.—Mr. William James, 67.—Mr. Andrew Parr, 60.—Mr. Thomas Carrell, 65.—Mrs. Martha Bispham, 62.—Mr. Charles Woodward, bookseller.—Mrs. Sauce, 49.—Mrs. Goodwin, widow of the late Wm. G. esq. of Norris Green.—Mrs. Margaret Crabtree, relict of Mr. Robert C. 69.

At Prescot, Mrs. Ashcroft.

At Ashton under-lyne, Mr. Josh. Wood, 62.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, the Rev. T. Winfield, to Miss Mary Jane Sparrow, fourth daughter of J. B. Sparrow, esq. of Red Hill, Anglesea.

At Sandbach, J. Ormerod, esq. late of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Latham, esq. M. D. of Bradwell-hall.

At Runcorn, Mr. Lord, to Miss Ann Bennett.

At Gresford, Mr. John Done, of Burton, to Miss Maria Done, only daughter of the late Mr. D. of Brindley.

At Middlewich, Mr. W. Jump, to Miss Fairclough, daughter of the late Captain James F.

Died.] At Haslington-hall, Mrs. Woolf, wife of Mr. W. farmer; a most industrious woman, who entirely superintended the business of a large dairy, which was always esteemed by factors as one of the choicest in the county.

At Chester, Mrs. Dyson, wife of Mr. Alderman D. 73.—Mr. John Tomlinson, surgeon, 49.—Mr. Thomas Bennion, one of the aldermen of the corporation

At Bolt's green, near Sandbach, Mr. John Holland.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Craig, wife of Mr. C. bookseller.

DERBYSHIRE

Married.] At Duffield, Mr Samuel Argyle, of Heage, to Miss Hannah Frost, of Wyver, near Belper.

At Derby, Mr. Mark Whitworth, to Miss Mary Yeomans.

Died.] At Nether Handley, Mr. John Hancock, 91.

At Long Eaton, Mr. Thomas Smith, many years a local preacher in the Methodist connection.

At Darley, in his 87th year, the Rev. Sir Wm. Uthorn Wray, bart. of which place he had been rector 44 years.

At Foxlow house, near Buxton, Robert Longden, esq.

At Shuttlewood, Mrs. Eliz. Allwood, a maiden lady, 86.

The Rev. J. B. Pearson, vicar of Croxal, and prebendary of Lichfield.

At Coxbench, Mrs. Buchanan, 86.

At Eckington, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. William B. jun.

At Blackwall Lieutenant Richard-Mellor, youngest son of George M.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Edwinston, Mr. John Turner, merchant, of Sheffield, to Miss Ann Allcroft, of Cavendish Lodge, near Mansfield.

At Newark, Mr. Lee, to Miss Moss.

At Nottingham, Joseph Harvey, gent. to Miss Burrows.—Mr. Absalom Barnett, to Miss Sarah Ingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Cocks, druggist, 63.—Mrs. Barlow.—Mr. Partridge, apothecary, 87.—Mr. Wm. Goodburn.—Mr. Whitehead.—Mrs. Simpson.—Mr. John Smith, 54.

At Bingham, Mrs. Jebb.

At Winthorpe-house, near Newark, Mrs. Pocklington, wife of R. P. esq. 64.

At Bunny, Mr. John Greaves, 72.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Hogarth, of Louth, chemist, to Miss Spicer.

At Louth, the Rev. T. Paley, rector of Aldrington, Sussex, to Miss Allenby.

Died.] At Witham Common, Mrs. Dunhill, wife of Mr. D. of the Angel inn, Grantham

At Roughton, near Horncastle, William Hirst Simpson, esq. major commandant of the Horncastle volunteer infantry, 52.

At Willingham, near Gainsborough, Miss Smith, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Louth, Mr. William Cooke, 50.—John Beatniffe, esq. formerly of Hull, 87.—Mrs. Tuxworth, 86.

At Stamford, Mrs. Boultby, wife of Mr. B. schoolmaster.—Mrs. Granger.

At Donnington, Mr. Joseph Foster, 66.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Grace Revil, 103.—Mr. William Hickin.

At Crowland Abbey, in his 85th year, the Rev. Moor Scribo, who had been rector of that parish upwards of forty years, to which he was presented by the late Charles Orby Hunter, esq

At Horncastle, Mr. James Harrison, who had acquired a property of several thousand pounds as a pig-jobber.

At Manby, near Louth, S. Wellfit, esq. 61.

At Upton, near Gainsborough, Mr. Samuel Leonard, many years chief constable for that district, 75.

The Rev. R. Lock, vicar of Long Bennington, in this county, and of Farndon cum Balderton, Notts.

At Partney, the Rev. William Tyler, rector of Bratoft and Ashby, near Spilsby.

At Wharton, near Gainsborough, Mrs. Brooke, wife of Mr. B. printer, of Doncaster.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Barwell, near Hinckley, Thomas Pemberton, esq. to Miss Hooke, daughter of the late Lieut.-colonel H. of the 17th regiment.

At Leicester, Mr. Cooper, of Bristol, to Miss Hacket.

At Lutterworth, Mr. William Neale, to Miss Straton.

At Shenton, Mr. Ruhbley, of Earl's Shilton, to Miss Beeby.

Died.] At Coteshatch, the Rev. Robert Marriott, rector of that place, and of Gilmorton, in this county, 67.

At Loughborough, Mr. Samuel Kirkman.

At Beam Manor Parks, Mr. Patchett, wife of Mr. John P. 77.

At Leicester, Miss Elizabeth Bradsworth.—Edward, youngest son of W. Walker, esq.

At Humberton, Mr. George Wolfe, 98.

At Cadeby, Mr. Samuel Marson, 20.

At Bilston, Mr. Glenn, 75.

At Lutterworth, Mrs. Mary King, 85.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Alliott, 77.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Thomas Byng, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss Maria Wwyllym.

At Handsworth, Mr. Steward, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, to Miss Martha Vickers.—Mr. G. Bradley, to Miss P. Lloyd, both of Birmingham.

At Burton on Trent, Mr. William Hanson, to Miss Wilkich.

Died.] At Tamworth, Mrs Mary Carey, 82

At Walsall, Mr. Henry Pitt, surgeon.

At Wolverhampton, Benj. Pountney, esq.

At Lane End, in the Potteries, Mr. J. Newbold.

At Pattingham, W. Winkle, gent.

At Bradley, John Wilkinson, esq 80. He was a man endowed with a great mind happily blending great enterprize and energy. He was a great promoter of public improvements, friendly to agriculture and canals, and had few, if any equals, as an iron-master, in which, by his invention and spirit of enterprize, he was decidedly the first to bring that great branch of our national wealth and prosperity to its present pitch of perfection. Though he lived to see the iron trade rising into great importance, he still thought it in its infancy, and susceptible of much improvement; and though frugal in his manners and habits, he was not sparing of expensive experiments for the advancement of his favourite object, the iron trade, in which he had acquired, what he justly merited, an ample fortune. The loss of such a character, so extensively connected with the labouring classes of the community, cannot be otherwise than severely felt; but ever friendly to objects of national improvement, he has left directions to his executors to carry on his numerous works on their present extensive scale. He directed his body to be buried in an iron coffin at his seat at Castle-head, Lancashire, where he had created a considerable increase to his property, by reclaiming an extensive tract of moss land, which has been spoken of by agriculturists as one of the first efforts of the kind in this or any other country.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, William Withering, esq captain in the Warwickshire militia, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J Richards, esq.—Mr. M P. James, banker, to Miss Olivia Lloyd, daughter of Charles L. esq.—Mr. S. Wheeler, merchant, to Mary, only daughter of Henry Thomas, esq.—Mr. W. H. Smith, merchant, to Miss Mary Suter.

At Coventry, Mr. James Roly, to Miss Elizabeth Hewett.

Died.] At Whitley, Mrs. Jones, 69.

At Coventry, Mrs. Holland, 84.—Mrs J. Horsefall.—Mrs. Johnson.—Mrs. Howard, 90.—Mr. Davies, 84.—Mrs. J. Barnes, 71.

At Longbridge, Mr. Joseph Blick, twenty years one of the assessors and collectors of the king's taxes in Warwick.

At Kenilworth, Mrs Aldridge, 60.

At Atherstone, Mrs. Allport.

At Colesnill, Mrs. Rathbone.

At Warwick, Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Loveday.

At Bedworth-hall, near Coventry, Mrs. Piercy, wife of Mr. William P.

At Birmingham, Mr. Francis Twist, 70.—Mr Jonathan Fardon.—Mr. William Foulks.—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. William P. 70.—Mrs. Bond, 77.—Mr. R. Haynes.—Mr. Friend.—Mr. Maddox.—Mr. Thomas Lucas.—Mr. Zaccheus Walker, merchant, 71.—Mr. Samuel Ward.—Mrs. Johnson.—Mr. George Edwards, 27.—Mrs. Ann Lowe.—Mr. Thomas Moss, 57.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wellington, Captain George Smith, of Liverpool, to Miss Emma Hayward, of Shrewsbury.

John Humphries, esq. of Rhiewport, Montgomeryshire, to Merial, daughter of the late Rev. D. Griffiths, rector of Hordley.

Died.] At her house, near Ellesmere, the Dowager Lady Kenyon, relict of Lord K. late lord chief justice of the King's Bench.

At Goulding, Mrs. Eliz. Langley, 84.

At Sutton, near Shrewsbury, Miss Ann Hiles, eldest daughter of Mr. Simon H.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Humphry J. of the Angel inn.—

Mr. Robert Winstanley, 28.—Mrs. Ann Williams

At Harnage Grange, Mr. A. Oliver.

At Stoke Park, Mrs. Clark

At Whitchurch. Mr. John Ellis, of the Shropshire volunteers.—Mr. James Simpson, many years an officer of excise, 75

At Hinton, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Dulson.

At Dinthill, Mr. Joseph Cooper, late a captain in the second regiment of Shropshire militia.

At Meole Brace, Mrs. Hughes, 75.

At Wigmore, Thomas Sayer, esq. formerly of the Highwood, near Leominster.

At Winnington, Mr. Wm Robert.

At Belmont, Mrs Blakeway, relict of the Rev. Edward B. late minister of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

At Oswestry, Mr. Richard Maddox, bookseller.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Sprigg, to Miss Charlotte Newcomb, daughter of the late Alderman N.—Mr. Sainsbury, to Miss Walters.

Mr. Smart, of Bengeworth, to Miss Goodhall, daughter of Mr. Thos. G. of Pershore.

At Worcester, Mr. William Hemming, of Redditch, to Miss Mary Ann Chamberlain.

Died.] At Stockton, Mrs. E. Nott.

At Worcester, Mrs. Bulkeley, relict of Richard B. esq. secretary of the province of Nova Scotia.—Miss Parker, daughter of the late Rev. Charles P. rector of Turley and Hasfield, Gloucestershire.—Mr. Maddox.

At Wolverley, Mr. Joseph Wheeler.

At the Broad Heath, Mr. George.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Grainger.

At Shrawley, the Rev. George Bourne, fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and vicar of Steeple Barton, Oxfordshire.

At Maddersfield, Mr. John Phillips, farmer.

At Crookbarrow Farm, near Worcester, Mr. Joseph Coney, of Sidbury.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, having previously paid a visit to Gretna, Lewis Frazer, esq. of the 15th regiment, to Miss Catharine St. George Williams, youngest daughter of John W. esq. of Wilcroft.

At Weobley, Henry Moore, esq. formerly of the Homme, to Miss Phillipps.

At Leominster, Thomas Froysel, of Risbury, to Miss Llewellin.

Died.] At Foy, William, second son of the Rev. John Jones.

At Bodenham, Mrs Newman, 80.

At Hereford, Mrs. Chapman, 74.—Mrs. Lane.—Mrs. Preece, of the Crown inn.

At Kington, Mr. David Moythan, surgeon, 66.

At the Meend, Wm. John Raymond, second son of Thomas Symonds, esq 13.

At Wigmore, Thomas Sayer, esq. formerly of the Highwood, near Leominster.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. William Wells, to Miss Blake.

At Tetbury, T. F. Byam, esq. to Miss Wight, eldest daughter of the late R. W. esq.

Mr J White, of Painswick, to Miss Byam, daughter of William B. esq. of Willesley.

At Rodmarton, H. J. Biedermann, esq of Malmesbury Charlton, Wilts, to Miss R. Kilmister, daughter of Mr. K. of Culkerton.

Died.] At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Alice Leach, 107.

At Cheltenham, Captain G. B. Whinyates, nephew of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Andrew W. esq. of Southampton.

At Gloucester, Mr. Joseph Evening, of London.—Mrs. Wood.—Miss Frances Smyth. Miss Chapman.

At Ebley-house, Elizabeth, wife of Thos. Cooper, esq. and eldest daughter of Sir Sam. Wathen, 50.

At Tockington, Mr. John Player.

At Badgworth, Mr. Wm. Okey, 71.

At Sodbury, Mrs. Eliz. Brooke, relict of Henry B esq late of Bristol.

At Hay-hill, Mrs. Jones, wife of Ronyon J. esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Church Enstone, Mr. John Faulkner, of North Hinksey, to Miss Philippa Jolley.

At Oxford, Mr. W. Quarterman, to Miss Wells.

Died.] At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Wightwick, 70.—Mr. James Stevens.

At Oxford, Mrs. Bridgewater, 64.—On his way to Chepstow, on a visit to his son, Major James Hanvill, late of the island of Alderney.—Mr. Edward Wardle, surgeon to the Oxford volunteers, and one of the surgeons to the Radcliffe Infirmary, 27.—Mrs. Rice, 88.

At Sutton Courtney, Mr. Robt Hoare, 61.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, the Rev. J. Bull, M. A. late of Oriel college, Oxford, to Mrs. Kennedy, relict of Peter K. M. D. and only daughter of the late Sir David Williams, of Goldington house, Herts.

At Chesham, Mr. William Street, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. Moses Porter, of Clapham.

At Newport Pagnell, Mr. John French, of Tyringham, to Miss Martha Fossey.

Died.] At Pyle, near Colnbrook, Henry Bullock, esq. one of the oldest magistrates in this county, 78.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At East Barnet, William, the youngest son of Henry Davidson, esq.

At Ware, Mrs. Edwards.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Aspley Guise, the Rev. William Denison, rector of Cublington, to Miss Aveling, sister to the Rev. Mr. A. rector of the former place.

Mr.

Mr. Groocock, of Ashford, Kent, to Miss E. M. Prim, second daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Felmkersham.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. Eliz. Tingay, 101.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kettering, Mr. William Glover, of London, to Miss Timms.

At Northampton, Mr. Walker, of London, to Miss Balaam.

Died.] At Wilby, Mrs. Slater, mother of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of that place, 91.

At Middleton Cheney, Mrs. Golby, wife of Thomas G. gent.

At Nassington, Mr. John Stilyards.

At Finedon, Mrs Stanton, relict of Mr. S. of the Bell inn.

A. Rockingham, Mrs. Day, relict of John D. gent.

At Thorpe Malsor, Miss Maunsell, daughter of Thomas Cecil M. esq. 24.

At Hinton in the Hedges, Mrs. John Scott.

At Huntsbury-hill, near Northampton, Mrs. Shaw, 76

At Yardley Gobion, Mr. William Hayes, a member of the Towcester troop of Northamptonshire yeomanry cavalry, 45.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodstone, Caryer Sherard, esq. of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Miss Mary Bringhurst, second daughter of the Rev. John B.

At Whittlesea, Mr. Walker Wraight, jun. merchant of Wisbech, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of John J. esq.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mr. John Cook.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Toft, Thomas Steel, esq. of London, to Miss Haighton.

Mr James Recin, jun. of Newton, to Miss Watson, daughter, of Mr. W. of Wisbech.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Spilman.—Mrs. Cole.—Mr. Michael Headley, 55.

At March Fen, Mr. Spilman.—Mr. Cole.—Mr Michael Headley, 55.—Mr. Robert Woodward

At Newmarket, Mrs. Carter, 70.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Richard Veale Minty, esq storekeeper of his Majesty's ordnance at Yarmouth, to Miss Maria Josepha Hibgame, daughter of the late Rev. E. Hibgame, rector of Stratton St. Michael.—The Rev. Thomas Browne, D.D. master of Christ's College Cambridge, to Miss Lucy Astley, youngest daughter of the Rev. John A. of Thornage.

At Yarmouth, Nathaniel Squire, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Margaret Corp.

At Stuttfield Lodge, G. E. Beauchamp Proctor, esq. second son of Sir Thomas Beauchamp P. bart to Ellen, only daughter of Robert W. Halhed, esq. of the Priory, Berks.

Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Burnham, to Mrs North, relict of the late Rev Mr. N. and daughter of the late Rev. Armine Styleman, of Snettisham.

Died.] At Burgh hall, Mrs Preston, wife of Major P. of Appleton.

At Great Dunham, Dalton Chamberlayne, esq. 87.

At Swanton Abbotts, Mr. Robert Cooper, 84.

At Mendham, Mr. Daniel Mayer, 73.

At Kenninghall, James Henry Charles, only son of Mr. James Butler, surgeon.

At Wiggenhall, St. Magdalen's, Mrs. Castle, 26.

At Ridlington, Mr. J. Engall, 84

At Costessey, Mr. Say.

At Trowse Mills, Phœbe, wife of Mr. D. Bloom, 50

At Thorpe Lodge, Miss Julia Harvey, third daughter of John H. esq. 18.

At Worstead, Mrs. Bird, 70.

The Rev. J. Barnes, rector of Southtown, and vicar of Gorleston, near Yarmouth.

At Norwich, Miss S. Prentice.—Mr. Bayfield, 56.—Mrs Grand, 80

At Bungay, Mr. John Utting, 62.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Samuel Palmer.

At Swaffham, Miss Frances Blomefield, a maiden lady, niece to the author of the History of Norfolk

At Fakenham, Mrs. Heath, wife of Dr. H.

At Coltishall, Mrs Hannah Bell, 72.

SUFFOLK

Married.] At Little Thurlow, Sir John Courtenay Honeywood, bart. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Henry Cooper, bart.

Died.] The Rev. Richard Waddington, rector of Cavendish, 70

At Sutton, Mrs. Sarah Gross.

At Bury, Mr. John Smirk, 70.—Mr. R. Thompson. 55

At Barningham, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. John B. 71.

At Saxmundham, Mrs Salmon, 24

At Chelsworth, Mrs. Pocklington, widow of Richard P. esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. James Crickmore, of Witham, to Miss Barker, of Newcastle

At Felsted, Mr. Trueman, of London, to Miss S. Rutland, of the Swan inn.

Died.] At Langford grove, Nicholas Westcomb, esq many years a magistrate of this county.

At Chelmsford, Mrs Clarke, several years housekeeper to the Shire Hall.

At Tingith Hall, Blackmore, Eliza, second daughter of William Waller, esq. 17.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Witham, of the Red Lion inn.

At Bumpstead Helion, Mrs. Carter, 91.

At Sandon, Miss Cooch.

At Hacton-hill, Mr. John Wilcocks, 22.

At Colchester, Mrs. Lodington, relict of the Rev. John L. rector of Toft and Haddiscoe, 94.—Mrs. Nunn, wife of Mr. N. surgeon, 23.—David Dixon Lloyd, esq. second son of the late Rev. Dr. L. of Lynn.

At

At West Hanningfield, Mr. Richard Finch, sen.

At Wrabness, the Rev. John Harrison, rector of that parish.

At Abberton, Mrs. Roullet, wife of Mr. R. of London, and youngest sister of the late Francis Canning, esq.

KENT.

Married.] At Maidstone, Joshua Russell, esq. to Miss Wilde, daughter of Thomas W. esq.—Horatio Pope, esq. of Fant House, to Miss Lee, only daughter of William Lee, esq. of the Bower.

At Ashford, Lorenzo Moore esq. major of the 35th regiment, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Morley Whorrey, esq. of Selby, Yorkshire.

At Canterbury, C. J. Gerss, esq. of Ramsgate, to Sophia, only daughter of Joseph Ainsley, esq.

Died.] At Lee Grove, the only son of W. Ethrington, esq. of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 17.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Punnett, relict of Thomas P. esq. of Maidstone.—Mrs. Springall.—Mrs. Sarah Sladden, 74.

At Longport, near Canterbury, Mr. Edward Gurney, 70.

At Sandgate, George Lockett, esq. of Southampton-place, New-road, London.

At Sandwich, Mr. George Pettman, son of Mr. W. P. comptroller of the customs, 21.—Mrs. Elliott, 22.

At Margate, Mrs. Pocock, widow of Charles P. esq. 89.

At Ramsgate, James Townley, jun. esq. eldest son of James T. esq. of that place.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of —— T. esq. of the royal navy.

At Brompton, Mrs. Hulett, mother of Mr. H. of the academy there.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Godden.

At Dover, Mr. Boyce Pilcher, 84.—Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Franklin A.

At Minster, Thanet, Mr Edward Browning, 60.

At Deal, Mrs. Fitzgerald, relict of Mr. F. surgeon, 70.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Pumett, 90.—Mrs. Bridges, 23.

SUSSEX.

The Annual late Shew of Cattle and Sheep, for the Prizes given by the Sussex Agricultural Society, was, as usual, most respectably and numerously attended. The animals shewn were, in the opinion of the best judges, deserving the highest commendation, and decidedly proved that no other food than grass and hay is required to produce all the beauty which the respective animals shewn can ever attain. Mr. Lester, from London, exhibited a portable hand-thrashing machine on an entirely new principle, without wheels, feeding rollers, brasses, or beaters, consisting of nothing more than one cylinder covered with convex inverted V's of cast iron, revolving with great velocity against similar V's, but concave, which remain at rest. The cylinder is turned by one horse, or two men, with one man and two boys to attend and supply it with corn, and clear it away when thrashed. It was warranted to thrash, with two men, from four to five bushels per hour, perfectly clean, without injuring either corn or straw; with one horse from seven to eight bushels in the same time. This machine has one peculiar and certain advantage for thrashing all kinds of corn, perfectly clean, when worked by hand, which is of the first importance to the interests of agriculture; that is, by totally removing the necessity of the farmer's attendance, for if the corn is presented too thick to the cylinder, so as not to be thrashed clean, the men cannot turn it, by which means the whole of the corn is disengaged, without the liability of imposition. As a specimen of its work, some corn was cut from an adjoining field, after a shower, some of the corn being so soft as to be pressed flat betwixt the thumb and finger, when it was deemed by the gentlemen and farmers present, not to be in a thrashing state. This was put into the machine, which, to the surprize of the spectators, thrashed it perfectly clean, without breaking, or in the least injuring either straw or corn.

The Wool Fair was numerously attended. Lord Sheffield stated, that the fine wools that were sold within a few months past, readily found a market at last year's prices; but there was very little demand for the coarser wools. The general opinion is, that the price of fine wool will exceed that of last year; and that the course will not attain last year's prices. This statement was acknowledged to be fair and candid; but notwithstanding there appeared to be less difference of opinion between the buyers and sellers than usual, they did not agree. No business was done at the fair, nor in the evening. The wool growers demanded from 2s. to 6s per tod less than they demanded at the fair last year, and from 1s. to 2s more than they had since received. Lord Sheffield exhibited specimens of fine wool grown in England, by Mr. Tollett, of Swinnerton hall; Mr. Portman, of Bryanstone, Dorsetshire; and Mr. Hall, of Leighcourt, some pure Spanish, others of mixed breed; and also made several communications in favour of the Spanish breed; among others, that a three year-old Merino Ryland wether, bred by Mr Tollet, weighed thirty-three pounds per quarter, and his fleece five pounds of superior wool

Died.] At the Grange, near East Grinstead, the Rev. Johnston Towers, 46.

At Petworth, W. Johnson, esq. coroner for the western division of the county.

At Horsham, Mrs. Aldrich, wife of Capt. Charles A. of the east Middlesex militia, and sister of Lady Errol.

At Bognor, Matthew Richard Onslow, esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir Richard O. 27.

At Hamsey, Miss Guy.

At

At West Grinsted, Mrs. Ward, wife of James W. esq. 25.

At Herstmonceux, Mr. Edward Alfree, schoolmaster.

At Rottindean, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

At Portslade, Mrs. Newman. 52.

At Lewes, Mrs Chapman, 67.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. Grist, to Miss Jesse.

At Portsmouth, Mr. L. Smith, to Mrs. Moore.—Mr. John Smither, of the Custom House, to Miss Oughton, of Wickham.

Died.] At Andover, Mr. Thomass Langstaff, druggist, 69.

At Bramdean, Mrs. Gomm, wife of the Rev. William G. rector of that place.

At Southampton, Mrs. Ratcliffe, wife of the Rev. Mr. R. of Salisbury.—Miss Dowling, eldest daughter of Capt. D. of the South Hants militia.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Brown.—Mrs. Atfield, 70.—Mrs. Ellis, 70.

WILTSHIRE.

Several barrows in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge were lately opened, under the direction of Sir Richard Hoare, bart. who found a number of curious remains of Celtic ornaments, such as beads, buckles, and brooches in amber, wood and gold; one of which, for its elegance and appropriate form, is at once a proof of the nobility of the person for whom the barrow was raised, and the elegance of the arts at the period of the interment about three thousand years from the present period. The shape of this curious article is conical, and the exact form of the barrow itself, which it was most probably intended to figure. Conceive a piece of wood, imbricated in layers, one over the other, to the summit of the cone, and covered with thin plates of pure gold, and adorned with circles round the middle, and near the bottom, with a triangular festoon about the lower edge, in which are two holes for a thread or wire to suspend it.

Married.] At Dinton, Mr William Douty, to Miss Mary Croome.

At Salisbury, Mr. W. F. Perry, of Ford, to Miss S. Cusse.

At Wilton, Mr. Hooper, of Marlborough, attorney, to Miss Pamphrey.

Died.] At Crudwell, Mary Ann, third daughter of the Rev. John Wiggett, 13.

At Devizes, Mr. Philip Bull, of the White Lion.—Mr. Jefferies.—Mr. Whitford, a member of the corporation.

At Lacock, Mrs. Brindley, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Landford, Mr. James Andrews, 28.

At Salisbury, Mr. Richards, attorney, late of Portsmouth.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Hurley, Henry Warren, esq. to Susanna, eldest daughter of the late Robert Mangles, esq.

At Farnborough, T. J. Harrison, esq. of Wearde House, Cornwall, captain in the royal artillery, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Mainwaring, youngest daughter of the late C. H. M. esq.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Batson Coxe, rector of East Shetford, to Miss Butler, niece to Francis Lovelock, esq. of Avington.

At Cookham, John Russell, esq. student of Christ church, Oxford, to Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Eusebius Lloyd.

Died.] At Lambourn, Mr John Sheppard.

At Benson, Mrs. Culham.

At Froxfield, Mr. Newbery.

At Reading, Mrs Willots.—Mrs. F. Manley.—Mr John Billing, 80.—Sophia, wife of J. G. Micklethwaite, esq. of Warbrook House, Hants, and daughter of Edward Stracey, esq. of Rack Heath Hall, Norfolk.—Mrs. Clemens, 63.

At Newbury, Miss Tookwell.

At Wokingham, Miss Broome, daughter of the Rev. Thomas B. of East Bourne, Sussex.

At Southcote, Count Hector, late governor of Brest, and lieutenant general of the French marine, 86.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Anniversary of the Wool Mart, established by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, held at their Exhibition yard in that city, a large quantity of Anglo Merino wool was deposited for sale—a more abundant supply than last year. A quantity exceeding the expectations of the Society, and of the growers, was disposed of, and at prices, for the most part, adequate to the demands of the owners. The extreme fineness of some lots was a great temptation to manufacturers, who were the chief purchasers; and the mode recommended and put in practice by Mr Joyce, of sorting and scowering the improved wool of the Spanish crosses (with the process of which many wool-staplers are not well acquainted), greatly tended to increase the business of the day. This institution, as yet in its infancy, bids fair to justify the patriotic intention of the Society in its establishment, by promoting the growth of, and giving publicity to, the Anglo-Merino wool, the excellence of which they have been the first to appreciate, by the frequent premiums they have given to the manufacturers, as well as the growers of improved British wool.

Married.] At Bath, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Graves, K.B. to Miss Blacknall, of Parham, Suffolk.—Mr. D. Hopkins, to Miss M. Elford, only daughter of J. E. esq. of Plymouth.—Charles Semple, esq. to Miss Reynolds, daughter of Edmund R. esq.

At Bristol, the Rev. Godfrey Fausset, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Bridges, eldest daughter of Edward B. esq.

of

of Cardiff.—The Rev. Frederic Barnes, rector of Colyton, Devon, to Miss Bunce, eldest daughter of the late Capt. B. of the royal navy.

At Clifton, Richard Morgan, esq of Birchgrove, Glamorganshire, to Miss Susannah Maria Bush, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Burcot, Oxfordshire.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Boys, widow of Lieutenant-colonel B. late inspecting officer on the recruiting service at Marlborough.—Mrs. Blennerhasset, widow of Arthur B. esq.—William Bonnel, esq. of Colchester.—Miss Ann Macdowal, eldest daughter of D. H. M. esq. of Walkinshaw, North Britain.—Miss Louisa Wallace, fourth daughter of the late Hill W. esq. of Belfast, major in the 14th regiment.—Mrs. Mary Lewis. After a very handsome remembrance of a servant who lived with her fifty years, and some legacies to a few particular friends, she bequeathed to the Bristol Infirmary (independent of 200l. left by her husband, to become payable at her decease), 1000l. 3 per cent. consols; 1500l. ditto to the Bristol Dispensary; 400l. ditto to the minister and churchwardens of St. James's, the interest to be annually applied in the distribution of shoes to the poor of that parish; 200l. ditto to the Asylum for poor Orphan girls; 200l. ditto to the Sunday School of St. James; 200l. ditto to the Blind Asylum; and the residue of her effects, which is considerable, to the ministers and churchwardens of St. James's, the interest to be applied to twelve poor widows of that parish not receiving alms.

At Clifton, Henry Metcalf, esq. of Merton House, Northumberland.—Lady Dunbar, relict of Sir George D. of Mochrum, bart.—Mrs. Parris, relict of David P. esq.—Hugh Mair, esq. of Friday-street London.—Miss Maria Newport, daughter of Wakeman N. esq. of Worcester.—John, the eldest son of John Hyde, esq.

At Bristol, Thomas Wilkins Morgan, esq. upwards of fifty years in the commission of the peace for this county, 78

At Taunton, Mrs. Roberts, relict of major-general R. M.P. for that borough.

At Chew Magna, Mrs. Phillips, wife of the Rev. Rowland P. 73

At Sodbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke, relict of Henry B. esq. of Bristol.

At Glastonbury, Mrs. Ivie, widow of John I. esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the gentlemen of Exeter, and its vicinity, was lately held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing an institution in that city, to be styled the West of England Infirmary, for curing diseases of the eye only. The plan was unanimously approved, and a subscription immediately entered into in order to carry it into execution.

A short time since, as some gentlemen were walking on the Hoe, Plymouth, curiosity led them to see a remarkable vein of fine sand, which has been discovered in the midst of the immense body of limestone rock, which composes that eminence; the sand is at least fifty feet above high water mark, and surrounded by the stone. One of the company thrusting his cane down to ascertain the depth of the stratum of sand, found that it struck against some hard body, which, on taking up, proved to be one side of the jaw of some non-descript animal: the teeth, of which there is a double row, are each nearly two inches long, and the jaw about eighteen inches, and evidently carnivorous. On searching farther, a joint of the back bone was discovered of an amazing size, being in diameter nine inches and a quarter by four and a half deep. There is no perpendicular hole for the spine, but three holes pass horizontally through the centre. Several other bones were found near the spot, all of which preclude the idea of its being a marine genus. The above are in possession of a medical gentleman in Plymouth.

Married.] At Teignmouth, Lieutenant Square, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Lott.

Died.] At Modbury, aged 87, Mr. William Rosdew, who, for the last fifty years, had been a total recluse, denying himself not only the comforts, but almost the necessaries of life; by this extreme penury he had amassed a considerable property, a great part of which he most liberally distributed amongst his relatives before his death. He was a man of strict integrity, and, notwithstanding his love of money, scrupulously just in all his dealings. This extraordinary turn of a naturally strong mind, is supposed to have arisen from a disappointment in his affections, in an early period of his life.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Mudge, relict of Dr. M. and mother of Captain M. of the Phœnix.—The Rev. W. May, 56

At Tiverton, John Weech, esq. 57.

At Exeter, Mrs. Collins, wife of Richard C. esq. and daughter of the late Rev. John Marshall, formerly master of the free grammar school in that city.—Mrs. Davie, wife of John D. esq.

CORNWALL.

The late meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society at Helston, was very fully and respectably attended, and the stock produced much exceeded the general expectation both in number and breed. Fifteen bulls, twenty rams, and six boars were entered for the premiums, which were adjudged as follows:—To Mr. A. Paul, of Camborne, for the best bull, five pounds.—To Viel Vyvyan, esq. for the second best bull, two pounds.—To Thomas Grylls, esq. for the best ram, five pounds To Mr William Plomer, of St. Martin's, for the best ram yeaned in Cornwall, two pounds.—To Mr. John Williams, of St. Hilary, for the best boar, two pounds.—From the specimens exhibited, particularly of sheep, it ap-

pears that the neighbourhood of Helston has made very rapid advances in the improvement of live stock; and it is peculiarly gratifying to the lovers of agriculture, to observe, that the farmers have adopted the improved breed with much spirit and effect.

The following is an accurate statement of the present population of the Scilly islands.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
St Mary's	546	619
Trescow	197	214
St. Martin's	94	112
St. Agnes	101	114
Bryer	48	42
Sampson's	16	17
	1002	1118 Total 2120

Married.] At Brecock, Captain William Gossett, of the royal engineers, to Miss Gertrude Daniell, second daughter of Ralph Allen D. esq. M.P. for West Looe.

At Falmouth, Mr. John Michell, son of Mr. M. of the Ship tavern, to Miss Ann Lawrance, daughter of Mr. Theodore L.

At Redruth, Mr. William Pearce, to Miss Wolfe.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Carne, wife of John C. esq.

At Fowey, Miss Charlotte Polgrean,—Miss Philippa, Johns,—and Miss Ann James; none of them exceeding twenty years of age.—Mr. John Trethowan, aged 26, son of Mr. James Trethowan, shipwright.

At Camelford, Miss Jane Dinham, sister of Messrs. William and Charles D. aldermen of that borough.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. John Dovell.

At Truro, Mr. John Lance, having completed his 102d year. He had never experienced a day's sickness before that which occasioned his death. He has left a widow, aged 95.

WALES.

Married.] At Kidwelly, Mr. William Snead, son of the late Edward S. esq. of Swansea, to Miss Hatton.—Mr. Charles Snead, brother of Mr. W. Snead, to Miss Ann Maund, of Kidwelly.

At Llanbadarn-fawr, Mr. D. Griffith, merchant, at Aberystwith, to Jane, second daughter of the late W. Jones, esq collector of the customs at Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

At Llantislan, Denbighshire, the Rev. R. B. Clough, jun. to Miss Amelia Maria Price, third daughter of the late R. W. Price, esq. of Rhiwlas, Merionethshire.

Died.] Near St. Asaph, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, Robert Barker, M.D. aged 51 years, one of the physicians of the Chester infirmary. He possessed an excellent understanding, great urbanity of manners, and every qualification requisite for the arduous and important duties of his profession.

At Ely, near Cardiff, John Key, esq.

At Brecon, Thomas Williams, esq. attorney.

At the vicarage-house, St. Ishmael, Carmarthenshire, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of the Hay, Breconshire.

At Robert's Rest, Carmarthenshire, in his 40th year, the Rev Owen Tudor Brigstocke, senior Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, and rector of Kilymaenllwyd, in the said county.—R. Wellington, esq. of the Hay Castle, Breconshire.

In his 49th year, by a fall from his horse, William Morris esq of Blennant, Breconshire, highly respected in life, and deservedly lamented in death. Mr. Morris was actively engaged in working several extensive mines in South Wales; he was a son of the late Lewis Morris, esq. of Penbryn, Cardiganshire, surveyor of Crown lands.

In North Wales, a division of Great Britain which has been long in a dormant state, a vigorous spirit of improvement has lately begun to manifest itself in different counties, especially in Carnarvonshire. Among the chief promoters of it may be reckoned W. A. Madocks, esq M.P. A concise statement of what has been done by this gentleman, in the short period of six years, will shew how greatly proprietors in this part of the kingdom might improve their rents, yet better the condition of the lower classes of the community. The public improvements now executing in North Wales, from this gentleman's plans, are the following:—1. A new harbour at Porthdynlleyn; whence a safe and constant passage may be effected to Dublin, as there is, at all times, abundance of water for passage boats. This great undertaking, of which Mr. Jones Parry is also an eminent promoter and holder of shares, will soon be completed. 2. A new road from this harbour to join the English roads, by which thirty miles will be saved to travellers from London to Dublin, independently of much time, and avoiding the delay and danger of crossing the Conway and Bangor ferries. 3. An improved line of perfectly level road from the harbour of Porthdynlleyn through the new town of Tre-Madoc to Worcester and London by which forty miles will be saved between Dublin and Bath, Cheltenham, and the Western towns. This road leads through very beautiful and romantic scenery. 4. An excellent road from Pont Aberglasslyn to Tre-Madoc. This was marked out on the ground by Mr. M's own hand, assisted by Dr. Morris, of Morva Lodge, on the sides of mountains so steep, that a man could scarcely dare to walk upright. It is now finished. The improvements going forward at Tre-Madoc, are,—A harbour on the south-east boundary of the estate, viz. Ynys-Congor. 2. A canal from this harbour to the town of Tre-Madoc—finished. 3. The town of Tre-Madoc. This, when finished, will contain one street of a mile in length, and several cross streets, of a quarter of a mile each, besides

sides three squares. There are already built a market-place, and elegant market-house; a large church, two excellent inns, and upwards of a hundred houses. A weekly market is established, with an annual fair, and races. The houses are all built of grey granite, and covered with blue slate. The ground it stands on, with some hundreds of acres adjoining, was gained from the sea by embanking in 1800. 4 Embanking eight years ago 1800 acres of land from the sea; the greater part of which lets from thirty to forty shillings per acre. 5. Another embankment is begun, of shore-lands, contiguous, that will gain 3,500 acres of equal value, which, when finished, will be the noblest thing of the kind hitherto undertaken in Britain. An iron rail-way will be placed on the top of the embankment, which will connect the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, before separated by this oozy inlet of the sea. 6. Irrigating and flooding a large proportion of the land gained from the sea. 7. Planting several hundreds of acres of rocky spots and mountainous steeps; a work annually proceeding. So rapid has been the growth of these plantations, that the parts first planted are already worth from 60l. to 100l. an acre. A large nursery is established near the town, and considerable tracts of mountain are every year inclosed, and covered with larch. The scarcity of wood in this part of Wales, and the importance of Yns-Congor harbour, will render such plantations of great value in a very few years. 9. Establishing a complete woollen manufactory on the estate, and in the town an improved tan-work, in which the tormentil is used. 10. To these may be added, the building of an elegant villa, in a style, the simplicity of which corresponds with the nature of the scenery around it. The disposition also of the extensive grounds, the views from and round which, for several miles, are among the most singular and romantic in Wales. These public improvements are widely felt by the adjoining counties, and when the harbour and new roads are finished (for which Mr. M. has obtained separate acts of Parliament), the influx of wealth into this part of North Wales will totally alter and improve the condition of its inhabitants.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Major L'Estrange, of the King's County militia, to Miss Jane Jackson, second daughter of the late Colonel J. of Prospect-house, county of Mayo.

At Glanmire, county of Cork, James Casey, esq. of Blossom-grove, to Miss Chatterton, daughter of the late Thomas C. esq.

At Toome church, in the county of Limerick, Vere Dawson Hunt, esq. of Cappagh, county of Tipperary, to Miss Holmes, daughter of the late Philip Holmes, esq. of Millbrook, in the said county.

Died.] At Clonakilty, county of Cork, Townsend Beamish, esq.

At Dingle, county of Kerry, Lieut. T. Eagar, of the royal navy. The public and private life of this young gentleman created universal respect, love, and esteem. His bravery was evinced on the most perilous services; he fought, and he bled for his country, and he participated in his country's triumphs. He served four years on board the flag ship of the immortal Hero of the Nile.

At Roscrea, Christopher Downer, esq M.D.

At Crotto, county of Kerry, Miss Ponsonby, eldest daughter of Major Ponsonby.

In Dublin, Mr. James Vallance, bookseller, 74.

At Glencullen, near Killernan, in the county of Dublin, aged 109 years, 3 months, and 17 days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch was a keen sportsman, and a jovial companion, much attached to his native whiskey, of which he drank regularly two quarts every day in grog, until a week before his death.

At Kilkenny, Lieutenant-general Eyre Power Trench, brother to the late Earl of Clancarty, 60. He entered early in life into the army, of which he was upwards of forty years an ornament. He served in America during the whole of the unfortunate war with that country; and raised, at his own expence, the 102d regiment of foot. He was appointed, in the first instance, to the command of the second battalion of the 27th regiment; soon after of the 5th garrison battalion; and he died in the command of the West India regiment. The rank of brigadier-general was conferred upon him in the year 1795; in 1798, he was appointed a major-general, and in 1805, a lieutenant-general. General Trench commanded in Connaught, his native province, in the years 1798 and 1799, where his vigilance and humanity were objects of admiration and gratitude.

At Ballyhack, in the county of Wexford, William Lambert, esq.

At Ballygurteen, in the county of Kilkenny, at the extraordinary age of 110 years, during the lapse of which he never experienced one hour's sickness, Dennis Carroll, farmer; he retained the full possession of his faculties to his last moments.

At Feltrim, Lady Tyrawley. Her death was occasioned by a scarlet fever, caught from a child brought into the house, belonging to one of the servants. Her ladyship was daughter and heiress of the late Mr. Levinge, and niece to the late Dr. Marlay, the admired Bishop of Waterford. The estates devolve to a son of Lord Granard.

At the seat of his nephew, General Cockburne, near Bray, Andrew Caldwell, esq. a gentleman of extensive learning, of refined taste, of great elegance and suavity of manners, and of a feeling heart. He was born in Dublin, but received his education in Glas-

gow, whence he was removed to the Temple. He was afterwards called to the bar, but inheriting a considerable property, he relinquished the profession of the law for more elegant pursuits. Soon after the death of his father, he obtained a seat in the Irish House of Commons, which he continued to enjoy for several sessions. Of his conduct in parliament, it is only known to the writer of this article, that he uniformly voted with the opposition, and rarely spoke. Soon after the Royal Irish Academy was instituted, he was associated with that learned body; and he was many years an active member of the Dublin Society, particularly in the department of the fine arts. Passionately fond of music, and a practical amateur, he warmly patronized the Italian comedians who got up (1764) burlettas in Dublin. But painting was the art to which he was most devoted, and with a view to the indulgence of that passion, he visited the collections in the Netherlands and at Dusseldorf. His travels, however, did not extend to Italy, and his motive for denying himself that indulgence does him great honour,—it was merely from the fear of exciting the anxiety of a tender mother by so long an absence as the performance of such a journey would require. On her death, he would gladly have gratified his anxious desire to visit Italy; but the French revolution, and its dreadful consequences, rendering the Continent a scene of danger to travellers, he was induced to relinquish his idea of visiting the collections of France and of Rome. Of the effusions of his pen, nothing is known, with certainty, to have been printed* but *An Account of the extraordinary Escape of* ATHENIAN STEWART, *from being put to death by some Turks, in whose Company he happened to be travelling*. Of this paper, only a few copies were struck off for the use of his friends. It is thought, however, that he contributed occasionally some articles on subjects of taste to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. But it is certainly known that the city of Dublin has obligations to his taste as a commissioner of wide streets. Mr. Caldwell possessed a collection of select and valuable drawings and paintings. And the late Alexander Mangin, esq. bequeathed to him an inestimable collection of prints, by all the great masters, to the forming of which he had devoted above thirty years of his life. It is hoped that this collection may not be dispersed, but added, in the state in which Mr. Caldwell received it from his friend, to the treasures of the British Museum, or some other public institution, where young artists may have an opportunity of inspecting it.

* The interesting anecdote of Howard, inserted in p. 224 of Dr. Aikin's excellent Life of that great philanthropist, was communicated by Mr. Caldwell, who had frequent opportunities of conversing with Howard during the time of his examination before the Irish House of Commons. I shall here take occasion to correct a slight mistake in that valuable work (see p. 209.) The portrait of Howard which is prefixed, was engraved by Manning (a young artist of great promise, who died soon after), from a sketch made by himself in St. Mary's church, Dublin.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Lieutenant Thomas Byerly, of the Bombay native regiment, in his 24th year, at Baroach in Guzurat, of a fever which he contracted at Gogo, an outpost where he commanded, during the rains, and from which he was carried to Baroach as soon as his illness appeared to be serious. His friends have had the consolation to hear that the medical assistance was very respectable; and that he has left, impressed on the minds of all who knew him, the character of an upright and intelligent young man. By all of them he was esteemed, and is regretted.

Lost, in the Agatha of Lubec, off Memel, at the same time with Lord Royston, Colonel Pollen, the only son of the Rev. George Pollen, of Little Buckham, in Surry. He was in the 33d year of his age; and, possessing a fine and vigorous understanding, highly improved by education, and by his very extensive travels, there is no doubt, if he had returned to his native country (as he was attempting to do when this dreadful accident put a period to all his hopes), but he would have proved a distinguished ornament of it. His fortune would have been large, and his abilities and his experience would have amply qualified him for a seat in parliament. In 1796, he opposed the interest of the Duke of Norfolk, for the representation of the populous borough of Leominster, which he carried by a majority of one. He afterwards raised a regiment of fencibles at his own expence, for the service of Government, and attended with it on its being ordered to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; but for several years he has been constantly travelling on the Continent. At St. Petersburgh, he married one of the daughters of Sir Charles Gascoigne, (sister to the Countess of Haddington, now married to Mr. Dalrymple) who was with him when the wreck took place, but who was saved.

In the Tagus, Captain Conway Shipley, commander of the Nymph frigate. The circumstances attending his death were as follow: four boats from the Nymph frigate and Blossom sloop of war, armed, proceeded up the Tagus, under cover of the night, in order to attack a large Portuguese brig, mounting twenty guns, manned with a French crew, which lay moored above Belem castle, and immediately off the city of Lisbon. The boats got very near her before they were discovered, when a tremendous fire was immediately opened upon them from the ship, and also from several thousand troops which lined the shore. Captain Shipley headed the expedition,

pedition, and got first alongside of the enemy, and was the first who attempted to board, which he had nearly effected when he was unfortunately shot by a musket ball, and immediately fell overboard, and was seen no more! This calamitous circumstance so damped the spirits of the boats' crews, and finding themselves opposed by such an immense force, the enterprize was forthwith abandoned, and the boats returned down the harbour with the loss of their brave commander, one seaman killed, and a midshipman and three seamen wounded. Captain Shipley was the second surviving son of the Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph. He entered into the naval profession at a very tender age, in the year 1793, under the protection of the Hon. Thomas Pakenham, in the Invincible of 74 guns, and displayed, in that ship, during the memorable action of the 1st of June, 1794, traits of courage rarely to be met with. He served the remainder of his time as midshipman, with Sir Robert Barlow, in the Phœbe frigate, and was made a lieutenant in 1806. He was made a post-captain in 1804, by Sir Samuel Hood, at Surinam, although his commission was dated previously in England as a reward for his gallantry in the capture of L'Egyptienne French frigate privateer of 36 guns. Captain Shipley then commanded the Hippomene of 18 guns; the privateer had been previously engaged by the Osprey, sloop, commanded by the late Captain G. Younghusband, and in consequence made but a faint resistance: that however did not lessen the merit of Captain Shipley, who, in a corvette with only 93 men on board, 39 of whom were foreigners, attacked a vessel with a complement of nearly 300 men; but his letter upon the subject to Sir S. Hood will ever be preserved as a memento of modest merit. Without attaching the least credit to himself, he delineated the bravery of Captain Younghusband and his crew in such colours as must have drawn admiration from every peruser. Upon Sir S. Hood being appointed commodore of a squadron in the winter of 1806, he applied for Captain Shipley, then commanding the Comus of 20 guns. A stronger proof of the esteem in which that gallant officer held the deceased could not be adduced, the Comus being far from a desirable ship for such an expedition. Captain Conway Shipley was in his 26th year, a native of Flintshire, North Wales, tall and handsome in his person, firm and steady in his attachments, an invaluable friend, and most engaging in his manners. Perhaps there never existed an individual who more fully possessed the power of inspiring all he commanded with sentiments similar to his own.

At Charleston, South Carolina, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. George Woodham, late of Covent-garden theatre. This young man's powerful retentive faculty and brilliant musical abilities enabled him to take Mr. Braham's part in "the Cabinet," on that gentleman's secession, at three hours notice, in which he displayed great science, and received general approbation. His death was occasioned by an encore, where his exertions burst a blood vessel; after which he survived but a few days.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of four large fleets, viz.—The East India, Jamaica, Leeward Island, and Oporto. The Indiamen are the Marquis Wellesley, Earl Howe, Lady Castlereagh, Surry, Lord Hawkesbury, Ally Castle, Castle Eden, Lord Duncan, City of London, from Bengal and Madras: the Devonshire, Metcalfe, and Charlton, from Bombay; and the Windham, from Bencoolen, with a few vessels from the South Seas. They sailed from Point de Galle the 14th of March, and from St. Helena the 19th of June. We shall in our next give the particulars of their respective cargoes, the vessels not having as yet invoiced at the Custom-house.

The Honourable East India Company have declared for Sale on Wednesday, the 24th of August, 1808, prompt the 25th of November following:—

Prize per Alexander—3 Tuns Camphire—417 Bundles Rattans—13 Chests Souchong Tea—5 Boxes ditto—165 Bags Coffee—114 Casks, 465 Baskets, and 11 Bags, Sugar—21 Chests Mace—and 2 Bales Cinnamon.

Prize per Thames—1609 Bags, and 7 Casks Coffee.

The Jamaica fleet consists of nearly 200 Ships, that from the Leward Islands nearly equal, in number; and the Oporto fleet about 50 sail of vessels. This latter fleet brings a good supply of Port wine into the market; and several vessels have within a few days sailed for Oporto, for the purpose of bringing home large quantities of this article. In spite of all Bonaparte's plans, our trade with different parts of Portugal and Spain goes on without interruption, as several vessels have sailed for Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, &c. for the purpose of disposing of British manufactured goods, and bringing home sherry, indigoes, cottons, &c. in return. Our commerce with South America has already caused a considerable rise in the cotton markets of London, Liverpool, and Manchester, of full 3d. per lb. owing to the large orders for manufactured cotton goods from the Brazils. Birmingham, Sheffield, and, in fact,

fact, every town in the kingdom where any manufacture is carried on, are busily employed, being all full of orders of every description of goods Even the potteries of Staffordshire, as well as Stourbridge, for glass ware, have got their share

The very extensive imports lately made of tallow from Brazil, has caused a reduction to take place in the prices of soap and candles; and it is to be hoped that a further reduction will soon take place, as large quantities of tallow are expected in the next fleet from South America, as likewise barilla, from Spain, the Mediterranean, Sicily, &c. &c.

Several Greenland ships have arrived at Hull, Whitby, &c with complete cargoes, which circumstance, no doubt, will reduce the present high price of whale oil. Upwards of 1500 bags of Italian rags were brought home by the last Mediterranean fleet, in consequence of which London rags have lowered in price nearly 4s. and canvas has fallen to 43s. the commissioners of his Majesty's yards having latterly sold the canvas without saving the good pieces for other purposes, as they formerly used to do. Wools are very low, from the large quantity on hand; but we are happy to say that a considerable degree of activity now prevails in the Yorkshire manufacturers In London the merchants are at present making large purchases of baizes, serges, flannels, Yorkshire cloths, &c. for Spain, Portugal, and South America.

Few circumstances could more strongly mark the depressed state of the woollen trade than the fact of no wools having been sold at Lewes, Thetford, and two or three others of the principal fairs for this article, lately held. The holders of the article at these places have not, it is true, adopted the most likely means for disposing of the same, especially in a falling market, by generally concerting a price, before consulting with the buyers. At Hounslow fair, where a more liberal policy is pursued, all the fleece in the fair, amounting to 700 tods, were sold at about 2s. less than last year's prices; of the finer sorts, viz. South-downs from 51s. to 47s per tod of 28 lbs Wiltshire from 44s to 41s. and Dorset 47s. to 38s. per tod. At the present conjuncture, when a great portion of the Merino sheep are likely to become food for the armies contending for the possession of the northern provinces of Spain, where the flocks are at this time depasturing, it seems of the utmost consequence to adopt every means for facilitating the increase of this invaluable breed of sheep in England. An annual fair for the sale of Merino and Merino-crossed wools only, has, by the active zeal of Lord Somerville, been established in Mr. Sadler's Repository Yard, in Goswell-street, which promises to be of the utmost service to those entering on the cultivation of Merino wool, by enabling them to send up any quantity, great or small, for disposal by auction, at a sale which the London wool buyers can attend with as little inconvenience to themselves, as to bid for cargoes of Spanish wool at Garraway's: and accordingly their attendance was very full at the first of these, on the 28th of July, when a large quantity of wools, crossed in every degree by Spanish rams, were readily sold, unscowered, at 2s. to 4s. 1d. per pound, according to their respective fineness.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 16	Aug. 19
Hamburgh..	35 2	35 2 ..	35 2 ..
Altona	35 3	35 3 ..	35 3 ..
Amsterdam	36 3	36 3 ..	36 3 ..
Paris	24	24	24 ....
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	70	70	70 ....
Dublin	10½	10½	10½ ....
Cork	11¼	11¼	11¼ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l. to 4l. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 2l. 16s. to 3l. 15s per cwt.
—— Essex, 2l. 16s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 3s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
——Sussex, 3l. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
——Farnham, 5l. to 7l. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 10th of August, 1808, is 37s. 11¾d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in August, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 655l. per share, dividing 42l. per annum, nett—Leeds and Liverpool, 178l. dividing 8l. per annum, nett—Grand Junction, 127l. to 132l.; the last half yearly dividend was 2l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal, 35l. for 26l. paid—Huddersfield, 18l. per share—Kennet and Avon, 24l.—Ellesmere, 54l —West-India Dock Stock, 158l. per cent. dividing 10l per cent nett—East India Dock Stock, 120l. per cent. dividing 5l. per cent. nett—London Dock, 116l. per cent. dividing 5¼l. per cent clear—East-London Water-Works, 50l. to 52l. 10s. per share premium.—West Middlesex ditto. 18l. to 21l. per share premium—Globe Insurance, 116l. per cent.—Albion ditto, at par to 2l. per cent premium.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the *plantæ luridæ* are far from being the favourites of cultivators, yet some of them, independently of the gratification which a more close inspection of their flowers affords, please the eye by their peculiar habit, and the touch by the velvety softness of their foliage; Solanum igneum, horridum, &c may pass for exceptions. A very fine plant of this tribe, the pendulous flowered Henbane, Hyoscyamus *Scopolia*, of which we have hitherto wanted a good figure, is given in the last Number of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE. Matthioli, its first discoverer, took it for a species of what is now called Atropa; Scopoli, although he found a difference in the fruit from that of the Deadly Nightshade, still associated it with it; Jacquin afterwards considered it as sui generis, under the name of Scopola; and lastly, Linnæus referred it to the genus Hyoscyamus, where, we trust, it will be suffered to remain for some time, notwithstanding the plausible arguments here adduced to shew its nearer affinity with Atropa. As the calyx of this species cannot properly be called *inflated*, we could have wished to see the Linnean specific character somewhat altered; and, indeed, though we have been lately reprobating the rashness with which we see some modern writers attack, without exception the often much more significant specific phrases of preceding botanists, we are not inclined to commend Dr Sims for his excess of delicacy in this respect.

Fumaria *Cucullaria*. There are some other North American species that have the same peculiarity in their flowers, (which by the way have more the appearance of *bracteæ* than of *cucullæ*), and may, perhaps, constitute a distinct genus. The difference, indeed, is here stated to be trifling, since, to produce the same kind of flower, as in the other Fumariæ, nothing is required but the curtailing of the horns, and uniting the six filaments into two. But who has a right to do this? A double plate is assigned to Dr. Smith's *Endothrium speciosissimum*, the well known Waratah of the natives of New South Wales. Both this and the figure of the same plant given in the *Paradisus Londinensis*, for this month, are from Mr. Woodford's collection, where alone it has as yet flowered in Europe. Dr. Sims has pointed out, contrary to Dr. Smith, that the flower is not four-petaled, but divided only a very small distance from the extremity, except where the style by its pressure cleaves it nearly down to the base.

Allium *inodorum*, is well figured, and completely described by Mr. G. who thinks it to be the same with Michaux's *mutabile*. This species recommends itself by being scentless, that is, with regard to the peculiar smell of Garlick; for its flowers are odorous.

The Iris suite in the Magazine is really beautiful, and does particular credit to Mr. Edwards. We have in this number the Portuguese purple flag Iris *sub-biflora* of Brotero, and distinct from all the rest, particularly from *I. biflora* of Linnæus: the flower approaches nearest to that of *germanica*. As the name *sub biflora* is meant to express the circumstance of the same root sometimes throwing up flowering stems, at different seasons, Mr. C we think, would have been fully authorized to change such an ambiguous and misleading specific name.

Iris *spuria* var. ß. is Pallas's *halophila*, which together with Mr. G's former Iris *halophila* and *ochroleuca*, the author is now induced to consider as varieties only of *spuria*; a recantation very proper and laudable.

The last plant is Aphylanthes *monspeliensis*, of which it may be curious to observe that Forskeel, as appears from his own specimen in the Banksian Herbarium, mistook it for Dianthus *prolifer*.

Mr. Andrews has figured, in the last Number of his REPOSITORY, the Cochineal Torch-Thistle, Cactus *coccinellifer*, but the specimen, from which the drawing was made, appears to have been rather imperfect. We do not recollect to have seen the plant with so small flowers. The account here given of the culture of Cochineal, is certainly not taken from the interesting and amusing work of Thierry de Menonville.

A very characteristic figure is that of Juniperus *Dauurica* (not Daurica) of Pallas, a rare species, which, though described by Gmelin, and figured in the Flora Russica, and from thence taken up by Georgi, is, for reasons unknown to us, left unnoticed by Willdenow. This fine hardy evergreen is a very acceptable addition to our collections: the figure was taken at White Knights.

Tropæolum *pinnatum*; the leaves of this plant are subpeltate, with five obtuse lobes, the petals, according to the specific difference here added, are toothed at the top, though in the figure they are mostly represented as gashed down to the unguis; the flowers are said to be pinnate, from which circumstance the specific name appears to be derived; but we confess, our ignorance as to the meaning of *flores pinnati*. This very handsome little Nasturtium, which is found in the collection of the Comtesse de Vandes, where nothing of its native place and history could be learnt, undoubtedly belongs to the Nasturtium hybridum, of which Linnæus says *habitat nullibi*.

Origanum *Tournefortii*. We find that in gardens and Herbaria the O. Dictamnus, especially the variety with less tomentose leaves, is often confounded with Tournefort's Origanum; and, indeed, the originally four-cornered spikes which this latter species often adopt (as

(as is the case in the specimen here figured) is so lax an appearance as hardly to be distinguishable from those of the former Mr. Andrews' Latin translation of "Native of Greece," is "Habitat in *Magna Græcia*;" and instead of describing the plant, he enters into a very complete description of the Convent of the Virgin of Amorgos, which, from some strange mistranslation, as we suppose, he compares to a "Chest of Drawers!"

Protea *Abrotanifolia, minor*. A handsome variety with trifurcated pointed leaves and small terminal head of flowers.

The last Number of the PARADISUS LONDINENSIS, a double one, having that of the preceding month united with it, contains Primula *scotifolia*, the P. or Aretia *Vitaliana* of other botanists, of which a very pleasing figure is given. If Decandolle had a right to take up this plant among his *plantes grasses*, Mr. Salisbury may be thought equally right in calling it *scotifolia*: but both these gentlemen seem to have been led astray by Father Gregory's stupidity, who sent the plant in question to Columella, as a new species of Sedum, to which not any one part of it has the smallest resemblance.

Erodendrum *tuberiflorum*. A singular nearly stemless Protea from Mr. Hibbert's collection The bearded awns of the corollas, we are told, are "frizzled into as impenetrable a fence, as the wigs of our bishops, and these (the finest wigs, we suppose) most effectually put a stop to any such adulterous intercourse as the late Peter Collinson reported to have taken place between the flowers of two apple-trees, in a letter read, by Dr. J. E. Smith, to the Linnean Society. Had such a comparison been introduced, either to illustrate the inflorescence of this plant, or even merely with a view of giving to foreign botanists an opportunity, through the medium of Mr. Hooker's figure, of becoming acquainted with a non-descript species of wigs, indigenous only to this country, we should not have blamed Mr. Salisbury even if he had incorporated it in the specific character of his plant; but we were sorry to find it only preparatory to another attack upon the President of the Linnean Society, who is informed, that after having publicly blamed Mr. S. for indecorous allusions, it would have been more consistent in him to suppress a passage of that nature! What a wretched apology for quarreling, and how unskilfully introduced!

Although to a certain class of readers, we doubt not but that it is amusing enough to find the dull sameness of botanical description now and then enlivened by these polemical episodes, we own that it excites in us a melancholy reflection, when two fellow labourers in the field of a science, generally supposed rather to harmonize than exasperate the mind, are seen to fill with squibs and abuse, the pages destined to convey to posterity the vast discoveries they daily make, and thus to render the memory of their unhappy strife, as eternal as the works they compose!

The next figure, and one of the best we have seen, is Lachnæa *buxifolia*, which is here called L. *glauca*. The degrees on which Mr. Salisbury makes in the text to this plate, is far more to the purpose than that of the preceding; it is on the diversity of opinion among botanists, whether the flower in the natural order of the Thymeleæ, should be styled calyx or corolla; his reasons are decidedly in favour of corolla.

Orchis *bracteata*, changed here into *bracteatis*. The dissections, if we mistake not, are drawn by the describer himself, and well executed.

The last plate, a double one, represents Emmenthium *speciosissimum* of Dr. Smith, which, not being considered by Mr. S as of superlative beauty, is by him called *speciosum*. His observation on the division of the corolla, is the same as that of Dr Sims, and he also remarks, that what was called the back of the flower is really the front; but this is surely disputing about words merely. We think the Figure given of the Wantah, in the Botanical Magazine, is both more correct and better coloured than this. In some native specimens that we have seen, the bractes are both larger and more numerous.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

JULY.

Fruiting month.

Berries and pulpous fruits of various kinds,
The promise of the blooming spring, now yield
Their rich and wholesome juices.

[illegible] some sultry weather with which the last month concluded, continued at intervals till the middle of the present. On the first, the thermometer in the shade stood as high as 70°; on the thirteenth it was the same; and on the fourteenth it was as high as 79°. This was certainly by far the hottest day we have had this year. On the 14th and 15th, we had thunder; and in the nights, lightning from the south and south west was remarkably vivid. On the 22d, in the morning, there were some gentle showers; and from the 26th to the conclusion of the month sufficient rain fell to render the country once more green and pleasant.

It

It is the remark of a Swedish naturalist, that after the summer solstice, no species of trees are known to grow much; and therefore that hedges should then be clipped.

July 1. The corn-cockle (*agrostemma githago*), red eyebright (*Bartsia odontites* of Dr. Smith), blue-bottle (*Centaurea cyanus*), round-leaved snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum spurium*), calve's-snout snap-dragon (*Antirrhinum orontium*), common toad-flax (*Antirrhinum linaria*), yellow stone-crop (*Sedum reflexum*), tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*), and hare's foot trefoil (*Trifolium arvense*), are all in flower.

July 9. A few mackrel were caught this evening, but by no means sufficient to afford any recompence for the hitherto general want of success which the fishermen have had.

July 12. On attentively observing a hillock formed by horse-ants, I remarked that several of the winged individuals had begun to come abroad.

The harsh cry of the land rail or corn-crake, as it is called in some counties (*Rallus crex*), has excited no inconsiderable alarm amongst the common people near Emsworth, in the south-east corner of Hampshire. This bird, which is very uncommon throughout the sea-coast districts of the county, was heard in the fields one evening, in the early part of the present month. As it runs rapidly along amongst the grass and corn, and emits its cry, after short intervals, in different and sometimes distant parts, the persons who heard it, believed it to proceed from some supernatural being, and absurdly represented it as such amongst their neighbours.

July 19. The day was cloudy, and I was somewhat surprized, on searching the boggy ground of an extensive common for insects and plants, to remark that the flowers of the round and the long-leaved sundew, (*Drosera rotundifolia* and *longifolia*) were fully expanded. I never observed them in this state before.

July 21. Sand-launces or wreckle, (*Ammodytes tobianus* of Linnæus) are now upon the shores, and, at low water of the spring-tides, are dug out of the sand in great numbers.

The following hardy garden plants and shrubs are in flower:—Yellow jasmine (*Jasminum fruticans*), greater honey-wort (*Cerinthe major*), white phlox (*Phlox suaveolens*), spotted stalk phlox (*Phlox maculata*), common marvel of Peru (*Mirabilis jalapa*), tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), tutsan (*Hypericum androsæmum*), and garden chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum coronarium*).

July 25. The caterpillars of the puss moth (*Phalæna vinula*), began to spin their cases previously to their change into chrysalids.

Some chrysalids of that interesting but destructive insect, the lacquey-moth (*Phalæna neustria*), this day changed to their perfect state in a box in my room. These moths lay their eggs in the autumn, with great regularity, in rings round the tender shoots of apple trees. The caterpillars are produced from the eggs when the ensuing leaves are putting forth, and, in some orchards, they become a great nuisance, by devouring the foliage, and occasionally almost covering the trees with their webs.

Towards the end of the month, great numbers of the large magpie-moth (*Phalæna grossulariata*), the caterpillar of which commits so much havoc amongst the leaves of the gooseberry and currant trees, were flying about the hedges and lanes. They are much more numerous this year than I have remarked them for several seasons past. Some of them are on wing not only all day, but during the greatest part of the night.

July 30. So many mackrel were caught last night, that to day they are selling for six pence a dozen

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the southern parts of the island the harvest work has been chiefly finished, and the grain mostly well secured; and in the more northern districts this sort of field labour is in an unusual state of forwardness; a fortnight will, probably, if the season continues fine, put a period to their work. In both parts of the kingdom the crops are very fine, and in general full; but in the former, the wheats have been more injured by the *smut* and *mildew*, than in the latter. There can, however, be no doubt of there being generally a very good harvest.

The turnip crops, especially those put in at a late period, have come on better than could have been supposed; and if the weather should be droppy, they will probably be good crops. Those which were early sown, are, in general, excellent.

A great extent of land has been well prepared for wheat in both the above parts of the kingdom, and will be sown as soon as seed can be provided.

The potatoes in all the more northern parts of the country have the most promising appearance.

The prices of grain continue rather stationary.—Wheat fetches from 60s. to 84s. per quarter.—Barley, from 40s. to 46s.;—and Oats, from 36s. to 40s.

The live stock, both of the fat and lean kind, are somewhat on the decline.—In Smithfield market,

market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone;—Mutton, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.;—Veal, 5s. to 6s.;—and Pork, 5s. to 6s.

The prices of hay and straw are much as in our last.—Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. 18s.;—Straw, from 1l. 19s. to 2l. 5s.;—and Clover, from 6l. 4s. to 7l. 16s.

Hops continue promising in most places.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of August, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30 18, Aug. 23 & 24. Wind N.E.
Lowest 29.50. July 28. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 2-tenths of an inch. { This small change occurred between the morning of the 27th & 28th inst. on the former it was 29.7 on the latter 29.5.

Thermometer.

Highest 79. July 25 & Aug. 4. Wind N. & S.W.
Lowest 52. Aug. 24. Wind N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { On the 11th in the morning, the mercury was at 64° and on the 12th at the same hour it was only 54°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month, is equal to 4.67 inches in depth. The average height of the barometer is 29.293; and that of the thermometer 64.67. The changes in temperature and density of the atmosphere, have been but trifling. The quantity of rain, which is much above the average quantity for a month, fell almost all in the early part of the month; there have been however eleven days in which there has been rain; but on the whole, there was probably never known a more favourable season for the harvest. The wind has been variable, and sometimes it has blown cold for the season.

Astronomical Anticipations.

We have a full moon on the 4th instant, about eleven in the evening; and new moon on the 20th at half past seven in the morning. The full moon happening so early in the month, it will not be the true harvest-moon. This is always the full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox, or that which happens nearest to the 22d of September. It is denominated the harvest-moon, because it rises about the full for several successive nights, with but a small difference in the times of her rising, and happening about the harvest season, is supposed to be particularly favourable, by lengthening day-light, to the getting in the fruits of the earth. This small difference, which is on the average about fifteen or twenty minutes only, while at other times in the month it is sometimes more than an hour and a quarter, occurs every month, but as it does not happen at the full, no notice is taken of it. For this year the full moon for the present, and that for the next, are almost equally favourable, and might be both denominated harvest moons. We shall now, for an evening or two, trace the moon's course; on the 9th she rises four minutes after eight: she is then in about the 13° of Leo, and nearly in the ecliptic: as she rises in the heavens, she will be found about mid way between the star Alpha in the Lion's head, and Menkar in Cetus. At nine she is 53° from Markab in the Pegasus. On the 10th she rises soon after the Pleiades, passing shortly after an imaginary line drawn from these stars to the Menkar; and at nine she will be 65° nearly from Markab, having in twenty-four hours travelled about 12° in her course. On the 12th, she rises a little before, and above Aldebaran, and as she mounts in the heavens, Orion seems to follow her with great splendour.

Mercury is a morning star till the 11th. Venus is an evening star, but not yet visible. Jupiter will be a fine object for the telescope. Eclipses of his first satellite will take place on the 6th, 13th, 15th, 22d, and 29th.

The dial, and well regulated clocks and watches should, at the beginning of the month be together, but on the last day the clocks will be more than ten minutes after the sun.

*** *Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* THORNHILL, *of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr.* BISHOP, *of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane: to the Cape of Good Hope, or any part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr.* CUFF, *at the East India House; and to any part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr.* SMITH, *of the General Post Office, at No. 3. Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 176.] OCTOBER 1, 1808. [3 of Vol. 26.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER III.

ON TEA.

Nequicquam Deus abscidit
Prudens oceano dissociabile
Terras, si tamen impiæ
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada. *Hor.*

THE different products of different countries occasion a powerful excitement to commercial intercourse, which affording at the same time reciprocal interests, forms a bond of union between nations; and by multiplying wants and enjoyments, promotes industry, civilization, morals, and wealth. These effects are the result of trade, by whatever medium it may be maintained, whether by that of gold, silver, rough materials, or manufactures; and the prices and profits of which, will in a great measure depend upon the value or facility of labour.

Your correspondents G. N. and Phytophilus, seem to have imbibed the common opinion, that we lose by trade with China, in consequence of, and in proportion to, the quantity of the precious metals exported thither for the purchase of tea; whilst I would consider them in the same point of view with other products of labour, employed in barter and traffic. "In China, and Indostan, the extent and variety of inland navigation save the greater part of labour by land carriage, (used in most parts of Europe,) and consequently of the money price of their manufactures, which must naturally be much lower in these great empires, than it is any where in Europe. Upon these accounts, the precious metals are a commodity, which it always has been, and still continues to be, *extremely advantageous to carry from Europe to India.* There is scarce any commodity which brings a better price there; or which, in proportion to the quantity of labour and commodities, which it costs in Europe, will purchase or command a greater quantity of labour and commodities in India." *Smith's Wealth of Nations.* B. 1. ch. xi. (and the subsequent remarks on silver, as an article of trade.)

From every consideration, therefore, respecting product and labour, the cultivation of tea in China will be infinitely cheaper to us, than in any of our colonies where the price of labour, and of food, is so much dearer; whilst the same labour bestowed on colonial product might afford a surplus of profit or money adequate to purchase tea in China and other articles elsewhere,

An important consideration in the trade is the employment of shipping, and consequently the increase of seamen. I am not well acquainted with the nature and extent of our exports to China; independently, however, of the precious metals, considerable quantities of tin, copper, and red cloth, are exported thither; besides watches, and various articles of mechanism; and of late, as I have been informed, English china; but as Adam Smith justly observes, our most profitable article of export is silver.

About thirty million pounds of tea are annually imported into England; it is hence exported to a considerable extent to the colonies, and to the European states, and thus encreases the navigation, commerce, and profit of this kingdom, besides the direct duties drawn from its import.

In a moral point of view, it is not an inactive agent. It affords a cheap repast, and is a grateful menstruum of the food taken with it. Like many other infusions of vegetables, it is not nutritious, but is rendered so by the addition of sugar and cream, or milk; and if not taken too hot, or drawn from superfine tea, it is innoxious, whilst it leads very much to the exclusion of spirits, or potent liquors, to which even the higher ranks of both sexes were accustomed, as accompaniments to breakfast, before the introduction of tea.*

* Simon Pauli, who took a pleasure in opposing the use of tea, indulges himself with the irony of the following lines:

Drinct wiin and warff
Drinct beer and verdarff,
Drinct waater and starff.
Or,
Drink wine and profit,
Drink beer and grow thin,
Drink water and die.

After fatigue of body or mind, tea affords the most grateful refreshment. Kalm* observes, that "it relieves a weary traveller more than can be imagined, as I have myself experienced, together with a great many others, who have travelled through the desart forests of America: on such journies, tea is found to be almost as necessary as victuals." And let us not forget our poet Waller, with whose eulogy I shall conclude my humble essays:

The muse's friend, tea, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which invade the head,
And keep that palace of the soul serene,
Fit on her birth-day to salute a queen †

TSJAA-PHILUS.

P.S. I had intended to trouble you with a fourth letter on the natural history of tea, its numerous varieties and names, with some notice of the olea fragrans, and camellia sesongua, whose flowers are used to perfume it; the latter of which, (camellia sesongua) was presented to me by the living son of the late Sir George Staunton, with the curious insect found upon it; but as some of your readers may not like tea so well as I do, I think it time to relinquish the subject; though with the hope that some individual, as your correspondent Phytophilus, abler to throw and direct the discus, may be induced to enter the field and exercise his more ample powers.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE *of a* TOUR *through* BENGAL, BAHAR, *and* OUDE, *to* AGRA, DELHI, *and other* PLACES *in the* INTERIOR *of* HINDUSTAN, *undertaken in the* YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, *and* 1797.

(Continued from Vol. xxv. p. 483.)

THE tide failing and the wind being adverse, my dandies were obliged to rig out their two lines and track the boats against the stream. This is a very tedious way of proceeding; twelve or fourteen miles in a direct line, being deemed a good day's work; and to perform this, the boat must be drawn through the water at the rate of three miles an hour, for nine or ten hours, owing to the numerous angles formed by the windings of the river. The dandies are all employed on this work, and there only remains the mangee and goliah* on board, the former in charge of the helm, and the latter stands near the head with a long bamboo in his hands, called a lugee, with which he sounds the depth of water as we proceed, and sings it out with a most melodious nasal twang for the information of the mangee. As I was not confined to time, the tardiness of our progress was rather pleasing than otherwise, as it enabled me to go frequently on shore to amuse myself with my gun. The weather was delightfully pleasant, being about the middle of the cold season, when an European may follow the sports of the field without experiencing any bad effect; from the river, the country appears to be one continued forest, but on advancing further into it, numerous villages enveloped in cocoa-nut and mango trees, and surrounded with fields of rice, present a most picturesque appearance; the buildings themselves are mere huts of mud covered with long grass, but being overrun with gourd and other creeping plants, the tout-ensemble is very pleasing. An open space about the centre of the village is generally occupied by a stately banyan tree, whose outstretched arms form a shade impervious to the rays of the sun. The peculiar property of this tree in forming a succession of trunks round the parent stem, by shoots issuing downwards from its horizontal branches, which coming in contact with the ground take fresh root and form another trunk, is too well known to need any description from me. There are but few villages in Bengal without one of a superior magnitude, under the branches of which the villagers assemble in the cool of the evening, to hear the elders recount stories of past times, the subjects of which generally are the feudal contests of the petty Rajahs and Zemindars of

* Travels into North America, vol. ii. p. 314, translated by my late friend, John Reinhold Forster, who remarks, "On my travels through the desart places beyond the river Wolga, I have had several opportunities of making the same observations on tea, and every traveller in the same circumstances will readily allow them to be very just."

† This is illustrated by De Bligny, who wrote in 1680, which he probably copied from Alex Rhod. Sommaire de Divers Voyages, et Missions Apostoliques du R. P. Alex. de Rhodes de la Compagnie de Jesus à la Chine, et autres royaumes de l'Orient, avec son retour de la Chine à Rome; depuis l'année 1618, jusques á l'année 1653, p. 25. See also, Chamberlayn, on Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, p. 40. Le Compte's Memoirs and Observations, p. 227. Home Principia Medicinæ, p. 5. Cheynæi Tractat. p. 89. Percival's Experimental Essays, p. 120. Tissot Dis. of Lit. Persons, p. 145.

* Goliah or Guliah, is tantamount to a leadsman on board-ship.

the

the neighbourhood, and a native of their own village the principal hero.

On my arrival at our resting-place for the night, I went out with my gun for half an hour, while my dinner was preparing; on my return, I observed a large kite perched on a tree on the bank of the river, not far from my boat. I advanced that way with an intention of firing at it, when an old man approached in a supplicating posture, and requested in very submissive terms that I would not take away the life of so sacred a bird. The distance had prevented my distinguishing it to be a Braminah kite, a bird which I well knew was an object of particular veneration to the Hindus; but the address of the old man assuring me of the fact, I immediately desisted from the attempt, and returned to my boat. Shortly after, one of my servants came and informed me that a villager had brought me a present. I ordered him to be admitted, and found that it was the old man, who, in return for my attention to his request respecting the kite, had brought me a little offering of fruit and milk. I was much pleased with this instance of respect in the old peasant, and it shews how easy it is to conciliate the natives by conforming a little to their prejudices; had I shot the bird, I could have made no use of it, and should have departed with the curses and execrations of all the Hindus who witnessed the action; but by a forbearance which could not be called a sacrifice, I acquired their applause and gratitude. Some of my readers who are conversant with India, will probably smile at my ascribing gratitude to a Hindu, as it has often been asserted that it is a feeling which none of the race are capable of being impressed with; that even their language has not a word expressive of that divine emanation of the soul. The latter part of this assertion I leave to the investigation of that learned and ingenious oriental scholar Mr. Gilchrist, but that a Hindu possesses sentiments of gratitude or something very similar in its nature and effect, the foregoing little anecdote sufficiently proves.

The general appearance of the country through which I passed this day was very favourable, the population great, and the cultivation in high order. A few miles from Culna, I observed a considerable rum-distillery belonging to a gentleman of Calcutta. The native superintendent shewed me the whole process, and extolled his liquor as being superior to any other produced in Bengal. This might be, and the distillation at the same time of a bad quality; for it is a well known fact that no good rum has yet been produced in India, although no country possesses more capability in this respect; the canes are remarkably fine and the sugar may be made as good as the best West India, yet the spirit extracted is but poor sickly unpalatable stuff. To what cause can this inferiority be ascribed? The fault is evidently neither in the soil, the climate, nor the materials; it must therefore be in the manufacturers: these in general are much more solicitous about the quantity than the quality of their spirit; and as most of them carry on the business with borrowed capitals, the high interest of twelve per cent. renders quick returns absolutely necessary; the rum is therefore disposed of and consumed before it has acquired strength and flavour from age. In the West Indies the management of the still is entrusted to an intelligent European, who watches over it and marks its progressive stages with care and attention: the state of the atmosphere is particularly attended to, and the coolest time of day chosen to draw it off; for excessive heat not only destroys the purest spirit, but gives the remainder a very unpleasant taste. In Bengal the superintendence is given to an ignorant native, unacquainted with the matter he is employed upon, further than that he must produce a certain quantity of liquor; he goes on therefore in the old prescribed way, which to him is as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians, quite regardless of occasional circumstances, which frequently occur and render a deviation absolutely necessary. The middle of the day is his favorite time of drawing the still, when the heat is so intense as to render it impossible to keep the spirit sufficiently cool with a worm and refrigeratory; the essential oil is therefore brought up with the spirit and water, and passing through a hot worm, communicates that disagreeable burnt flavor which chemists term empyreumatic, and which so easily distinguishes Bengal from West India rum. The natives distil a liquor in earthen pots, which they emphatically call doastee,* and in regard to them it well deserves the appellation from the great profits they derive; but the effect on the consumers, who are generally low Europeans, entitles it to the more appropriate name of dushmunnee.† It con-

* Friendship.

† Enmity.

tains

tains very little spirit; but by a deleterious mixture of caustic alkali, and essence of capsicum, it becomes extremely fiery and intoxicating. Open houses are kept by the venders, into which they allure their customers, particularly sailors; these thoughtless people after a long voyage indulge themselves freely with this pernicious beverage, until they sink into a state of torpid insensibility; their kind landlords then put them in a private room, until a late hour at night, when they are taken out, being still in a state of insensibility, and carried to some distance from the house where they are left on the ground to shift for themselves, almost in a state of nature; the *humane* and *innocent* natives, judging cloaths to be but an incumbrance to an European in that warm climate. When the miserable wretch awakens from his trance, he finds the loss of his money and cloaths to be the smallest part of his misfortune; a racking pain seizes his head, he becomes delirious, a pucka fever extends its baleful influence over all his system. Should he be so fortunate as to escape with life, which is not often the case, the effect of this truly diabolical liquor sticks to him to a remote period. Gentlemen who have resided any time in Calcutta, and have been in the habit of getting up early and going through the Chandee Chouk, and among the narrow alleys that lead from the Durrum Tollah, the Morgeehattah, and other places, will subscribe to the justness of my description; and I shall now close the subject with observing, that until government interferes its authority to prohibit the natives from dealing in spirituous liquors of any kind, a great number of useful lives will be annually lost; and this prohibition is the more necessary, when the apathy and total absence of every spark of moral principle in the natives are considered. They are quite regardless of what they sell, if it gives them a profit; and they would with equal indifference pour aquafortis or spring-water down the throats of their customers.

Near a small village called Summit Ghur, I met with an adventure, which, at its commencement portended serious consequences to one of my servants, named Mungloo, who generally attended me to carry my powder and shot. Observing some pigeons on an old ruined mosque, I fired at them and killed two; one fell in view, and the other tumbled over the wall on the other side. Mungloo went to pick them up while I reloaded my gun. Presently I heard very violent shrieks from more female voices than one; immediately after which, I saw Mungloo dart from behind the ruin and run towards the river as fast as his legs could carry him; a ferocious-looking fellow with a black bushy beard and a drawn tulwar* in his hand, quickly followed and pursued him with considerable speed; but Mungloo had the start of him and kept it until he came to a large tank, where he dodged his pursuer until I came up and enquired the cause of this strange and very sudden fracas. "Saheb",† cried the Putan, for such I discovered him to be, "that kafir has dishonored me, for which I will take his life." I replied, "You are mistaken, my friend, that young man is no kafir, but one of the faithful like yourself, and I am certain there must be some mistake in this business." "Mistake (cried the man, his eyes gleaming with rage), no such thing, I saw him with my own eyes attempting to break into my zenana,‡ and his blood shall answer for it." I immediately comprehended the cause of his fury, and in order to pacify him, requested he would moderate his transport and sheath his tulwar, and I would myself assist to punish the lad should it appear he had been intentionally guilty. With some difficulty he complied with my request, and on investigating the affair, it appeared that one of the pigeons had fallen into a small enclosure which surrounded that part of the man's premises appropriated to the use of the females of his family; and poor Mungloo, being unconscious of its being prohibited ground, endeavoured to make his way through the enclosure to recover the pigeon, when, being descried by some of the ladies, their screams aroused the man, and occasioned the scene which I had just witnessed. Mungloo's protestations of innocence, enforced by fervent appeals to Allah, that he had not seen any of the ladies, added to his extreme youth, at length pacified the jealous Mussulman; and the customary greetings took place, but not without some apprehensions on the part of the lad; for when they embraced, I observed him place his hand cautiously on the hilt of the Putan's dagger, which, as usual, was stuck in his girdle. We walked together towards the Budgerow, and on the way he informed me that he was a

* Sabre.

† Saheb, yeh kafir humara hoormut beegara.—Literally, Sir that infidel has ruined my honor.

‡ Seraglio.

trooper

trooper in the service of the Nawaub of Moorshedabad, his pay was six rupees per month, out of which scanty pittance, he provided his own cloathing and maintained himself and family, assisted perhaps by their industry in spinning cotton thread which was sold to the weavers. He took a friendly chillam with Mungloo, and parted with mutual salams.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXV.

Was the REFORMATION *beneficial to* EUROPE?

"Let the bigotted, the interested, or the powerful, exert themselves as much as they please, it is a truth confirmed to us by the experience of all ages, that all the opinions which now reign in the world, how strongly soever established, or how antient soever they may be, if not grounded originally on nature, but on the consent only and contrivance of men, will be sure in the end to find the same fate with old buildings, which, while they acquire to themselves a sort of veneration from their very age, are every day gradually weakened, till being found at last rotten and ruinous, they are demolished by common consent." *Middleton's Preface.*

WHETHER the introduction of Protestantism has or has not been advantageous to human society, is a question of late much agitated. It has formed the subject of a prize-enquiry proposed by the National Institute of Paris. The successful dissertation of Mr. C. Villers has been printed, translated, and admired; and is thought to have proved that the Protestant Reformation was not merely a step in the progress, but in the amelioration, of social order.

Doubts may be suggested of the solidity of this inference.

Europe is indeed better off now than it was three hundred years ago. It is more populous. The accomodations of life abound more among the most needy. The proportion of educated, civilized, and refined individuals is greater in a given number of persons. Wealth and art, science and taste, scatter more widely their productions and gratifications. An influencing philanthropy has softened the harsher laws and multiplied the benevolent institutions. But of this indisputable advancement of prosperity, how little can be attributed to the Reformation!

If the three hundred years which elapsed between 1500 and 1800, be divided into equal parts, the spirit of the Reformation will be allowed to have been most operative during the first hundred and fifty years. But the diffusion of general welfare and illumination will be found most conspicuous during the last hundred and fifty years. This progress, both of populousness and of refinement, resulted chiefly from the increase of wealth; and the increase of wealth resulted chiefly from that extension of commerce which grew out of the conquest of Hindustan, and the colonization of America; events independent of the reformation.

If the European territories shaken by this revolution, be distinguished into protestant and catholic countries, and the respective masses be compared with each other, the protestant will uniformly be found the more barbarous during the three first half-centuries of the Reformation; as if the victory of the new opinions had occasioned a retrogression of civility. The catholic provinces seem barely to have retained their anterior refinement; but the protestant provinces to have far receded toward rudeness; and these only began to recover their natural rank, in the competition of national culture, when the religious zeal of their ruling classes began to abate. What Italy was under the Medici, and France under Louis XIV. England became under the two first Georges, and Germany under Frederic. Valuing thus in gross the effects of the Reformation, it is surely not easy to perceive its merits.

By attending more in detail to its operation on morals, religion, policy, and literature; some approach to equitable appreciation may perhaps be made. The following are obvious features of the change. An austere ascetic scriptural morality was generally substituted for the lax gentlemanly traditional practice of the catholics. The play-house was reviled, fornication was abominated, compotation was encouraged; the young men became puritanic and sottish. Adultery was held out by a married clergy to just abhorrence. A taste for holy reading was diffused by the vernacular Scriptures, Liturgies and Homilies of the Reformers. Some degradation of public taste and temper was superinduced by a scurrilous literature, appealing to the lowest vulgar. A more lamentable degradation of public humanity ensued from the pious intolerance of the antagonist parties. Truth and reason were so little the gainers by the doctrinal conflict, that it remains doubtful whether more points of faith were changed for the better or the worse. The belief in a purgatory is more humane and

and rational than the eternal future punishments of the reformers. The practice of auricular confession, if derogatory in adults, opposed among the young a wholesome obstacle to premature and solitary indulgence. The consubstantiation of the Lutherans is not at all less absurd than the old transubstantiation of the Catholics; the one sect imagines the transmutation of the elements to take place in the mouth of the communicant, and the other in the chalice of the priest. The invocation of saints was defended by the Catholics with stronger arguments than the Protestants advanced to the attack: the use of pictures and statues in places of worship was advantageous to the progress of taste, of art, of commerce, of refinement; the void left, by abolishing idolatry, was ill supplied by mysticism and gloom.

On political institution, the effects of the Reformation are still more uncreditable. Except in Scotland, in Holland, and at Geneva, civil liberty suffered every where by its intrusion. The power of the Swedish, Danish, and British, kings, was greatly and mischievously increased, for the purpose of protecting this rude religious revolution. In all the catholic countries, except Poland, the power of the sovereign was likewise augmented, almost to despotism, for the opposite purpose of enabling him to suppress the new heresy of the Protestants. The territory emancipated is less extensive far, than the territory which was more heavily yoked.

Order and tranquillity suffered still more than liberty. The first century and half of the Reformation was universally a scene of confiscation, persecution, proscription, and civil war. The reformers were no where content that the old opinions should die out with the incumbents of benefices; they accelerated the course of nature to the utmost limits of their power: even the old bishop of Iceland was beheaded, to make room for a protestant successor. The antagonist cruelties of Henry VIII. of England, and of his daughter Mary, both grew out of the Reformation. The sudden proscription of Saint Bartholomew in France, and the deliberate persecutions of queen Elizabeth in England, who hanged up, one by one, merely for teaching their hereditary religion, a hundred and seventy-five catholic priests, alike grew out of the Reformation. The civil wars of the British against Charles I. originated in parties formed by the Reformation. The thirty-years war in Germany, and that pernicious separation of the German empire into independent provinces, which paralyzed the proper antagonist of French power, were other great and lasting political evils, which Europe owed to the Reformation.

The new forms of church-government, which were substituted for popery, had the merit of favouring patriotism. By conferring ecclesiastic supremacy on the national magistrate, the church and state acquired a common centre of allegiance. But this is not an unmixed good, for the popish clergy were less dependent and servile, and were more cosmopolitical. With the progress of humanization, they were likely to employ an all-pervasive power, in promoting the common interests of countries; sometimes by reforming the calendar; sometimes by uniformalizing coins, weights and measures; sometimes by enforcing the law of nations and laying under interdict a refractory people.

It is chiefly in services to literature, that the utility of the Reformation must be sought. Controversy is itself a great good; it is the awakener of intellect and the scatterer of instruction. Whether the audience be in a humour to applaud the iconoclast or the idolater, the libertarian or the necessarian, the monotheist or the polytheist, matters little; if they do but listen and interfere. Stagnant water putrefies, but, whether it ebbs or flows, it diffuses lustre and fertility: it is so with opinion; be the motion toward atheism or toward superstition, the agitation is still of value. Why sank the catholic countries, after the Reformation, into literary insignificance? Because their precautions against innovation operated to crush enquiry and discussion. Those games of mind were prohibited, in which intellect wrestles itself into vigor. Why rose the protestant countries, after the Reformation, into literary eminence? They admired and rewarded their polemic authors; they opened a career of ascent to eloquence and learning; they read theology at least, and became content to trust in the liberty of the press for the eradication of error and the dissemination of truth. Tolerance, and the liberty of the press, these were the blessings, which, during the third century of the reformation, were to remunerate protestant Europe for the sufferings of the two preceding centuries.

But can this religious toleration, this freedom of opinion, this philanthropic liberality, which distinguishes the higher literature

literature of modern Europe, and which has conferred on the last century its noblest features, be strictly and justly ascribed to the Protestant Reformation? Has it been imbibed from the sacred books, then first evulgated? Has it been imbibed from the writings of the leading reformers? Alas, no! The protestants, like the catholics, read in the *Scriptures the precepts of intolerance; they employed licencers for the press, and executioners for heresy. Calvin was the most generally influencing writer among the reformers; and he acted up to the atrocity of his doctrine, by burning alive Serveto.

If Europe owes tolerance to the Reformation, it so owes the bark to fever. After trying the violently irritating remedies against fanaticism in vain, a feebler but more permanently active specific is discovered to avail. Tolerance really grows out of the sceptical philosophy, it is the appropriate fruit of that tree; every people, in proportion to their religiosity, have withstood the magistrate in realizing the political equality of religious sects. The English and the Spanish are the most pious and the least tolerant of all the Europeans.

Bayle was the great diffuser of the sceptical philosophy. His opinions are but in a small degree the result of the Reformation. They are mostly derived, either from the antient classics which he studied, or from the Latin writers of modern Italy, such as Pomponatius, &c. It may be presumed therefore, that the sceptical philosophy, with all its effects, would, in the person of some other Frenchman or Italian, have blossomed and scattered its seeds among the ruling classes of society, whether the Protestant Reformation had or had not taken place. The predisposing causes which were to provide it with apostles, lay in a literature independent of the Reformation.

The liberty of the press, however favoured by scepticism, is less a result of opinion, than of the multiplication of independent jurisdictions. Ten years ago, the liberty, or licence, of the press in Germany, exceeded that of Britain. A wider arc of oscillation was open to opinion. Now that the country is overawed by a single sovereign, the conduct of princes may be freely criticized no longer. The liberty of the press enjoyed by the Hollanders, and the contiguous provinces, during the whole æra of Dutch independence, arose from the very narrow extent of the power of controul in any given body of magistrates. A high degree of libgrty of the press was finding room in Italy, when the disorders of the Reformation broke loose, and confederated the Italian church-alarmists of the different principalities into one strong party of inquisitors. The earliest *index expurgatorius* is subsequent to the protestant troubles. But for the German Reformation, either the literary taste of the Medici, or the hostility of the Venetians to the Romish see, or the commercial liberality of the Genovese, or the philosophic courage of the professors of Padua, would have established in Italy a free press, and have habituated the people to bear with bold controversy. There is much of habit in liberty of all kinds; those who begin, should begin gently: but the habit once formed, it might have defied suppression. And what then would have been the reformation achieved? By removing the focus of discussion and emanation, the whole character of the revolution would have been changed.

The fellow-thinkers of the eloquent and accomplished Socini, in their successive conventions at Vicenza, would have shapen, into a severely beautiful consistency, the articles of a narrower, simpler, purer, and sublimer creed. They would have evulgated the holy scriptures, more carefully picked over than by the council of Trent, and accompanied with expositions, not tending, like those of the northern reformers, to revive and diffuse the absurdest superstitions of the most ignorant Jews. Formed in the bosom of Italian taste, stationed on its classic soil, surrounded by a refined people, whose poetry an Ariosto and a Tasso, whose art a Michael Angelo and a Raphael were illustrating, they would not have enlisted, like the barbarian protestants, among the destroyers of the beautiful, but would have preserved in all its majesty the antique ritual of Rome; they would have associated religion with our noblest pleasures. Reducing the established hagiolatry to that posthumous veneration for the benefactors of the human race, which is the natural religion of every grateful heart, and the strongest incentive to future excellence, they would have encouraged the people to superadd new

*John c. xv. v. 6 If a man abide not in me, he shall be cast out as a severed branch, and shall wither; and men shall gather together such branches, and cast them into the fire, and they shall be burned. *Improved Version.*

new altars to those, which were before visited in pilgrimage on the birth-day of the favourite saints, and to include the hero, the patriot, and the sage among the worthies whose memory was consecrated by public piety.

Compare with the probable pupils of such a polished religion, the evangelical christians of our own age and country, who are the undegenerate heirs, the faithful copies, the living images, of the characters originally formed, by a like reading and discipline, at the Protestant Reformation. What moral artist would be proud of such productions? what moral critic will bestow his approbation?

Change follows its most natural movement, when it emanates from the centre toward the circumference; when it begins in a metropolis, and radiates into the provinces; it is then most likely to quadrate with the ultimate inferences of progressive enquiry. Not so, when it begins at the circumference and advances toward the centre, it is then less likely to be improvement; because it originates in enquiries less comprehensive, and in the comparative sentiments of fewer minds. The Protestant Reformation had this latter character: from the twilight edges and confines of the illuminated world, the northern nations endeavoured to blow their own clouds over the meridian serenity of the south. They made tempests and bloody showers; and now that the sunshine is restored to their fields, they boast of the storm, as the cause of the fertility.

When it is considered that, of the evil, which for one hundred and fifty years accompanied the Reformation along its progress, much inheres in the very nature and essence of the change: that, of the good, which for one hundred and fifty years has been enjoyed in the seats of the Reformation, much might equally have been expected without any alteration at all: and that a purer reformation from the bosom of Italy itself, was probably intercepted by the premature violence of Luther and his followers—surely they may not hastily, or decidedly, be classed among the benefactors of the human race.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the perusal of Mr. Wilkins's very splendid work on the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, I was struck by the singularity of a title of Jupiter, which he quotes on the authority of Pausanias. The passage, as it stands in all the editions, is this. Attic. 40. Καὶ Διὸς Κονίου ναὸς οὐκ ἔχων ὄροφον. Now this is a title which I do not remember to have seen elsewhere in this or in any author, and for which I can see no cause. "Jupiter the Thunderer;" "Jupiter the Saviour;" "Jupiter Eleutherius," and the like are intelligible enough; but from what attribute or atchievement could the title of "Jupiter the Dusty" have been conferred on him? A proper designation, one would think, for Vesta or Ceres. Besides, it cannot analogically be an adjective from κονις; and I can perceive no other probable etymology.

I have little doubt, but that the true reading is Διὸς Χθονίου.—i. e. "of Pluto, or Dis." As Jupiter was termed κατ' ἐξοχην, Ζεὺς Ουράνιος, and Neptune Ζεὺς Πόντιος, so Pluto was sometimes called Ζεὺς Χθόνιος. Hesychius, Χθόνιος Ζεὺς, ὁ Ἅιδης. The title is used by Hesiod and Orpheus. So amongst the Latins, "Jupiter Stygius;" which title is found in several inscriptions in Gruter and Reinesius. Virgil also, "Stygio Jovi."—The following passage, however, of Pausanias himself seems to me to decide the question.——Τὰ δὲ (ἀγάλματα) τοῦ Διὸς, καὶ ταῦτα ὄντα ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, τὸ μὲν ἐπίκλησιν οὐκ εἶχε, νὸν δὲ αὐτῶν Χθόνιον, καὶ τὸν τρίτον καλοῦσιν Τέλειον, which passage is not a little remarkable for its construction.—Id. Heliac. xiv. Διὸς ἐπωνυμίαν Χθονίου. vid. Corinthiac. xxiv.—The fact of these statues being ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, agreeing with the circumstance related in the first, leaves, I think, but little doubt of the truth of this slight correction. After all this emendation is only worth mentioning, inasmuch as no commentator, that I am aware of, has made it before.

Now I am writing, I will just express my surprise, that Mr. C. Wesley should trouble himself to recur to his Gradus ad Parnassum for the quantity of the antepenultima of Amramides, concerning which it is perfectly clear that no rule can be given. When a Hebrew word is Latinized we may use it in most instances to our own quantity; and if Mr. C. Wesley is sticking in the middle of a copy of "long and short," at a loss about Moses, I will venture to assure him, that he may pronounce his patronymic "*ad libitum*;" provided he sticks to one usage, and does not make the penultima long. Mr. Wesley should know that patronymics are not derived from the name of a mother, and that Hippotades comes from Ἱππότης, the father of Sergesta, who was the mother

ther of Æolus. An attentive perusal of that excellent little work, the Eton Greek Grammar, will probably satisfy his doubts on this and many other equally important points. Your's, &c.

August 24, 1808. B. J. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* ESTABLISHMENT *of* FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

IN your well conducted Miscellany, some judicious remarks on the establishment of Friendly Societies, (except the proposed scheme of the annual payments being greatly inadequate to the probable demands,) induces me to submit my thoughts on the subject in reply to your correspondent, J. M. Dumbartonshire, whose sentiments do him great credit, although I conceive he is mistaken in his view of the subject.

Various plans have, at different times, been suggested, and an indefinite number of societies established in different parts of the kingdom; but owing in a great degree to the inaccuracy of the calculations made by the projectors, at the commencement, the greater part of those I have been acquainted with, have fallen short of the expectations of the public. They began with the specious appearance of general utility, and ended in disappointment and disgust, tending also materially to the injury of many people, who after having contributed to the support of others for many years, have been unfortunately left in their old age, with the cheerless prospect of obtaining a casual support from their former friends, or submitting to the distressing, and degrading alternative of removing to a parish workhouse.

Friendly Societies (as they are called), in ninety-six instances out of one hundred, have ultimately proved useless and nugatory, or of no effect, from the payments being found inadequate to the demands. To obviate this material inconvenience, I would recommend to such of your readers as wish to derive information on this subject, to peruse attentively Mrs. Cappe's (of York) late publication on Friendly Societies, (more particularly addressed to females,) but equally applicable to either sex. The work is interspersed with many suitable remarks, all tending to increase the comforts of the lower classes of society. In the neighbourhood where I reside, a Female Society has been lately established, on a plan similar to Mrs. Cappe's, under the patronage of an amiable young lady, whose chief employment is that of doing good, "and yet who blushes to find it fame," by providing for the indigent poor those comforts they otherwise could not have experienced. The outlines of this Society, if required, shall be sent, Sir, in a future letter. In order to form a Male Society, on a plan that is likely to stand the test of time, I beg to submit the following to the consideration of your correspondents, and to subjoin that the Societies to be established in the way I mean to propose, should be formed into classes.

The first to consist of honorary members, who are to derive no personal benefit from the fund, unless any of them, from unforeseen misfortunes, should be greatly reduced in circumstances; when they ought to be equally entitled to a remuneration for the money paid by them respectively to the society, as the general members of the second class, provided they from that time make their payments accordingly as hereafter stated.

Second class, to consist of tradesmen and others whose payments should be in proportion to their respective ages, as in the annexed list; and to receive such personal benefits as those payments entitle them to; which are also subjoined.

Third class, to consist of working people of every description, whose moral characters are unexceptionable.

Fourthly, a fund may be formed for the support and education of orphan children born in wedlock, until they respectively attain the age of fourteen or fifteen, and then a further sum to place each of them out in permanent situations. As this is a subject I have not yet seen or heard of being introduced into any institution of this description, I submit the propriety of the plan to such of your readers, as may feel themselves interested in wishing to make a provision for their helpless offspring. As a father, I feel for the welfare and happiness of mine, and I should be highly gratified in having the means pointed out of providing for their infancy, some of those comforts they have hitherto been accustomed to, without having recourse to insurance-offices for that purpose. I make little doubt but these remarks will equally apply to many thousands in this kingdom, who, although they are at present above the frowns of the world, may, from the pressure of the times, be rendered incapable of making a suitable provision for their children, at least such as they wish or expect—and thus leaving them "to the pelting of the pitiless storm," unprotected and unprovided. It may be presumed, no claims

would be made on the funds of such a society, unless the orphan children be left destitute, or in distressed circumstances, or otherwise greatly dependent on relations and friends for their support and education. For this purpose I should conceive, that not less than 5s. per quarter from such members as may feel interested in making a provision for their children (in case of sudden removal of both father and mother), in addition to the subjoined payments for sick and aged members, would entitle such children to the following payments until they are of the age before specified; and thus make one general fund for the whole. If only one child under fourteen, and until he or she is of that age, 25l. per annum; and 25l. more to place such child in a permanent situation; two children under fourteen, 16l. per annum each; and 20l. to place each of them in a permanent situation; three ditto or more under fourteen, 12l. per annum each; and 15l. each to place them out when they respectively attain the age of fourteen.* In some instances the payments may be increased, if much distressed, according as three-fourths of the special committee may determine. Any member may be at liberty to withdraw his name from the list of subscribers to the orphan fund, when forty-five years of age, but he may continue a subscriber thereto as much longer as he pleases.

The honorary members who form the first class of the proposed society, to be considered as the guardians of such orphan children during their infancy, and they should also be empowered to place them out in comfortable situations, when arrived at years of maturity, so as to render them useful members of society. The preference to be given to those who are the nearest of kin to such orphan children.

In my next letter (if this meets your approbation) I shall enlarge upon this subject, and also add some observations which I conceive would conduce to increase the comforts of a widow, left with children, by providing with an annuity for herself, and also a certain sum annually for each of her children under fifteen years of age. I have it in contemplation to assist some well disposed persons to establish such a society in this neighbourhood, on the basis of general utility, and which I should lose no time in doing if I were assured it would meet with that encouragement the subject is entitled to: but I fear we should have to contend with the prejudices of some, and the illnatured remarks of many others, although it be instituted for the best and most laudable purposes, viz. to provide for the support of aged members, widows and orphans, and widows left with a large helpless family, without making any provision for the sick members.

The following sketch will explain the proposed plan for the relief of sick and aged members.

* Should this provision be deemed more than the annual payments will admit of, I would beg leave to add, that if the interest of monies left such children by their parents, should fall short of the annual sums here intended for their support, &c. then the society should make up the deficiency, and that the principal be appropriated to establish such children in trade, or in some way of providing for themselves when arrived at years of discretion.

SECOND CLASS.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To receive per week when confined to bed	0	8	0
Walking allowance -	0	4	0
Annuity after 60 -	0	3	0
to 65 -	0	4	6
to 70 and upwards	0	6	0

Payments to be made by the members.	per quarter.			per year.		
from 17 to 20	£0	3	3	0	13	0
20 — 24	0	4	3	0	17	0
24 — 28	0	5	1	1	0	4
28 — 32	0	5	10	1	3	4
32 — 35	0	7	0	1	8	0
35 — 38	0	8	9	1	15	0
38 — 42	0	10	0	2	0	0
42 — 45	0	12	2	2	8	8
46 ——	0	15	6	3	2	0
47 ——	0	17	0	3	8	0
48 ——	0	18	9	3	15	0
49 ——	1	0	6	4	2	0
50 ——	1	2	0	4	8	0

THIRD CLASS.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To receive per week when confined to bed	0	6	0
Walking allowance -	0	3	0
Annuity after 60 -	0	1	6
to 65 -	0	2	6
to 70 and upwards	0	4	0

Payments by the members.	per quarter.			per year.		
from 17 to 20	£0	2	5	0	9	8
20 — 24	0	3	0	0	12	0
24 — 28	0	3	6	0	14	0
28 — 32	0	4	1½	0	16	6
32 — 35	0	5	0	1	0	0
35 — 38	0	5	10	1	3	4
38 — 42	0	6	10	1	7	4
42 — 45	0	8	4	1	13	4
46 ——	0	10	6	2	2	0
47 ——	0	11	9	2	7	0
48 ——	0	12	9	2	11	0
49 ——	0	13	9	2	15	0
50 ——	0	15	0	3	0	0

And in order to add to the permanent advantages of this Society, I should propose that the following payments be made by each Member as an admission a fee, in proportion to their respective ages.

SECOND CLASS.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	THIRD CLASS.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
17 to 25 -	0	10	0	17 to 25 -	0	5	0
25—30 -	0	15	0	25—30 -	0	7	6
30—35 -	1	0	0	30—35 -	0	10	0
35—40 -	1	11	6	35—40 -	0	14	0
40—45 -	2	2	0	40—45 -	0	18	0
45—50 -	3	3	0	45—50 -	1	1	0

Should the sum of 8s. per week when confined to bed be considered as too small an allowance to members of the second class, by adding to the quarterly or yearly payments, half the above sums affixed to the respective ages at which they become members, will entitle such to 12s. per week when ill, and annuities to sixty, 4s. 6d. per week, &c. &c.

If members of the second class, who have received no personal benefit at any time from the society, and whose children are above the age that entitle them to relief from the orphan fund, continue their payments to the joint fund, (viz. the sick and orphan) until sixty years of age, they will be entitled to half the above weekly allowances, in addition to the before-mentioned sums, viz. to 12s. per week for members of the second class.

At whatever age a person becomes a member, the same quarterly or annual payments will be required of him while he continues a member, and no more.

To prove the inutility and inaccuracy of your correspondent, I. M's. proposed scheme, I beg leave to submit to his candour and good sense, the following examination of his statement. He expects the society to consist of one hundred members. I take this number as sufficient data to proceed with. Two things must particularly be attended to.

First, the advantages held out to those who enter; and, secondly, the means of making these permanent. With this view I shall confine my observations to the first class only of his projected society, which he mentions in p. 305, of your Magazine for May last, viz. If confined by illness to receive per week, 10s. 0d.

Walking allowance ditto, 7 6

Liberty to bequeath 5l.
Towards funeral expences, 2l. } 10l. 0 0
Widows annuity, 3l.

Probabilities in reference to this Society.

Upon an average there will be, out of one hundred members, three confined at one and the same time, who will be entitled according to his statement to 10s. each per week. £78 per ann.

Walking allowance to two, at 7s. 6d. each ditto,	39	0	0
Admitting the probability of two members dying in every twelve months,			
Towards funeral expences	4	0	0
Legacy by each 5l. -	10	0	0
Widows annuity each, 3l.	6	0	0
	137	0	0

The above calculation only admits payments made to two widows, which on the contrary, from being a certain annual drawback from the stock of the society, in proportion to the number of members dying and leaving widows, will be subject to a considerable addition to the above; and I conceive the number will be found to increase to four widows during the first seven years; to six in ten years; and thus increase the demands on the society in a proportionate ratio.

Means of defraying the annual expence.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
One hundred members to pay on admission, 21s. each, will produce 105l. annual interest,	5	5	0
Annual payments by one hundred members at 16s. each, -	80	0	0
Fines and forfeits about	1	15	0
	87	0	0

which leaves a deficiency of 50l. per annum; therefore the demand upon the stock is near 50l. per cent more than the amount paid annually by the members, except the admission fees, which, with the general way of allowing the fund to accumulate for two or three years before any payments are made to the sick members, it should properly be considered as a reserved fund for contingent expences, rather than to be immediately applied to meet early demands on the society.

General Remarks adapted to the preceding Society.

All members to be admitted or rejected

jected by ballot. Such ballotting to be confined to the committee chosen from the first and second class as they stand on the list; sixteen from the first, and eight from the second. Forfeits by those on the committee for non-attendance when required to meet on business, one shilling each time.* The president, vice-president, stewards and assistants, and all other officers of every description, to be appointed from the first and second class in the proportion of two-thirds from the first, and one-third from the second. All incidental expences to be defrayed by the first and second classes, in the proportions before mentioned, so as to avoid all incumbrances on the fund appropriated for the third class. The honorary members to pay annually twenty-one shillings to the fund, besides fines and forfeitures, which are to be applied to pay the contingent expences of the society, such as providing a room for the purpose of meeting, transacting the business of the society, &c. The quarterly and annual meetings to be held at a private house, or a room procured for that use. General members, viz. those of the second and third classes to be entitled to receive their weekly payments when ill, after being members of the society twelve calendar months; and orphan children entitled to their annuities in the same time. Payments to the fund cease altogether at sixty-five years of age. No person to be admitted a member who is afflicted with any ailment or disorder that may be likely to render him burthensome to the society. Any one wishing to become a member to be proposed at one meeting, and ballotted for at the next. A certificate of birth required, and the same properly attested. Any one wishing to become a member, to bring a recommendation signed by two members; but if at any future time he is found to have imposed on the society, he shall for ever be expelled therefrom; and if the members who so recommended him shall be proved to have been wilfully accessary to the imposition, he shall also be expelled therefrom in like manner.

The funds of the society to be laid out by the treasurer, under the direction of a special committee, in the purchase of government stock. The anniversary meeting to be held on Midsummer day, in each year, unless such happens to be on a Sunday, then on the following day. At the annual meeting it is expected that all members do pay all their outstanding accounts, and not to meet for the purpose of feasting and rioting, and expending those sums which may be better applied in a charitable institution. Towards defraying the funeral expences of a member, the sum of ten pounds for the second class, and five pounds for the third, to be provided for by a general subscription of the members, in proportion to the number of members, and double the sum paid by the latter class to be contributed by the former. Fines and forfeits, as in other societies; except that for not accepting the office of president, the members of the first class pay five shillings, stewards three shillings, assistants two shillings, each. Should it be thought adviseable to allow the next of kin to a deceased member some legacy, it may be provided for in the same manner as the sum paid towards the funeral expence of a member. Your's, &c.

August 4, 1808. P.

P.S. As an accompaniment to Friendly Societies, I beg leave by way of postscript to my long letter, on that subject, to add a few remarks on the great benefits derived from Sunday schools, to the community at large, when well conducted.

It would be highly beneficial to the rising generation, who, as Dr. Watts emphatically observes, are to be the men and women of the next, if Sunday schools and schools of industry were more generally encouraged and better attended to than they too frequently are. It is true, I could enumerate a few exceptions to this complaint (which I fear is but too general) on the part of the managers and directors of schools of this description, and more particularly one in the small parish where I reside, which is conducted in a manner far superior to any other I know of. To facilitate the improvement of the children of both sexes, they are, it is true, taught and instructed separately, but under the sole management and occasional superintendance of a lady, whose merit is above all praise. They are instructed in the principles of religion and virtue, and the observance of the christian sabbath. To the unremitted attention of the lady (who has kindly undertaken the management) is owing the great change that is already observable from a laxity of morals to industry and propriety of conduct, in most of those who have enjoyed the benefit of her instructions and example.

The school of industry for week-days has also,

* President, or vice president, when summoned to attend by the secretary, to forfeit three shillings each; stewards, two shillings; assistants, one shilling and six-pence each, for non-attendance.

also, I understand, far exceeded her most sanguine expectations.

The expences of the salary of two masters on the sabbath day for the boys, and one school-mistress for the girls for Sundays and week-days, rent of school-room, and firing, stationary, &c. &c. and also including the amount of reward-tickets, &c. for the school of industry; do not amount to forty six pounds a-year, which is defrayed by a voluntary subscription of the parishioners, although but of small extent.

To enlarge on the benefits arising from such institutions, which are highly honourable to the managers, would surely be superfluous. Remarkably illustrative of the happy effects of early instruction on the lower classes of society, is the declaration of the celebrated Mr. Howard, the philanthrophist, "that he found many of the prisons in Switzerland empty of criminal prisoners:—a circumstance that inestimable character ascribed solely to the great care that was taken in that country to give children, even the poorest, a moral and religious education."

The Dean of Lincoln, speaking of the benevolent institutions alluded to (Sunday, schools) justly observes, "that they possess an invaluable antidote to the poisonous manners of this depraved age;" and that "the power and efficacy of these establishments, reach to such an extent of situation, and of numbers, as no other mode of improvement can possibly equal." "Having," (continues the same venerable writer,) "anxiously watched their infancy, and attended to their progress, I have thought their principles the most unequivocal, and their influence the most extensive, that can be employed in the cause of general reformation."

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ADVANTAGES *to* SOCIETY *from the more general* ESTABLISHMENT *of* SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE endowment of Sunday schools was begun in 1785, since which period to the year 1803, (when the Sunday school union was established in London) upwards of 200,000 children were admitted into them; and it is worthy of remark, that since 1803, Sunday-schools have increased considerably, and they have also been better conducted.

The reply in the Monthly Magazine (published the 1st inst.) to G. Cumberland esq. on the Education of the Poor, induce me to add a few remarks, in corroboration of the facts there stated—"that we owe many of the evils our criminals produce to their being in a state of extreme ignorance." That this is but too lamentably true, there can be no doubt. The question, "whether the poor ought or ought not to be educated?" has been frequently and ably discussed. He who will take the trouble to peruse the accounts of the lives, trials, and executions of the most notorious malefactors in this kingdom, will find them protesting in their last moments with anguish of heart, that the violation of the sabbath was the first offence in their iniquitous course; that however the career of their villainy terminated, it always *began* by a neglect of attending divine worship on *Sundays*; by shortly after profaning that day, with gambling, tipling, and other excesses; and in the last stage of their profligacy, by often selecting it as best suited to their thefts, depredations, sacrileges, and murders. Can any thing add to the very great advantages arising from the general diffusion of knowledge among the lower classes so effectually as to Sunday schools? I answer, without hesitation, Nothing can; more especially if the children are rewarded according to their respective merits, which will serve as an incentive to greater industry, and occasion a spirit of emulation to be excited amongst them.

To revert to the very great utility of Sunday-schools, for the purpose of counteracting the pernicious tendency of such profligate and improper conduct of those who have not had the benefit of early instruction, or been properly initiated in those primary duties which it is incumbent on all to attend to as members of civil society, and which is the indispensable duty of every parent to impress early on the minds of youth:—the due observance of the sabbath is the first point inculcated by these excellent institutions, and the mind is formed in its earliest apprehension thus to feel the just value of this great security, and what the duty and conduct of youth must be so as to be happy here, and to enable them to enjoy everlasting felicity hereafter; for among the causes which the unhappy victims to the laws of their country allege for their ruin, and its attendant consequences, the breach of the sabbath must be accounted as the first step in guilt, as it takes place before they are capable of the crimes of more mature age.

August 11, 1808. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read several remarks in your valuable publication, respecting the cuckoo, I thought proper to send you the following

following particulars, which are well authenticated by a friend of mine, of whose veracity no doubt need be entertained. Living at a farm-house, a considerable distance from any village, he frequently heard the note of a cuckoo that sat in the hedge near his barn-door. Curiosity induced him to examine the spot, and in a short time he found a hedge-sparrow's nest, that appeared quite finished though empty. The next morning he found in it a large egg, which he knew was not the bird's that formed the nest. The three succeeding mornings he also visited the place, and found each day a small blue egg deposited. Soon after the sparrow sat, and after the usual time of incubation, the large bird and the three small ones appeared, and all fed by the hedge-sparrow. In a few days after he went as usual, and found the cuckoo very busily employed in killing the small birds, but at his appearance instantly took flight. However, determined to gratify his curiosity, he went to the place and found the young sparrows destroyed, one of them lying on the side of the nest, and the other two on the ground. About a week after he procured a large wicker cage and secured the young cuckoo, placing it in the same hedge. It is constantly attended by the sparrow, and fed by her, though it will eat bread or eggs given by any of the family. It is at this time a fine bird in full plumage, and appears at its full growth.

Hinkley, Your's, &c.
Aug. 26, 1808. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE appellation Watling-street, Mr. Whitaker observes in his History of Manchester, "has baffled the powers of etymology;" and the names which follow have also eluded the researches of etymologists.

The word *acha*, written *ake*, *ak*, and *ac*; as in *Achamannum*, now Bath, in the *Akemann* street, &c. is Gaelic for a mound, bank, border, ridge, &c.* The letters *b*, *f*, and *m*, were anciently written for each other. *Fonn* is Gaelic for land, which, as *f* was often pronounced as *v*, became *vonn*, and *vonn* as *m* with a point (*ṁ*) was the Gaelic *v*, became *monn*; and this was written *mon*, *man*, and *men*: thus *men* meant land in the *Menapii* or *Menavii*,* of the Netherlands: *mon* and *man* the same in the island of *Mona*,† or *Manna*; and in the word *manor*‡. Hence the *Akemann* must be rendered from its *formation* as a *raised* road, *the bank or ridge*, *land* or *way*; and our modern names of old roads, which are translations, and in many places are termed *ridgeways*, and words synonymous thereto, will further prove the propriety of this explanation.

It must be observed that a Gaelic word for land was often their term for road or way. Thus *cosan* is a foot path or way, in which *cos* is foot, and *an* a variation of *en*, land. *Ake* in *Akeman*, means as beforementioned, the bank or ridge, and *mann* the road or way.—Again, *arm*, in *Armin-street*, implies in the Gaelic, *army*; and *in*, land, which is also the road or way.

Settlements were originally named from their situations, and long before towns were built. On the banks of the river formerly called the *Ure*, or *Euor*, (but now at the place here referred to, the *Ouse*) was *Euor*-AC, changed to *Evor*-AC, and *Ebor*-AC:—a name which meant the *Euor*-BORDER settlement. The Romans, to prevent the junction and clashing of vowels, often used *b* for *u*; and hence their name *Eborac* in Eboracum.

In like manner as *Easc*, water, is changed to *Osc*, or *Oskl*, in the *Oskol*; or to *Ox*, which the Saxons wrote for *Osc*, in Oxford; so *Ach*, or *Ac*, border, is changed to *Oc* in various names. Thus *Berr-oc*, which the Saxons rightly wrote in *Berroc-Scyre*, is derived from *Ber*, *Bir*, or *Biur*, water, and *Oc*, border or territory; and *Biur-oc*, to avoid a like junction of vowels, was by the Romans written *Bibroc*; and the people of the territory (on *both* sides of the Thames, according to Lysons's Britannia) were named *from their situation*, the *Bibroci*, or the Waterborderers.

From not attending to the aboriginal mode of naming places, and explaining their appellations, our books of ancient history, and of local description, are intermixed with such ludicrous conceits, and misapplied remarks, that corrections unknown to their writers are every where necessary to obtain truth. Quotations without number might be given to evince the reality of this, from authors who have traced

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* *Men-av*, means the sea land, or land reclaimed from the ocean, or bordering on water.

† The *a* in this word is a contraction of *au*, little; thus the *Au-beg*, or little water, is named also the *Mull-a*.

‡ This word implies the *great land*—*or* being an augment, or variation of *er*, great.

traced the history of mankind through various ages, and deduced nations of like names from one another, where no communication ever took place, and where *similar situations only* produced like denominations.

Thus authors suppose the Bibroci of France to have come from the Continent originally in a body, and to have imparted their name to the lands on the Thames. In like manner the *Hædui*, the Cattle-Land inhabitants, or graziers, who possessed the grazing parts of Somerset and Gloucester shires, and whose name is derived from *Ed*, or *Hed*, cattle, and *Dn*, Land, are also supposed to have come from France; because a nation of such name was in early times found there, in a situation similar to this in England:—"But fathers of families were the first sovereigns, and the patriarchal was the most ancient form of government."—Hence mankind must have originally migrated in families, and time and necessity only, from the great numbers of these, formed nations. The first inhabitants coming thus, brought no *national* name, nor were denominations given to places in Britain but such as their natural situations implied. But our authors have brought all the British tribes from the Continent by nations, and have placed them in situations perfectly corresponding to their old names, without duly examining their import.

But to return to this necessary digression, the word *Ease*, water, was varied to *Isc*, in Isca-Silurum; and *Ac*, border, was varied to *Ic*, in *Badonica*, a name for Bath, as well as other ancient appellations.

Having then traced *Ach*, or *Ac*, bank, ridge, border, &c. to *Oc* and *Ic*, in the names of places, I shall next shew the derivation of the *Iceni*, or *Ikeni*.

The Ikeni are known to have recovered much land from the sea by their embankments, and these with the lakes on their sides were the principal features of the *flat* part of their country. We have found that *Ic* may be varied from *Ach*, and may imply bank; and it will not be denied that it may also import *Dike*. *En*, in the word *Iceni*, is Gaelic for land; and the people of this district were most probably named from the features of their country, situation, and improvements, *The Bank*, or *Dike-Landers*.

These people were also named *Cenimanni*; which word is doubtless derived from *Ken*, or *Con*, a variation of *Can*, a lake; and *mann*, understood as beforementioned. So that this nation were termed *Dike-Landers*, or *Lake-Landers*, from their country abounding not only with dikes, but with lakes on their sides. These dikes and lakes extended over Cambridgeshire, and perhaps over part of Lincolnshire, as well as over parts of other districts; and as places took their names from their principal features, as well as from their situations, we may rationally conclude that the Ikeni and Cenimanni are here justly rendered.

From *Can*, a lake also, the *n* pronounced, as in other Gaelic words, *ng*, comes the name Cangii, *Lake-Landers*, of which so much has been confusedly and falsely written in history, from not understanding the origin of the name.

Without considering that ideas were originally collected from perceptions, and that a clear agreement was conveyed between words and things, without apprehending that old names of roads were descriptive of their *constructions*, *situations*, or *uses*; and that their appellations were chiefly *common* names; we have in these particulars laid no foundation for research, but have been lost in fanciful conjecture, and groundless assertion. We are told by *all* our authors, that the *Icening-street* means the road to the Iceni; and Dr. Plott discovering an *Ikeneld-street* in Staffordshire, laboured to prove that the Ikeni inhabited that county also. Just so are we informed that the *Watling-street* implies "the road to Ireland," as though we actually had a road which ran directly to that kingdom. Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, indeed goes further, and asserts that, "it is the road to Rome." "For," adds he, "take a ruler and lay it upon a map of Europe, from Chester through London and Dover, and it will make a straight line with Rome." In like manner the *Akemann-street* has been rendered "*the road of the men of Aches*," because it led to *Achamannum*, or Bath.

We have several Ikening-streets (as well as Watling-streets) in various parts of the kingdom, and these names obtained also in roads not leading to the Iceni; but from authors taking for granted that the Icening-street meant the road to the Iceni, various are the opinions, and many are the disquisitions, upon the right and the wrong Icening-streets; and so again of the Watling-streets.

The Akemann and the Armin we have explained; the Ikening we shall soon discover

discover to have been an ancient British *common* name for a road. The *Watling* is confessedly a Roman work—a Road to their Conquests in Wales. The Romans never attempted Ireland, and in their time it could not be called the Irish road.

In early times, when our vallies were overrun by rivers and swamps, and when their woods were the haunts of wild beasts, low lands were dangerous for travelling. Hence our *oldest* roads, every where must have traversed the *hills* or *highlands*, and were named the *high ways*.* The Icening-street being an old road, as much as possible avoided vallies, and, by frequently making curves, kept on the tops or sides of hills. It is not an old raised road, but generally exhibits a flat narrow tract. It therefore took not its name from its *formation*, as did the Akemann, but from its *situation*. The reader may consult Messrs. Lysons's Britannia, which contains the Bishop of Cloyne's Accurate Description of this Road.

The *Ikeneld*, or *Icening*, is called also *Ikning*, *Ikneld*, and Akneld; and the name is said to be found in Acelton, Icalton, and Aigordon. It goes (says Dr. Stukeley) to *Aigordon* hill, north of Bridport; and he conceives that it derives its name not from beginning, but from ending at the Iceni. I shall make it appear that it is derived from neither.

Ach, *Ak*, and *Ac*, are syllables which frequently denote hills, and various names of places in this kingdom beginning with these, will, from their situations, decide this point. As *g* was anciently often changed to *c*, this syllable is, I conceive, derived from *Aigle*, an hill, as in Aigordon beforementioned, and is often changed to *Aiche*, and *Ach*, in old names. Thus *Blaighdon*, or *Blaighdown*, a range of hills in Somerset, &c. is also written more generally *Blackdown*, which implies hill-land; *Ton* and *Don*, in all our old names implying land.

In Vallancey's Tracts, *Ing* and *Ning* are said to import a corner: and in his Prospectus, "*n* is said to be a preposite, inserted euphoniously." To the abbreviation of the proper names, *Edward*, *Oliver*, *Eleanor*, &c. we also prefix *n*, to remove the open, slow, and weak articulation of words beginning with a vowel. In like manner, when words beginning with vowels were added to others, so as to form compound terms, it was still more necessary to use prefixes, in order to strengthen the sound of the compound words. But the word *In*, pronounced *Ing*, and sometimes written *Ning*, will be found in old names only to imply a *track*, and more generally *land*. *Ike-ning* will, therefore, from what has already been said of words for land implying a road or way, be found to mean the *hill* or *high-way*. In like manner (as *Ealt*, or *Eald*, is rout or road) *Ikeneld* will also imply the *hill* or *high road* or *way*.

In my next I will explain the term Watling-street.

Your's, &c. A. B.

* Hence our name *highways* perhaps.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XXIII.

HAVING in two preceeding letters narrated the circumstances which probably may interrupt our correspondence, I feel anxious to conclude the observations which occurred during my tour on the shores of Lake Erie. Nor would they have been so long deferred, had I been able to procure the numbers of your Magazine since the publication of my second letter, which would have enabled me to escape repetitions I fear now unavoidable. This circumstance your readers will duly consider, and accept as my apology. Therefore, before I proceed with my travelling remarks, I shall state, that since my last, two midshipmen and three sailors, who were sent from the Melampus frigate to procure water, at Lynnhaven Bay, have been made prisoners by the United States. The universal opinion is, that war is inevitable, or that nothing can prevent it but a signal victory over the Russians by Bonaparte; and I hesitate not to add, that if we are compelled into war with Great Britain, the necessity of the measure will be so fully admitted, that it is probable the union of sentiment which exists on this subject, in these united republics, was never on any occasion, in any nation, exceeded, probably in none ever equalled.

The river Cayahoga is about forty yards wide one mile from its mouth, just below which a sand bar obstructs its navigation: it is however thought that if a pier were run into the lake, that impediment would be removed. The river itself

is

is deep enough for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons burthen; its waters are very muddy, and filled with a variety of fish. One morning Mr. Phelps, jun. and myself, walked to the mouth of the river, and saw a man catch nineteen fish by angling in something less than thirty minutes. We purchased the whole for twenty-five cents. The smallest of them weighed about half a pound, many full two pounds each. The bluff of land on which Cleveland stands runs into a point overlooking the mouth of the river, commanding an extensive view of the lake, whose deeply indented cliffs are covered with timber of enormous growth, and from which the eye discerns several glittering cataracts descend in solitary torrents, and, crossing a fine silicious sandy beach, mix with the waters of the lake, the navigation of which is rendered more pleasant in consequence of those waters being ever fresh, and in the hottest day of summer, when taken from a given depth, always cool and refreshing.

On the 2d day of June all the persons delegated by the United States, the state of Connecticut, the Fire Company, and the Connecticut Land Company, who had not come on by land, arrived in the Cayahoga, in a handsome vessel of about sixty tons, belonging to Judge Phelps. As this was the largest vessel that ever entered that river, she was welcomed by many expressions of joy from the neighbours, who had collected to see her, and whom she saluted with two guns. The great body of Indians were, however, yet wanted, and the party continued at Cleveland. We were all crowded into a small house, and badly enough accommodated with house and bed room. Every thing else we had in profusion, Judge Phelps having brought great store of groceries, wines, acid for punch, &c.

Whilst at Cleveland, I had the honour of drawing blood from a description of men who unceasingly lavish oceans of this vital fluid. Monarchs were my patients, Sir, who submitted with appropriate dignity to an operation they themselves prescribed, with a view to prevent some future malady, rather than for the cure of present disease; and the anticipated evil, it seems, was always best prevented when the blood was drawn from the foot. One poor old man, though a great chief, whose name I forget, was very ill, and I mention the case to commemorate the filial affection of his son. His tent was on the west side, we resided on the east side, of the Cayahoga. I used to see the old man two, and sometimes three times a day, and his son would be constantly running backwards and forwards, and with tears in his eyes, and the most affectionate gestures, praying instant relief for his father. When with him, he would secure his father's head on his lap, cover him with boughs, to keep off the sun, devise a thousand plans to prevent the flies from teazing him, give him nourishment and medicine with his own hands;—in short, I cannot better exemplify his character than by comparing it to Friday's, in Robinson Crusoe. Fortunately, (for I felt myself much interested for the old chief) he soon recovered, and, in proof of his gratitude for my supposed services, made me a present of a wild turkey, which, in the feathers, weighed twenty-eight pounds. When at Cleveland, I also saw a case, in which the ignorant obstinacy of a mother had saved her son from death through the more culpable ignorance of his surgeon. The case was that of psoas abscess, which was advised to be opened, so as to discharge the matter at once. This the mother would not assent to. A small depending opening was made by nature, which slowly permitted the contents of the abscess to be evacuated. Considerable portions of the bone had exfoliated when I saw it, which was about two years after the disease first attracted his mother's attention. He was then recovering appetite and health; yet a piece of bone was easily discoverable by the probe, although the patient was able to walk without crutches. Having escaped death by the doctor, I thought he then had little to fear from the disease, and therefore boldly prognosticated a certain recovery. Those who are acquainted with the practice of the late Mr. Justimond, will recollect that nature healed the above exactly in the manner he advised in cases of psoas abscess.

The genius of the Indians seems rather to enable them to carry to high degrees of perfection certain specific objects, than to invent others. Their moccasons, which are made of deer skin, boiled in bear's grease, are neatly ornamented with the quills of the hedge-hog, more beautifully dyed blue, red, and black, than can be done by the whites; nor will they divulge the secret. I saw also some very neat pocket-books, and other fancy articles, made with considerable elegance, and dyed with much taste.

Chastity, I should suspect, is not highly appreciated among the red people; for on one of my friends enquiring of Captain John's lady (dignified, I assure you, Sir, with a little squat carcase, inclining to corpulency, having a head covered with long, uncombed, matted hair, shining with grease, and swarming with

vermin, her face painted, or rather daubed, with blue, red, and yellow paint, whilst her other beauties were attempted to be concealed by a piece of old blue cloth, wrapped about her shoulders, and the remnant of a black petticoat descending from her waist), what family she had, she most egregiously mistook the question, and first pointing to her mouth, and then to a bottle she had in her hand, repeated the word whisky, burst into a horse-laugh, nodded significantly at an adjoining wood, and strongly expressed her disposition to exchange her favours for some of that bewitching liquor. With such bipeds one would think no man who had ever associated with the civilized world would live; but all men do not partake of these feelings. With Captain John's party came a white man, who had much interest with the Pottawottamies. He was a native of Massachusetts, of a very respectable family of the name of Coffin; his brother being at that time a senator in the legislature of that state. He said he had accompanied Sir J. Mackenzie on his tour to the N.W. coast, and had since lived and been naturalized with the Indians, whose habits and manners he strictly imitated. He was a man of much strength of mind, but of the most depraved and immoral habits. Like the Indians, he was often drunk, mixed in their noisy revelries and drunken quarrels; but, like them, was instantly silenced, and sent to his tent, by the order of that Indian whom, before the party began to drink, they had appointed to guard them from the evil consequences of their inebriety (and this man, be he whom he might, never drank).

Coffin had married a squaw, and was, when I saw him, labouring under a disease of the jaw-bone, the effect of a musket ball, received by him in a rencontre with some Spaniards. The day after we met, he called me aside from my friends, desired me to examine his jaw, and with expressions stronger and more brutal, with oaths and imprecations more horrible, than I ever before or since heard, told me he knew I could cure him, if I would, and plainly insinuated that if I would not, the object of our expedition should fail, and the whole party be murdered. He was of too much consequence to be despised; and as a piece of the jaw was absolutely about to exfoliate, and therefore it was not improbable he would soon be well, I gave him something, I forget what, that could do no harm, nor probably any good, boldly promised his recovery in about six weeks; but as I did not stay with him so long, I am unable to state my prophetic pretensions. This man's physiognomy was rendered horribly disgusting by the cicatrix in his cheek, and his voice materially affected by the enlargement of the jaw, which had been injured by the ball.

The Indians we were with were fond of gymnastic exercises; they frequently ran races with the whites, but were always beaten when the race was short; when it extended, say more than 2 or 300 yards, they were as invariably conquerors. Their children were remarkably expert with the bow and arrow. Making a small slit in a cane, which we set upright in the ground, we frequently used to insert in it the sixteenth part of a dollar, which the eldest son of Standing Stone was to shoot at, and generally struck it at the distance of about fifteen yards, when it became his own; his eye was so accurate, and his honesty so exemplary, that when he displaced the silver by hitting the cane, so that we could not determine whether it or the silver received the blow, we used to leave it to his decision; nor do I believe he ever claimed the reward when the silver itself was not struck. His brother was equally expert at shorter distances, as well as several other Indian boys.

The language of the Indians is guttural. It would seem as if they could not exert themselves to speak distinctly. Every few words terminated with a word which comes as near to *hough*, as aspirated as I can spell it, and seemed to be the counter-part of the inspiration of a hog. At least such was the idea assigned to this pronunciation by my ear.

Before I conclude these straggling remarks, collected in or near Cleveland, I must inform you, that about six miles therefrom lives Mr. Williams. He was the first settler in the county of Trumbull, into which he removed in July 1798, and fixed his residence upwards of ninety miles from the nearest white family. His wife was then pregnant; he himself was compelled to leave her, and navigate the lake as far as Buffaloe Creek, in the State of New York, for fresh provisions. Returning late in November, he encountered a severe storm, and was driven far from his intended port. His wife supposed that he had perished, and was delivered early in December, in the midst of this distress, of a boy. She, however, got through her difficulties, and her husband, after sometime, returned in the year 1800. When the Reserve was divided, the proprietors settled 500 acres on the boy, as the first-born of the Reserve; he, however, did not live to enjoy the benefit, nor do I think

think the gift was well appropriated; it ought to have been given to the woman, who so heroically endured so many evils.

R. DINMORE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you can spare half a column of your extensively circulated Magazine for the insertion of the following, you will considerably benefit a benevolent object, and oblige a constant reader.

MR. CHARLES GRIGNION.

The public will learn with pain, that this venerable artist, who may justly be considered as the father of engraving in this country, has been reduced by age and infirmities to a situation of the greatest difficulty. Having for near *seventy years* devoted himself to the steady pursuit of his profession, his eyes have at length failed him, and at the age of ninety he is compelled for ever to relinquish it.

In a nation abounding with wealth like Great Britain, it is deeply to be lamented, that any man, who has passed through life in an industrious and laudable manner, should find the close of his last days embittered by pecuniary embarrassments; but it would be still more lamentable if an individual, who has given up the whole of his life to the cultivation and practice of an ingenious art, which he has never prostituted to unworthy purposes, should be ultimately deserted by those whose taste he has contributed to form, and whose virtues he has assisted to establish.

The chief employment of Mr. Gregnion has been the embellishment of books of amusement and instruction. The humour of Addison, the sentiment of Sterne, the morality of Johnson, are all indebted to him for illustration and enforcement; and those who know that the impressions made on the mind of *youth* by ideas received through the organs of vision, are at the least as strong as those occasioned by any other *sense*, will readily admit the influence which Mr. Grignion's graver must have possessed upon the several generations to which its effects have been published.

Mr. Grignion has a wife and a daughter, the latter nearly blind; they are totally dependent on him for support. A subscription for the purchasing of an annuity has commenced under very favourable auspices; several artists, and known patrons of the arts, having already sent liberal contributions. No large sum will be required to save this venerable man from the extremity of his hard fate, —he "wants but little here below," nor is it probable that he will "want that little long." The gentlemen who have particularly interested themselves in his behalf, feel confident that the generosity, if not the justice of the public, will aid them in placing him in *decent comfort* for the few years that he has yet to live.

The principal subscribers at present are, the Earl of Carlisle, 20*l.*; J. Hope, esq. 10*l.*; W. Lock, esq. 5*l.* 5*s.*; John Julius Angerstein, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Messrs. Hoare and Co. 5*l.*; Winter, esq. Bank solicitor, 5*l.* and 1*l.* monthly; besides numerous subscriptions of 1*l.* 1*s.* and under.

Should you, Sir, wish to be informed of the particulars respecting Mr. Grignion, Mr. Johnson would, I have no doubt, give you every information you could wish.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

P. S. Subscriptions continue to be received by Messrs Hoare, bankers, Fleet-street; Messrs. Hammersley and Co. bankers, Pall-Mall; Messrs. Rogers and Co bankers, Cornhill; Mr. Johnson, bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Richardson, No. 23, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange; Mr. Carpenter, Old Bond street; Mr. C. Cook, Paternoster-row; Mr. Richardson, No. 31, Strand, printseller; Mr. W. Sharp, engraver, 50, Titchfield street; Mr. C. Warren, ditto, 17, St. Chad's row, Grays inn road; Mr. Heath, ditto, Russell-place; and Mr. John Hunt, Examiner-office, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HASTEN to give your Correspondent H. O. (p. 134) all the information that I am able respecting the times of arrival and departure, and other habits of the swift. I have indeed been an attentive observer of the swallow tribe for several years past, and have observed that this species (*hirundo apus*) usually arrives in the beginning of May, and departs about the 10th or 11th of August; though I have sometimes seen one or two straggling birds of this species, for a few days after that time. For several weeks previous to their departure these birds assemble together in great numbers and soar to a vast height in the air, uttering at the same time a loud shrill cry, whence in some parts of England, they are denominated *squeakers*. Their place of destination when they leave their summer haunts has never been clearly ascertained, though it is generally believed that the whole of this genus migrate into some warmer climate, as they have been observed at the Cape of Good Hope,

Hope, in Ægypt, in Senegal, and in other tropical countries.*

Perhaps the following notices of the first appearance of migratory birds in this neighbourhood, last spring may not be unacceptable to H. O.

April the 18th. The chimney swallow, *hirundo rustica*, made its first appearance; but the species did not become numerous until the second week in May.

May 1. The martin, *hirundo urbica*, first appeared.

May 13. The swift, *hirundo apus*, first appeared, which was rather later than usual.

The insertion of this in your useful miscellany will much oblige, Sir,

Your's, &c.

London, *September* 2, 1808. A NATURALIST.

P.S. I shall feel myself much obliged to your Correspondent H. O. if he will notice in your Magazine the first and latest appearance of the other species of swallow, (*H. urbica* and *rustica*), in the neighbourhood in which he lives.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* RECENT TRAVELS *in* SPAIN, *in which particular* ATTENTION *was paid to the* ANTIQUITIES *of that* COUNTRY.—*Continued from p.* 26.

BEING at no great distance from Lerida in Catalonia, I resolved to visit that place, before turning towards the southern parts of Spain. Lerida, celebrated in history under its antient name Ilerda, as the scene of the masterly operations carried on by Cæsar against Petreius and Afranius, who commanded an army in the interest of Pompey, during the civil wars of Rome: Lerida is situated in the western part of Catalonia near to the borders of Arragon, upon the great road from Madrid into France, about twenty-two Spanish leagues, or above eighty English miles to the eastward of Saragossa, and 110 miles to the westward of Barcelona.

Leaving Saragossa by the bridge over the Ebro, I turned down its left, or northern bank for about half a league to the river Gallego, a rapid torrent coming down from the Pyrences, and at times covering a broad sandy bed. On it is a long wooden bridge in the neighbourhood of the ruins of one of stone, which extended across the whole channel.

The road for five leagues from Saragossa leads down the vale of the Ebro, gradually narrowing as we proceed, being confined on the north side by high precipices producing only rosemary, lavender, box, and other odoriferous shrubs, the growth of similar dry tracts of land. The plain is fertile and well cultivated, covered with woods and vineyards, and well peopled, the inhabitants chiefly occupying a number of large villages. At the end of the five leagues, the road quits the vale leading diagonally up through the precipices and hills on the left; and after three leagues more, brings the traveller to a solitary house called *La Venta de St. Lucia*.

The journey of the following day led through the villages of Bujaralos; at the distance of four leagues, Peñalba two, Candasnos two, to the Venta de Fraga, four leagues.

The whole tract of country from the plain of the Ebro, is elevated, uneven, dry, and uncultivated. Round the villages are a few spots under grain; but they afford only a poor recompence for the labour bestowed on them. This tract is also so destitute of water, that the inhabitants have no other supply but what is procured from tanks or pools, made to collect the rain; which, in this arid region, falls but seldom in the summer season.

On the north side of this tract of country are ranges of bare mountains, the southern slopes of the Pyrenees; but on the south side clumps of trees intermixed with patches of green pasture, afford some relief to the eye.

From the Venta to the town of Fraga, the road leads over a wide open level space, and then down a long rapid descent for above two leagues. This level space is in general covered with *esparto*, (*spartum*), furnishing materials for the industry of the thinly scattered inhabitants.

Fraga, by some supposed to have been called, in the time of the Romans, Erga, and by others Flavia Gallica, is situated on the east bank of the river Cinca, the ancient Cinga, running in a southerly direction from the Pyrenees to the Ebro. The river flows rapidly in a deep channel with high steep banks, particularly on the east side, where they rise up into a chain of low hills, between which and the river, the town is placed. Fraga was formerly an important post; as lying on the frontiers of Arragon and Catalonia, and commanding a passage over the Cinca, a stream too considerable to be forded for many miles higher up: it was of course strongly fortified with a castle on a commanding

* See Prosper Alpin. Hist. Ægypt. vol i p. 198. Herodotus, lib. ii. 22. and Adanson's Voyage to Senegal.

manding eminence; but these works are now gone to decay.

After rising up from Fraga, the road stretches for a couple of leagues across a tract of dry bare hills, with a few habitations in the bottoms, to the village of Alcaraz, where it descends into a rich and beautiful plain, well cultivated, planted, and peopled, extending a great way to the northward along the west bank of the river Segre; which river I soon reached, and travelling for three leagues more in this delicious tract arrived at Lerida, distant five leagues from Fraga.

Lerida is situated on the slope and along the foot of a small insulated hill, washed on the east side by the river Segre the antient Sicoris, over which is a stone bridge, in length 400 feet, consisting of seven unequal arches, having been repaired at various periods.

The summit of the hill, which, although affording very little room, was probably the whole space occupied by the antient Ilerda, is still covered with the old cathedral and other buildings, with fortifications of different ages and modes of construction; and it corresponds perfectly with the description given of it by Lucan in his Pharsalia, lib. 4. v. 11.

Colle tumet modico, lenique excrevit in altum
Pingue solum tumulo; super hunc fundata vetusta
Surgit Ilerda manu: placidis prælabitur undis
Hesperios inter Sicoris non ultimus amnes,
Saxeus ingenti quem pons amplectitur arcu,
Hibernas passurus aquas

In another passage (lib. 4. v. 144) the poet stiles Ilerda as lofty in its situation; and so it is if considered with respect to the plain extending to the south, west, and north, on its own side of the river, as well as to the east on the opposite side: for although the summit of the hill may not be elevated more than 350 feet above the river, yet for several miles in all directions there is no ground of an equal elevation.

The sides of this hill are on all parts steep, and on the northern parts inaccessible; but on the south side the slope is the most gentle, so that it is occupied by part of the present town: and from the middle of the west side, a spur projects into the plain, narrow towards the summit of the hill but widening as it goes down, and of easier access than the neighbouring parts on either hand.

This spur of the hill is a characteristic feature of Ilerda, as will appear from a consideration of the account of Cæsar's operations at this place, contained in the Commentaries of the Civil Wars, beginning at cap. 37.

Although the Segre in the neighbourhood of Lerida flows in general, as Lucan says, with a gentle stream, because there it has extricated itself from the mountains, and has space to enlarge its channel through the plain, yet it is subject to sudden risings either after rains or the melting of the snows in the Pyrenees, where it has its sources. When I was at Lerida in the middle of October, the Segre was much swelled by the rains; and it fell above two feet perpendicular, in the two days I remained on its banks.

Both above and below Lerida, the river is divided into several channels enclosing sandy islands, of which some are bare and others are covered with grass and bushes, but none of them safe from occasional inundation.

The body of water is much diminished in the present times by drains opened for the purposes of irrigation on each side, from the river itself, as well as from some tributary streams, particularly from one which falls into the Segre two leagues above Lerida. The drain or canal from this stream, the Noguera, is taken up six leagues from the town and carried along the side of the hills which bound the plain to the westward, and which are washed on the opposite side by the Cinca already mentioned. The canal discharges itself into the Segre, four leagues to the southward of Lerida: having at different points of its course collateral cuts to allow the water to go off, in order to be conducted round the fields and gardens with which the plain of Lerida is covered.

This plain, or as it is called the *huerta* or garden of Lerida, is in general elevated 100 feet above the Segre, but varied by some flat eminences to the southward of Lerida. One of these eminences is situated about 500 yards from the foot of the hill of Lerida, its eastern base having probably once been washed by the Segre, although at present they are separated by a narrow slip of low land, at times covered by the river. This eminence is much lower than the summit of the hill, being level and of a triangular shape, bounded by steep sides on the east and south; but the side facing north-west, sinks down with a gradual slope to the plain.

About midway between this eminence and the hill of Lerida is a semicircular promontory of the great plain, advancing towards the Segre, but in fact more elevated

vated than the contiguous parts of the plain. When this is seen from the westward, its projection gives it the appearance of an elevation; and the same effect is produced to the observer on the banks of the river below it.

We are told in the Commentaries that on his arrival in the plain of Lerida, and joining his forces under C. Fabius, Cæsar offered battle to the troops under Petreius and Afranius who were posted on the eminence I have just described: but the enemy declining to come down to the plain, he withdrew and fortified a camp about 600 paces from their position. The level ground between this eminence and the town of Lerida, Cæsar says, was about 800 paces, a distance corresponding very accurately with that of 500 yards, which I estimated on the spot. In the midst of this level ground was a gentle swelling *(tumulus paullo editior)*, which Cæsar wished to occupy; by which step, he would cut off the communication between the enemy and the town. It has been already observed, that the round promontory on the edge of the plain would, to an observer on the west side, particularly if viewed from an elevation, present the appearance of an eminence. Cæsar might therefore naturally term it a *tumulus*, although it is in fact, level with the rest of the plain.

In attempting to seize this post, an action commenced with the enemy, who, observing his motions and being nearer to the spot, took possession of it before Cæsar's men got to the spot. A long contest with various success took place, which ended in that party of the enemy being forced to retire under the walls of Lerida, whither they were followed by Cæsar's troops, who mounted by a part of the hill which ran out to a considerable length, but was narrow on the ridge, and the sides were so abrupt, that neither infantry nor cavalry could be brought up to cover their flanks.

This projecting and sloping ridge was most probably that part of the hill of Lerida already described as running out like a spur or counterfort into the plain on the West side. Upon this spot therefore, a very obstinate contest happened, which ended in both parties withdrawing within their works; the enemy not a little elated because they had been able to withstand all Cæsar's assaults, whilst his troops considered it little less than a victory to have maintained for five hours together a close engagement with the enemy, who had the advantage of the ground, and even to have driven them within the cover of the town.

During these transactions at Lerida, the Segre was so swelled by the melting of the snows in the mountains, that the two bridges thrown over it by Fabius, were carried away, and all communication with the eastern side of the river was cut off. Cæsar's army was thus reduced to the greatest distress; for in the space of thirty miles up the rivers Cinca and Segre from their conflux, neither of them could be passed; and the enemy had drawn together in Lerida all the corn and other necessaries to be found in the environs. Cæsar attempted to repair his temporary bridges over the Segre, still swoln and furious: but the enemy by means of their bridge at Lerida, sent parties which obliged him to desist from his labour. On the appearance however of reinforcements arriving for him out of Gaul, Cæsar made one great effort to support them against the attacks of the enemy, and succeeded in transporting a body of troops over the Segre, by means of a sort of boats, with which he had become acquainted during his expeditions to Britain. These boats were framed with light timbers interwoven with wicker-work, and covered with hides. In this way he was enabled to rescue his Gallic friends, and to procure considerable supplies for his army.

But as it was too inconvenient to subsist an army by such precarious means, Cæsar resolved on a most extraordinary measure; no less than to divert a part of the waters of the Segre, by cutting trenches to the depth of thirty feet, into which they might flow, and so produce at least a temporary diminution of the stream, which might allow him either to receive supplies with facility, or at once to remove his army to the eastern side of the river, where he should be at liberty to follow such operations against the enemy as might be advisable. This measure had been so far carried on, that the waters of the Segre were lowered enough to allow not only the cavalry but even the infantry to pass in certain places; when at the same time, one of the bridges was repaired, and a ford was discovered; and Cæsar learned that Petreius and Afranius beginning now to fear that they should in their turn be cut off from supplies, meditated an escape from Lerida, in order to carry the war into the southern parts of Spain, where they hoped to find many supporters.

This

This information spurred on Cæsar's troops to redouble their exertions, until at last he was able to transport his whole army to the east bank of the Segre, and to follow the enemy who had abandoned Lerida, and were proceeding down along the river to a bridge they had prepared upon the Ebro, in the neighbourhood of a place not known called Octogesa.

To follow Cæsar in all the steps he took in this most able and instructive campaign, until without striking a blow he compelled the enemy to lay down their arms and surrender at discretion;—to do this is not the purpose of this communication; I will therefore content myself with saying, that owing to the high state of cultivation which prevails all over the plain of Lerida, no vestiges of the entrenchments of the rival armies are now to be seen; and that the east banks of the Segre, although now in general in pasturage, have in former times been cultivated for some leagues below Lerida, so that it would require some time and care to trace the operations of Cæsar and his opponents in that tract. My time was too limited to allow me to do much in this way: but it is not to be supposed that, lower down towards the confluence of the Segre and the Ebro, no remains of camps or entrenchments should be discoverable; for there the country is rugged and mountainous, and works thrown up in such situations may probably still be easily traced.

To return to the ditches or reservoirs (*fossæ*) begun to be digged by Cæsar, for drawing off the waters of the Segre, no vestiges of such works have ever been observed in the situation where they probably existed. It is true that above Lerida, on the west side of the river, some low marshy spots are found; but whether these have been produced by Cæsar's works, or whether his *fossæ* were intended to draw the water into such natural depressions, these are points now not to be ascertained.

Many modes have been suggested by commentators for executing Cæsar's great works for the above purpose; of these commentators it will be sufficient to mention two, the first is Le comte Turpin de Crissé, who some time ago published an edition of Cæsar in Latin and French, with some very extraordinary remarks and illustrations of his own; the second is M. Guischard, known by the name of Quintus Icilius, in his *Mémoires Militaires*. This last author, who, from his skill in languages and antiquities, as well as in the modern art of war, which he had studied under Frederic of Prussia, the whole guided by great natural sagacity,) is the best commentator on the antient military art, has written very sensibly on the campaign of Lerida: but misled by defective maps of the country he has been drawn into several errors, which have been adopted by M. de Crissé and improved upon with a genius peculiar to himself; supposing the canal already mentioned which is drawn from the Noguera to be that river itself, and thus making Cæsar's trenches convey the waters of the Segre into that stream, to rejoin the Segre some leagues below Lerida, whereas the Noguera falls into that river a couple of leagues above the town.

The present town of Lerida consists of one narrow irregular street confined between the river and the hill, up the slopes of which run a few other streets. The summit of the hill is occupied by the remains of a palace of the kings of Arragon, who were also masters of Catalonia. It passed into the hands of the Knights Templars; and part of it is now used as a powder magazine. On a level spot a little lower down stands the old cathedral with its tower, cloisters, &c. of Gothic architecture, erected by one of the Jameses, kings of Arragon, of whom the first died in 1276, and the other in 1327. In the cloisters is a spacious well, sunk it is said 300 feet to the level of the Segre. This ancient edifice will, while it remains, be a formidable rival to the new cathedral in the lower town, erected before that attention to parity in architectural design which distinguish most of the late buildings in Spain, had been generally introduced.

It only remains to be added that from the many revolutions undergone by Lerida, no traces of the antient Ilerda can now be discovered: some monumental inscriptions however are still to be seen, and coins are frequently met with; this being one of the cities of Spain endowed by the Romans with the privilege of coining money. Some of the coins of Ilerda are of that very antient sort which seem peculiar to Spain, having on them characters hitherto unintelligible, although bearing a strong resemblance to the Phœnician or Carthaginian.

Having as far as my time would allow satisfied my curiosity respecting Lerida, I returned by the same road to Saragossa, to prepare for my journey to Madrid.

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

MANDEVILLE AND THE SEVARAMBIANS.

PERHAPS your obliging Correspondent (No. 174, p. 17) will assist somewhat further in decyphering whether Mandeville really wrote the History of the Sevarambians.

The early life of Mandeville is imperfectly known. The year and place of his birth are both unrecorded in the more common biographical dictionaries. He graduated at Leyden in 1691, having chosen for the subject of his thesis a depraved chylification.* He is believed to have been employed by the ministers of William III. as an itinerant observer of the continent; and to have ultimately settled in London, under the patronage of his former employers, as a physician. In this capacity he made his *debut* by printing, in 1711, a treatise in dialogue, on Hypochondriac Diseases.

Now the History of the Sevarambians, although the second edition may be rightly dated in 1716, was originally published before the peace of Utrecht, which occurred in 1712, and while the war was in full activity, as the following passage of the preface shews:—"It were therefore to be wished that a happy peace would give princes leisure to think of things of this nature; and to endeavour at such laudable and useful discoveries of unknown regions, by which, without any great expence, they might procure an inestimable advantage to the world, do honour to their country, and acquire a never-dying fame. In short, if they would employ but a small part of their superfluous wealth for the maintenance of a set of ingenious young men, and send them into foreign parts, to remark every thing worthy of observation, and make faithful reports thereof, they would derive on themselves a solid glory, accompanied perhaps with other advantages sufficient to repay the cost of such an enterprize."

Mandeville might therefore still be a denizen of the continent, when the History of the Sevarambians first came out. There are marks of its having been written by a physician, as in the discussion respecting a polygamy of husbands (part I.); by a sceptic about future existence (part II. and part V.); and by an eager reader of Bayle (compare the words of the preface relative to Virgilius, bishop of Salzburg, with Bayle's article): now these three features of mind belong to Mandeville. They are not indeed very peculiar. A familiar knowledge of Holland and its colonies appears in the fabricated ship-papers.

* De Chylosi vitiatâ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT calling in question the veracity of your "old Correspondent" respecting the cruel practice alluded to, I am far from admitting that cruelty is an innate principle in the human mind; because even those who practise it will generally disclaim the idea of being at the same time both the actor and the instigator. Ask the butcher why he slaughters an animal with so little remorse, and he will tell you that it is for the public benefit. Ask the soldier why in battle he destroys his fellow-creatures, and he will tell you that he must obey orders. Ask the hangman why he ties up the unfortunate malefactor with so much *sang froid*, and he will say that if he does not do it, another will, and why may not he earn an honest penny, as well as another. And I doubt not that if the poulterer is asked why he "plucks his fowls" before the spark of life is extinct, he will answer that such is the daintiness and fastidiousness of his *fair* customers, that if the smallest particle of the skin should be torn, the fowl would be deemed unworthy to appear on their table; and that if the unhappy bird should be suffered to grow cold before the operation of "plucking" took place, such an accident might possibly happen.

It is by no means my intention to vindicate the poulterer who may be guilty of so shameful a practice; on the contrary, he merits the deprecation of every feeling mind; but there certainly is a great degree of blame attaching to those of either sex who connive at, and are in fact the very promoters and instigators of, such barbarous customs. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Woburn, Sept. 3, 1808. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* POETIC ROMANCE *of* MARMION.

(Concluded from p. 102.*)*

CANTO IV.

EARLY the next morning preparations were made for the departure of Marmion and his retinue; but the steed of Marmion was, to the astonishment of all but Eustace, found dying in his stall, *all over rnired*. Marmion, however,

ever, passed this incident over without notice, and bid his clarions sound to horse—the Palmer shewing forth the way. After travelling some space, they met issuing from a wood a gallant train on princely steeds; and a herald advanced with a message from the King of Scotland, that, although he had sworn never to knit faith with the King of England more, order was given to provide fit and fair lodging for Lord Marmion, who was conducted to Crichton Castle. Here the ambassador rested two days; and to amuse Lord Marmion's leisure, the Scottish herald, Lord Lyon, king at arms, took occasion, as they walked on the battlements by the slowly fading light of evening, to relate a wondrous tale, serving to prove that the embassy of Marmion would be unsuccessful, since a supernatural interposition had failed to move the resolution of the king.—"James III. late King of Scotland, had been deposed, and slain in battle by his rebellious subjects, under countenance of his son, the king now reigning. This happened in the month of June; and ever since, the monarch had kept the anniversary of this disastrous event with every symptom of religious penitence. During the present year, the king had punctually observed all the accustomed ceremonies in the holy dome of St. Catherine, part of the palace of Linlithgow. On a sudden a ghostly wight stepped from the crowd, and, gliding stately up to the monarch, in a low and thrilling voice warned the king to abstain from war, and immediately vanished."

Marmion changed colour at this recital, and in his turn related to Lord Lyon his adventure at the inn; stating, "that in consequence of the story told by the host, of which, however, he made little account, he repaired at night to the camp upon the Wold, and blew his bugle horn, when, to his terror and amazement, he instantly viewed in the ring, "In form distinct of shape and hue, a mounted champion rise." In the furious course which they ran against each other, Marmion's charger fell. The spectre thrice shook his naked sword over the head of Marmion, who, by the light of the moon, discovered the vindictive face of one ghastly and grim, whom he had mortally injured, and who was long since numbered with the dead. But on Marmion's praying to St. George for aid, the spectre plunged his sword in the sheath, and mounting lightly on his courser, in a moment vanished from his sight.

During the time thus passed by Lord Marmion at Crichton Castle, King James had been employed in marshalling his forces; and orders now arrived for the English ambassador to proceed to the Scottish camp. On the next morning the band set out on their way towards Edinburgh; till from the summit of a hill Marmion saw in the plain below "the vast array" of the Scottish sovereign—the royal banner exhibiting the lion ramped in gold, floating conspicuous in the midst of the host. After feasting their eyes with the glorious sight, and listening with rapture to the sound "of mingled trump and clarion loud," they descended to the camp; and thus, without any occurrence either of good or ill fortune, terminates the present Canto. The description, however, of the journey and the camp, furnishes some animated verses, of which the following may be adduced as a favourable specimen:—

From the Hebrides dark with rain
To Eastern Lodon's fertile plain,
And from the Southern Redswire edge
To farthest Rosse's rocky ledge,
From West to East, from South to North,
Scotland sent all her warriors forth;
Marmion might hear the mingled hum
Of myriads up the mountain come;
The horse's tramp, and tingling clank,
Where chiefs reviewed their vassal rank,
And charger's shrilling neigh;
And see the shifting lines advance,
While frequent flashed from shield and lance
The sun's reflected ray.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Still on the spot Lord Marmion stayed,
For fairer scene he ne'er surveyed.
When sated with the martial show
That peopled all the plain below,
The wandering eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendor red:
For on the smoke-wreaths huge and slow
That round her sable turrets flow,
The morning beams were shed;
And tinged them with a lustre proud
Like that which streaks a thunder-cloud.
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge castle holds its state;
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy close and high
Mine own romantic town.

CANTO V.

On descending from the hills of Braid into the enemy's camp, Lord Marmion was much astonished at the magnitude and martial appearance of the Scottish army; and the different bodies of which it was composed are described in spi-

rited and picturesque language—the men at arms, the knights and squires, the burghers, the yeomen, the borderers, the highlanders, the islesmen.

"Much Marmion marvelled one small land
Could marshal forth such various band."

After passing through the camp, where every civility and attention was paid to them, the English embassy at length reached the gate of the city, which was every where alive with martial show. The Lyon conducted Marmion to the lodging provided for him by order of the king; and after the hour of vespers, accompanied the ambassador to the palace of Holyrood. The court of Scotland is then described, and the person of the king himself, with the principal features of his singular and romantic character, in a strain of gay and pleasing verse. James is represented as giving a magnificent entertainment to his nobles previous to his joining the army. Margaret, his queen, however, was not present. She "in Lithgow's bower all lonely sat, and wept the weary hour." In her room and stead sat Dame Heron, the favourite of the king, who was detained at the Scottish court as a hostage for her lord. To her every eye and every ear was turned, when after feigned hesitation she was persuaded to play a soft and lively air upon the harp, mingled with arch simplicity.

"The monarch o'er the Syren hung,
And beat the measure as she sung."

On Marmion's commission being at length presented to the king, he expressed in decided and disdainful terms his rejection of the overture; and concluded by exclaiming,

"Our full defiance, hate and scorn,
Our herald has to Henry borne."

Among the lords at court was the Earl of Angus, an ancient nobleman, who had been deeply engaged in the conspiracy against the late king, and who was regarded upon that account with great jealousy by the present. On the approach of this chieftain, the monarch informed Marmion that he should, till the return of the Scottish herald from England, reside in Angus's castle of Tantallon.

"Your host shall be the Douglas bold,
A chief unlike his sires of old."

For as the king explains himself,

"He loves his sovereign to oppose,
More than to face his country's foes."

The monarch further declares that a "bevy" of holy virgins, the first prize of the war, shall be placed under Marmion's protection at Tantallon, and return with him to their cloistered shades,

"And while they at Tantallon stay,
Requiem for Cochran's soul may say."

Cochran was the minion of the late monarch,

"And with the slaughtered favourite's name,
Across the monarch's brow there came
A cloud of ire, remorse, and shame."

A momentary burst of anger ensues between the king and Angus; this, however, is soon followed by a reconciliation: but his purpose in relation to the war, which Angus disapproved and condemned, is fixed and immoveable—

"Laugh those that can, weep those that may,
Thus did the fiery monarch say,
Southward I march by break of day."

It will easily be anticipated that the holy maids captured by the Scottish galley were the abbess and her train, on their return to Whitby. Previous to their setting out with Marmion for Tantallon, the abbess took an opportunity of warning the Palmer by a scroll, that she had a secret of importance to disclose to him, and at night they privately met in a balcony before their lodging. In this interview the abbess communicated to the Palmer, *i.e.* to De Wilton himself, all the particulars of Marmion's treachery, perpetrated by the instrumentality of the wretched Constance. She at the same time delivered the papers into his hands, which proved the truth of the recital, and charged him to transmit them with cautious speed into the hands of Wolsey himself, that he might shew them to the king. While strong emotion shook the frame of De Wilton, a faint and shrilly sound, accompanied by a preternatural appearance on the top of the High Cross of Edinburgh, alarmed and engrossed their attention. On its battled tower were seen phantoms with escutcheons and blazoned banners, and on a sudden a thundering voice was heard, summoning a roll of names, of which the king himself was first, to appear at the tribunal of the late monarch in forty days. During the consternation occasioned by this dreadful phenomenon, the abbess fell prone on her face, and the Palmer vanished.

Upon the succeeding day the court removed from the city to the camp; and the abbess, with her nuns, set off, in company with Marmion and the Palmer, for Tantallon,

Tantallon, under the charge of Angus. On their journey they paused awhile at a convent, the prioress of which courteously offered to entertain the abbess and her train till a bark could be prepared for their reception. This appears to have been a premeditated plot; for when the abbess joyfully accepted the proposal, Fitz-Eustace declared, in the name of his lord, that Clara must proceed to Tantallon. After much opposition on the part of the abbess and Clara, they were compelled to separate; and at the distance of three miles appeared in view the vast towers of the castle of Tantallon, situated on a high rock, projecting into the ocean. Here they met with a fair reception from Lady Angus; and in a short time the tidings reached them, that King James had captured the fortresses of Wark, Ford, and Norham, and that the Scottish host had taken post on an eminence, waiting the approach of Surrey and the English army: on which Lord Marmion, who had marked a great and recent abatement of civility on the part of Angus, bade his band to prepare for their departure at the dawn of day, being resolved not to absent himself from the bloody battle now in all probability soon to be fought.

A very large part of this Canto is employed in describing, and it must be allowed that the descriptions are lively and animated, the progress of the ambassador, the martial array of the Scottish army, the magnificent appearance of the metropolis, and the splendid gaieties of the court. But the question forces itself upon us, what has all this to do with the proper subject of the poem? Towards the end of the Canto, indeed, the fable proceeds, but at the expence of congruity and probability. Neither the Palmer nor Clara could have any possible occasion to travel into Scotland, had it not been necessary for the purposes of the poet (whose plot, such as it is, now hastens to its catastrophe), that they should meet there. And they are brought together in a manner the most forced, and by contrivances the most clumsy and inartificial.

The poetry of this Canto is, upon the whole, extremely pleasing; and the vision, or preternatural phenomenon displaying itself from the High Cross, is a grand, sublime, and singularly striking fiction.

CANTO VI.

During the compulsive sojourn of Clara at Tantallon,

"Where all in high baronial pride,
Led lives both dull and dignified;"

she occupied a large portion of her time with daily walking round the embattled walls of the castle, which on the eastern side hung over the sea, the waves beating against the foot of the rock at a vast distance below.

One evening taking thus her round, and musing upon her sorrows, she saw to her astonishment, lying in her path, a complete suit of armour, the breast-plate pierced. This brought to her remembrance the fate of De Wilton, and excited the following apostrophe:—

"——— Oh, not corslet's ward,
Not truth as diamond pure and hard,
Could be thy manly bosom's guard
On yon disastrous day."

On raising her mournful eyes from the ground,

"Wilton himself before her stood."

The scene which passed between them the poet declines even attempting to describe. But we learn from the narrative of De Wilton's adventures, that soon after the day of his disastrous combat with Marmion, he quitted his native land, and, arrayed in Palmer's weeds, went upon many a pilgrimage; while vulgar fame reported that he had perished of his wound. In the course of his peregrinations he had taken his route to Scotland, and by what he justly styles "a chance most wondrous," he became Marmion's guide to Edinburgh.

De Wilton then related the adventure of the hostel, and his single combat with Marmion, whose life he forebore to sacrifice, in consequence of a strange vow which he had made, to spare his deadliest enemy when in his power. He stated the delivery of the pacquet to him by the abbess; and also that he had in confidence disclosed the whole of his story to Angus, who had furnished him with the suit of armour which now lay before him, and which, according to the law of chivalry, he watched till midnight, when Angus would again restore him to the dignity of knighthood, which he had lost; after which he meant to join the camp of Surrey. The ceremony being performed, on the next morning De Wilton sallied forth. Marmion also, now fully prepared for his journey, stopped only in courtesy to bid adieu to his host, offering, in token of friendship, his hand to Angus, who in scorn refused to receive it. After some rough altercation, Marmion precipitately rode

rode off, his steed flying along the drawbridge just as it trembled on the rise.

On reaching the neighbouring heights of Stanridge, Marmion made enquiry what was become of the Palmer? To which Blount and Fitz-Eustace replied, that he parted at the peep of day upon the earl's favorite steed in bright armor. On this a sudden light broke on Marmion, who now comprehended that the Palmer was no other than De Wilton himself; that he had told his tale to Angus, and that this accounted for the gloom which hung over the earl's rugged brow. Stung with these thoughts, Marmion travelled onwards to the Convent of Lennel, on the banks of the Tweed, where he and his train were hospitably entertained; and from the tower of the monastery, he next morning viewed the Scottish power encamped on Flodden edge; and by their movements he guessed that the enemy was in view. And soon he saw the English host pouring down the side of the rocky valley, where flows the sullen Till; and rising from the dim-wood glen, pressing on their ceaseless march to gain the opposite ascent. Here the poet breaks out into a most animated exclamation:

"And why stands Scotland idly now
Dark Flodden! on thy airy brow,
Since England gains the pass the while?
And struggles through the deep defile.
What checks the fiery soul of James?
Why sits that champion of the dames
Inactive on his steed?
And sees between him and his land,
Between him and Tweed's southern strand
His host Lord Surrey lead?
What vails the vain knight errants brand?
O Douglas, for thy leading wand!
Fierce Randolph, for thy speed!
O for one hour of Wallace wight,
Or well skilled Bruce to rule the fight,
And cry 'St. Andrew and our right!'
Another sight had seen that morn,
From Fate's dark book a leaf been torne
And Flodden had been Bannock bourne!"

Bidding a parting adieu to the Abbot of Lennel, Marmion, with Clara, and his whole gallant train, crossed the Tweed, at the dangerous ford of Leat; Fitz-Eustace holding Clara on her horse while old Hubert led her rein; and at length joined the bands of Lord Surrey, on the southern banks of the river. The English commander hailed the approach of the brave Marmion with rapture, and placed him agreeably to his wishes in the front of the battle, while Blount and Fitz-Eustace, with a party of archers, remained as a guard to Clara in the rear of the army. On a sudden the Scots were seen to fire their tents, and to march swiftly down the hill to the attack, and the two armies soon after closed with fury, enveloped in clouds of smoke and dust, and sending forth frightful shouts and yells.

A most spirited description of the engagement ensues somewhat perhaps too diffuse, and affording, like most other descriptions of the same kind, few distinct images. Blount, unable to contain his martial ardor, rushed into the fight; and, Fitz-Eustace, seeing Marmion's steed flying by them without his rider, his housing and saddle bloody red, followed the example of his companion; and Clara was in that dreadful hour left destitute of protection. At length she saw two horsemen drenched in gore bearing along a knight desperately wounded, who on a nearer view appeared to be Marmion himself. On taking off his casque he seemed momentarily to revive, and in a peremptory tone ordered all his attendants to depart and leave him alone to die. Clara who had withdrawn from this horrid spectacle, was moved to compassion, on hearing Marmion murmur out the words

"Is there none to bring
One cup of water from the spring,
To slake my dying thirst!"

The ensuing stanza is eminently beautiful:—

"O woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivring aspen made.
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou!—
Scarce were the piteous accents said
When, with the Baron's casque, the maid
To the nigh streamlet ran;
Forgot were hatred, wrongs and fears,
The plaintive voice alone she hears,
Sees but the dying man."

On her return with the water, she discovered a monk supporting the head of Marmion, and, after drinking deep of the water, he recovered so far as to recognize the person of Clara, and a conversation scene ensues, in which Marmion learns for the first time the terrific fate of Constance, and he finally expires in all the agonies of remorse. The battles till raging, the monk bore off the lady to the chapel of Tilmouth on the Tweed. At length, chiefly through the heroic exertions of De Wilton, a complete victory is gained by the English; the King of Scotland, and the flower of his

his nobles and warriors falling on that memorable day—

"Tradition, legend, tune, and song,
Shall many an age that wail prolong;
Still from the sire the son shall hear
Of the stern strife, and carnage drear,
Of Flodden's fatal field;
Where shivered was fair Scotland's spear,
And broken was her shield."

The story, as the poet observes, is now at an end, for he would disdain to write for that "dull elf", who cannot image to his own mind, that after the fight of Flodden, De Wilton's faith was made plain, that he recovered his rank, his reputation, and his land; and that he was rewarded for all his sufferings in the affection and constancy of the fair and virtuous Clara de Clare.

Upon the whole, the most rigid critic must allow the fable of this poem, to be radically interesting: the strain of poetry to be vigorous and animated, and the catastrophe to be strikingly impressive. On the other hand, the most partial admirer of Mr. Walter Scott must admit that the conduct of the story is awkward, embarrassed, and obscure. Many of the incidents are wild and extravagant; the poem itself is extended to a tedious and insufferable length; and in fine, the genius which pervades the work is not accompanied with that degree of taste, of skill, or of judgment, which is essential to the acquisition of a high and permanent reputation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a proof of the uncommon lateness of the spring of the present year, I here send a list of all the British plants I could find in this neighbourhood previous to the first of May, the insertion of which, with the following remarks, in your Magazine, may be acceptable to some of your readers. I made a memorandum of the day when I first observed each of them in flower.

Jan. 9, Thlapsi.—Common shepherd's purse.

Feb. 29, Draba verna.—Whitlow-grass.

March 3, Bellis.—Daisy.

March 12, Corylus.—Hasel nut-tree.

March 16, Senecio vulgaris.—Common groundsel.

March 22, Primula vulgaris.—Common primrose.

March —Lamium purpureum.—Red archangel.

April 7, Ficaria verna.—Pilewort.

April 9, Viola odorata.—Sweet violet.

April 9, Veronica hederifolia.—Ivy-leaved speedwell.

April 11, Anemone nemorosa.—Wood anemone.

April 14, Leontodon taraxacum.—Common dandelion.

April 14, Tussilago farfara.—Coltsfoot.

April 19, Glechoma.—Ground Ivy.

April 20, Mercurialis perennis.—Perennial mercury.

April 23, Lamium album.—White archangel.

April 30, Tussilago petasites. Butterbur.

These are all the British plants I discovered, a smaller number than I ever recollect, within the time specified. The plants which were observed in flower in the month of January 1806, were far more numerous than in the first four months of the present year, which shews the uncommon variations of the seasons to which this country is liable. I have no doubt that the state of vegetation was forwarder, the last spring, in the southern parts of the Kingdom, as I find from your Naturalist's Report, that many plants are usually in flower in Hampshire, from whence it is dated, two or three weeks earlier than in the vicinity of this place, which may be attributed to the difference of elevation and of soil as well as of latitude. Were a list of the plants in flower in the early part of the year, published annually, with the day when first observed, it would form perhaps a better rule of comparing the forwardness or backwardness of the seasons in different years, than any other, supposing it to be made from the same or a similar situation.

Your's, &c.

Daventry, G. WATSON.
September 7, 1808.

P.S. In your Naturalist's Report for March last, there is a mistake, the Fragaria sterilis is there called, Fragaria *vesca*.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ATTEMPT *to explain the monstrous* FIGURES *upon the* FRIZES *in* ANGLO-SAXON CHURCHES, &c.

ONE of the most remarkable specimens of this kind of exhibition is the north front of Adderbury church in Oxfordshire, engraved in Mr. Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales, vol. i. p. 112.

The third figure in the front (upper row) is a head with only an eye in the middle of the forehead. I shall not quote any authority for a fact so well known

known, as the story of Polyphemus, the Cyclops, Pliny's stories, &c.

The fourth figure is a double head *male* and *female*; *old* and *young*. It is certainly not a Janus. I believe it to be a personification of Summer and Winter: or of *day* and *night*: most probably the latter. The seasons have been personified from the earliest æras to the fourteenth century;* and in a very singular achievement of *Le Seneschal de Burton, Seneschal of Bourdeaux*, temp. Ric. II.† is a representation of *Day* and *Night*, in which the former is depicted as a young man, the latter as old: it being an ancient opinion that night was older than day, and of course the oldest of all things.

Then follow several monsters, a human head with the breasts of a woman, and the double body of a fish, the tail in each hand; a head covered with a skin, the feet hanging down; a monster with the head of an animal at one end, and that of a bird at the other; a squinting vizor; another with ears, &c. Besides these are several figures, playing upon musical instruments.

All these figures appear to me, to admit of the most decisive application. In the games of the heathens upon the feasts of the calends of January, it was the custom to assume the forms of beasts, cattle, monsters, &c. a practice, which still obtains in the north under the name of *goose-dancing*. These practices, however reprobated in several councils, continued among the christians; and even in the mummings of far later æras, we find that persons disguised themselves like bears and unicorns. *See Du Cange, Gloss. v. Ceraula, Kalendæ. Antiq. Vulgar. Strutt's Gliggamena* 261. *of Mummings*, 189, 90.

There cannot be a doubt, I think, that some of the figures refer to these sports, or to the pastimes of the Gleemen, of which next. That they appear upon churches is not extraordinary, for even to Stubbe's time, the herds of the May played the most indecent pranks in the church. The passage from his Anatomy of Abuses has been often quoted.

Besides these are several figures playing upon several musical instruments, as the tambourin, shawm, and a *kind of large fiddle applied to the side of the face, with a bow*, that instrument being much more ancient than Sir Richard Hoare has made it, *Gerald. Cambrens.* i. p. 207. On the figures to be seen in the French Church at Canterbury, we have (inter alia) I. A man riding on another's head, supporting a bowl in one hand, and a fish in another. II. An ass playing on a violin, a goat riding and blowing a pipe; a monster playing upon the harp, &c. See the *Antiquarian Repertory*, i. 57.

I trust that I shall make it satisfactorily appear, that these figures refer to the Anglo-Saxon *gleemen*, the predecessors of minstrels and jugglers. In plate 19 of *Strutt's Gliggamena*, we have a girl dancing upon the shoulders of a jester, who at the same time plays upon the bagpipe and walks: and we find (*Antiq. Repert.* i. 120) that it was a sport, to throw up a cup, three or four times, and every time to catch it upon a stump. These passages come near to the figure marked I. As to No. II. we hear in the Spectator of a hare beating a drum, and in the wood cuts of *Ægidii Betsbrugii Opusculum de centesimâ Usurâ*, 4to. Paris, 1522, fol. vii. we have an initial of a *pig playing upon a bag-pipe*. It would be useless to quote more instances, but whoever examines these capitals, and compares them with Strutt's accounts in his Sports and Pastimes of the ancient Jesters; and Professor Beckmann's Paper on Jugglers, in his History of Inventions, neither of them scarce books, will, it is conceived, see that these monsters in many instances, represent the disguises, tricks, and sports of the Anglo-Saxon gleemen.

There are other capitals belonging to neither of the above descriptions. I mean such as occur in the crypt of St. Peter's, Oxford. engraved in Leland Collectanea, i. pref. xxviii. From the studded lines down the bodies, they appear to be of that grotesque fashion, which we know has prevailed from the most ancient to the present æra in mouldings.

It has been often conceived that coarseness or delicacy are characteristics of general manners and periods. So far as laws and an established system of artificial manners prevail, the position may be true; but, whoever has visited convivial meetings of the present day, where the society is *not* vulgar, whoever sees the filthy inscriptions upon walls, &c. will be convinced that it is no test whatever.

*See Montfaucon L. Antiq. expliq. Supplem. vol. i. b. i. c. 11. Strutt's Dresses, vol. ii. p. lxix.

†Engraved at the end of Betham's Baronetage, vol. iv.

ever of the manners of an age. The *Phallus* was a common representation in the most refined periods of Greece and Rome, though Propertius (L. ii. ad. eandem) reproves that shameless indelicacy, even in the fair sex, of which Boissard, (Antiq. Romanar. iii. pl. 75,) has engraved a striking specimen. In the *Glossarium Mivo Barbarum* of Rigaltius, some initial letters, p. 47, refer to the most detestable species of libidinous indulgence; and in the frontispiece of the *Portiforium secundum usum Sarum*, printed by Grafton in 1540, are naked females with the nudities marked! This in a prayer-book! Coarseness or refinement of this kind may mark individuals or particular classes of society; but it is contrary to experience to say, that they exhibit the manners of an age. It would be full as well however to dispense with *Adam and Eve* on signs, which might be easily done, by the magistrates refusing to license the houses with such a distinction.

I should not have published this, had I thought any explanation had been before given; according to my knowledge it is a *desideratum*. F. D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears from the public papers, that several persons have lately exposed their wives for sale, with a halter, in Smithfield market; I shall esteem it a favour if any of your correspondents can inform me, through the medium of your excellent miscellany, of the origin of that absurd custom, on the illegality of which, I think there can be but one opinion.

Toddington, Your's, &c.
July 27, 1808. J. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the present state of suspension from every species of information from our continental neighbours, unexampled in modern history; every glimpse through the haze of insulated restriction is voraciously caught at; and transactions, however trifling in themselves, are now worthy of detail. Through the means of a friend, some very late accounts of the principal institutions for the encouragement of the fine arts in Paris, have reached me, and from the same source I am in constant expectation of some valuable papers and essays on art lately introduced to the scavans of Paris, as well as some curious "*on dits*," and transactions of the principal bodies of artists in that city, which shall not fail from time to time to be communicated by me to the public, through your valuable pages. Therefore, in pursuance of this plan, I have selected from a minute and elaborately detailed account of that celebrated society, the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES, LETTERS, and ARTS, such parts as relate to the class of the fine arts, with such other preliminary information relative to the other classes, as will best serve to explain this.

This institution embraces and belongs to the whole French empire, it is stationed at Paris, and is destined (so says their programme) to improve and perfect the arts and sciences by uninterrupted researches through their whole circle, by the publication of discourses on every subject connected with them, by correspondence with learned natives and foreign societies, and by every means that may tend to forward these important views. They are also to forward in obedience to the laws and declarations of their government such scientific and literary works that have for their object general utility, and the glory of France.

It is divided into four classes, viz.

First Class.—Physics and the mathematics.

Second ditto.—The French literature and language.

Third ditto.—History and ancient literature.

Fourth ditto.—The fine arts.

The first class is divided into eleven divisions, these divisions are composed and divided in the following manner.

Mathematical Sciences.—Geometry, six members; mechanics, six; astronomy, six; geography and navigation, three; physics in general, six.

Physical.—Chemistry, six members; mineralogy, six; botany, six; rural œconomics and the veterinary art, six; anatomy and zoology, six; physics and surgery, six. This class nominates, (subject to the Emperor's approbation,) two perpetual secretaries, one for the mathematical, and the other for the physical sciences. The perpetual secretaries are to be accounted only as general members of the class, but not of any division.

The first class are permitted to elect six of its members into the other classes of the Institute; it can also nominate a hundred

hundred correspondents selected from learned men, natives or foreigners.

The second class is composed of forty members, and in some degree corresponds with the *ci-devant* French academy. It is particularly intrusted and charged with the completion of the French dictionary, and to examine in relation to their language, such important works in literature, history, and the sciences, as merit their attention. It nominates of itself, and subject to the approbation of the Emperor, a perpetual secretary, who still continues to make a part of the forty members of which this class is composed. They are allowed to elect twelve of their members into those of the other classes of the Institute.

The third class is composed of forty members, and eight foreign associates. The learned languages, antiquities, monuments, history, the moral and political sciences, in their relation to history, are the objects of its researches; it endeavours particularly to enrich French literature, from the works of such Greek, Latin, and Oriental authors, that have not yet been translated. The members are charged with the continuation of a collection of diplomatic papers, facts, &c. A perpetual secretary is nominated in the same manner as in the other classes, and among other privileges, nine of the members of this class, named by themselves, are qualified to sit as members of the other classes of the Institute; they can also nominate and appoint sixty correspondents, natives or foreigners. The fourth class, on that of the fine arts, which will particularly demand our attention, is composed of twenty-eight members and eight foreign associates. It is composed and subdivided in the following manner:

Painting, six members; sculpture, six members; architecture, six members; engraving, three members; musical composition, three members.

This class nominates, subject to the Emperor's approbation, a perpetual secretary; six of its members may be elected from the other class; and it is allowed to nominate thirty-six corresponding members from natives absent from Paris, or foreigners. The foreign associates have a deliberative voice only for the objects of science, literature, and the arts.

The foreign members of the Institute form a part of the one hundred and ninety-six correspondents, attached to the classes of the sciences, literature and the fine arts. The correspondents are not to assume the title of members of the Institute, and they lose that of correspondents, during the time of their residence at Paris.

The nominations to vacant places is made by each of the classes where the place is just vacant; the election to be confirmed by the Emperor.

The members of the four classes have the right to assist reciprocally in the particular places of each, to the reading or lectures when they are requested.

The body of the Institute unite four times in the year to give an account of their works.

They elect, in common the librarian, and sub-librarian of the Institute, likewise all the agents and officers that belong to the Institute.

Each class holds every year a public meeting, at which the three others assist.

There is, for the Institute in general, a committee, composed of five members, two of the first class, and one from each of the other three, named by their respective classes.

This committee regulates, during the general meetings, all that relates to the administration; to the general expences of the Institute, and to the division of the funds between the four classes.

Each class afterwards regulates the employ of the funds that are assigned to it for its expences, as all that relates to the printing and publication of its memoirs, &c.

Every year each class distributes prizes; the number and value of which are regulated in the following manner:

The first class, a prize of three thousand francs: the second and third, each a prize of one thousand five hundred ditto: and the fourth class, grand prizes in painting, sculpture, architecture, and musical composition. Those who have had one of these grand prizes are sent to Rome, and maintained at the public expence.

I have been favoured with the names of the associates and correspondents of each class; but as our observations are concentrating towards the arts alone, I shall not occupy more of your valuable pages in detailing any other lists than that of the fourth class, which is as follows:

FOURTH CLASS—FINE ARTS.

First Division, Painting—David, Van-Spaendonck, Vien, Vincent, Regnault, Taunay, Denon, Visconti.

Second Division, Sculpture—Paregou, Houdon,

Houdon, Moitte, Roland, Dejoux, Chaudet.

Third Division, Architecture.—Gondoin, Peyre, Raymond, Dufourny, Chalgrin, Heurtier.

Fourth Division, Engraving.—Bervic, Jeuffroy, Duvivier.

Fifth Division, Musical Composition.—Méhul, Gossec, Grétry, Monvel, Grandmenil; Le Breton, perpetual Secretary.

The foreign associates of the fourth class are, Canova at Rome, Appiani at Milan; Raffaelle Morghen, at Florence; Sergell, at Stockholm; Ben. West, at London; Haydn, at Vienna; Marvuglia, at Palermo; Salieri, at Vienna.

The correspondents at different places are, Lacour, at Bordeaux; Lens, sen. Bruxelles; Bardin, Orleans; Prudhon, Dijon; Geroust, Lunéville; Boichot, Autun; Van-Poucke, Ghent; Chinard, Lyon; Blaise, Poissy; Renaud, Marseilles; Combes, Bordeaux; Crucy, Nantes; Foucherot, Tonnerre; Beck, Bordeaux; Moreau, Liege; Caillot, S. Germain; Blaze, Cavallon; Mauduit-Larive, at Montlignon; Bonnet-Beauval, at Bouriconne les Bains; Carelli, Naples; Dagincour, Rome; Reichardt, Berlin; Framery, Vaugerard; Suvée, Rome; Sainte-Ourse, at Geneva; Boissien, Lyons; Porporati, Turin; Réga, Naples; Fabre, Florence; Zingarelli, Rome; De Rossi, Rome; O Megank, Antwerp; Tagliasichi, Genoa; Rosaspina, Bologna; Lepecheux, Turin; Miot, Naples.

Besides this class at the Institution, the next principal auxiliaries in the cause of the Fine Arts are the Special Schools of the Fine Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, the late royal academies established at Paris, 1648.

The lessons are given at the Palace of the Fine Arts, formerly the College des Quatre Nations.

The principal superintending professors are, Messrs. Vien (painter), senator and member of the Institute; Panjou, sculptor, member of the Institute; Gois (sculptor).

Professors or Teachers.—Lagrenée, junior (painter); Ménageot, (painter); Suvée (painter), director of the French school at Rome; Lecomte (sculptor), administrator; Vincent (painter), member of the Institute; Houdon, sculptor, and member of the Institute; Boozot, (sculptor).

Assistant Professors.—Regnault, (painter,) member of the Institute; Dejoux, (sculptor,) member of the Institute; Barthellemy, (painter).

Professor of Perspective.—M. Demachy, (painter.)

Professor of Anatomy.—M. Suë (physician of the hospital of the imperial guard.

M. Renou (painter), resident inspector, and secretary; M. Meriée, (painter), assistant secretary of the schools of painting and sculpture. M. Philipault, inspecting housekeeper of the school of painting and sculpture; M. Mouret, ditto of the hall of study of the antique and anatomy.

School of Architecture.—M. Dufourny, professor, member of the Institute, directeur, conservateur of the gallery of architecture, gives public lessons on the history and theory of the art on Saturday in each week, from one till two every day at the School of Architecture, and receives at his house from ten till two, such pupils as wish to consult him; and every month he proposes a subject in architecture, of which the prize is a medal.

Stereotomy and Construction.—M. Rondelet, professor, gives his lessons at the late College des Quatre Nations, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, every week, at six in the evening; his practical and theoretical lessons combine all the parts of the art of building, such as masonry, hewing, carpentry, &c. - M. Colombe is at present keeper of the school of architecture.

Gratuitous School of Drawing.—This establishment was founded by M. Bachelier, member of the late academy of painting, is open since 1766, for the admission of one thousand five hundred students, intended for mechanical professions. They are taught, Monday and Friday, every week, practical geometry, calculation, hewing of stone, perspective, architecture, and measuring; on Tuesdays and Fridays, human figures and animals; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, flowers and ornaments.

Too much cannot be said in praise of such a gratuitous school of drawing. The benefits that the inferior branches of practical builders would derive from such an establishment in this metropolis, must come home to the breast of every architect, who has had the trouble of explaining his plans to workmen, and daily witnessing their blunders and misinterpretation they give to the best designs.

The administrators of these schools are as follows.—M. Le Breton, president; M. Baulard, member of the legislative body;

body; M. Amielh, M. Germain, M. Nanteuil, sen. M. Thibaudier, M. Perrin, director, and agent general; M. Bachelier, secretary.

The Professors and Officers are:—Godefroy; Thierry, architect; Defraisne; Robineau, inspector of the students.

In Paris at present there are, one hundred and seventy-four architects, who are all registered, of which the following are the principal.

Augat, Bouchu, Chabouillé, Cointereau, (professor of rural architecture); Couad, (inspector of buildings in the department of the Seine); Disarnod, (author of Salubrious and Economical Hearths, &c.) Desjardins, Detournelle, (editor of Grands Jeus d' Architecture); Gabriel, Galimard, Gerard, Heurtot, Lefevre, Nepveu, Petch, Peri, Petit, Radel, Pretrelle, Renard, Tron; Viel, the elder; Viltard.

Inspectors of Buildings.—Beranger, Beudot, Gouel, Lemercur, Picquenot; Riboulle, jun.

Painters are in number, two hundred and twelve, and are also registered; the most noted as artists are, Messrs. Amelot, Bacler-d'Albe, Beaunier, Belur, Berthelemy, Bonnemaison, Bauchet, Callot, Camus, Cassas, Cazanora, Courteille, Danloux, who has been in London; David, M. Davin-Mirvault, Debret, Delafontaine, Demachy, Duplessy Bertaux, (celebrated for battle-pieces;) Fontaine, Frayer, Gauthorot, Girard, Girodot, Granger, jun. Gros, Guerin, Haingre, Hennequin; Isabey, small cabinet pictures and miniatures; Lagrinée, jun. Landon, Langlois de Lezanne, Leduc, Leduc, Lejeune, Lemire, Marchais, Meynier, M. Mongez, Monsieau, Moreau, jun. Pagou, jun. Perrier, Perrin, Peyron, Peytavin, sen. Prudon, Redouté, Reynault, Robert, Robert-Lefevre, Rolland, Sambat, Sauvage, Senave, Sevehach dit Fontaine, Tauzet, Vangorp, Vernet, Vien, senior.

The sculptors, who are registered, are to the number of sixty-eight; but the most celebrated are, Messrs. Auger, Beauvalet, Bocquet, S. Simon, Bozet, sen. Bridem, father and son; Cartellier, Chaudit, Coenon, Dijoux, Delaistre, Dumont, Duret, Espercieux, Foucou, Gerard, Geraud, Gois, father and son; Houdon, Lecomte, Lesueur, Lucas, Masson, Monnot, Pagout (father,) Petitot, Ramey, Roland, Segishert, Suzanne.

These are among some of the principal facts that I have been able to obtain, relative to the present state of the fine arts, at Paris, which I beg leave to conclude with a wish, that every artist, I trust, will join with me in, which is, that a beneficial and lasting peace may soon unite the kindred arts of the rival countries, to the mutual benefit of each. Your's, &c.

Sept. 3, 1808. JAMES ELMES.
College Hill, Queen-street.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* JOHN PICA, PRINCE *of* MIRANDOLA, *with some* REMARKS *on the* STUDIES *of the* AGE *in which he lived.*

PICA of Mirandola, surnamed the Phœnix, is one of those authors who are placed in the first rank of illustrious scholars, while their works are utterly forgotten, and scarcely to be met with, except in the old libraries of some of our cathedrals. The testimonies of co-temporary scholars, the friendship and admiration of some of the brightest ornaments of that age have secured to his name such a celebrity, that no one who affects the least familiarity with the literary history of the fifteenth century is unacquainted with it; and yet it may be questioned whether any of his works have found a reader for this last century, except such as curiosity may have led to a partial perusal of them. The following account, collected from such materials as are left by his cotemporaries, may not be disagreeable to your readers, as affording a striking instance of the taste of that age in the uses which were made of learning and abilities.

It is an idea which is perhaps too readily received, that the metaphysicians and schoolmen, whose speculations this age has wisely abandoned, were men wholly destitute of sense, learning, and talents. Whoever will examine their works, will be convinced that many of them were men of most extraordinary erudition, and of great, though misapplied, ingenuity. The time will very probably arrive, when some of the favourite pursuits of the present age may be viewed in the same light, and receive the same sentence from posterity, as we pass upon the vain and unprofitable labours of the schoolmen of the fifteenth and sixteenth

sixteenth centuries. The abstract theorems of pure algebra, (beyond what may be applied to any practical end,) upon which very great talents have been, and are still employed, are perhaps entitled to little more respect than the subtleties and dark distinctions which engaged the theologians and metaphysicians three hundred years ago. The memory of Waring may probably suffer the same fate as those of Scotus and Aquinas; or if posterity may think some credit due to the judgment of an enlightened age, his name, like that of Mirandola, may be remembered and admired while his works are scarcely known to exist. We sneer at the understandings of men, whose time was spent in such enquiries as these "Quiditates habent ab æterno suum esse formale a se, non ab extrinseco;"* but if these had been the studies of our universities, and we had been accustomed to give to these barbarous terms the significations which were at that time given to them by common consent, we should have no more right to ridicule such a proposition, than the following "Si æquatio quadratica duas habeat radices impossibiles, &c."

John Pica, Prince of Mirandola and Concordia, was born in the year 1463, under the pontificate of Pius II. He was the youngest son of John Francis of Mirandola, and Julia, a lady of the noble family of Boiard. Some of the credulous historians of the time have related, that at his birth a globe of fire was seen to rest upon his mother's bed, portending, say they, by its shape the perfection of his genius, and by its element, the celestial turn of his mind. As soon as he was capable of receiving instruction, he was placed by his mother's care under the most able masters, and very early distinguished himself by the vigour of his application, and the strength of his memory; of which such prodigies are related as would be very difficult to credit, were we not assured by some modern instances, of the perfection to which that faculty may be carried. At the age of fourteen he was sent by his mother's direction, who was desirous that he should assume the clerical functions, to Bologna, at that time the principal resort of those who studied the pontifical law. After spending two years there, he became disgusted with this pursuit, although such was his industry, even at that early age, that he compiled an Epitome of the Pontifical Epistles or Decretals. His disposition, however, strongly led him to the pursuit of philosophy, with an eager curiosity to penetrate the secrets of nature and science: with this view he travelled over Italy and France, visited the most celebrated schools of each, and studied under the most famous teachers of both countries. After seven years spent in this course of instruction, and at the age of twenty-three, he went to Rome, and, after the fashion of the scholars of that time, brought himself into notice by publicly proposing literary questions for disputation. This sort of challenge was very common in that age, and, when printing was scarcely practised, and the name of a man of learning less rapidly extended than it is now, was almost the only method that a person of superior attainments had to make himself known. Mirandola proposed nine hundred questions, or as they were called *Conclusiones*, in dialectics, mathematics, natural philosophy, and divinity, drawn not only from the stores of the Latin and Greek, but from the mysteries of the Hebrews and the arcana of the Chaldæans and Arabians. In addition to the endless topics of metaphysics, theology, and the ordinary subjects of disputation, into which he entered very profoundly, the *Conclusiones* involved the ancient and obscure philosophy of Pythagoras, Trismegistus, and Orpheus; the doctrines of the Cabala or mystic interpretation of the sacred writings, according to the Hebrews, taught by Origen and Hilarius; the extent, uses, and learning of natural magic, which was vindicated from the vulgar reproach of impiety and necromancy. Seventy-two new physical and metaphysical dogmata of the author's invention were likewise proposed and defended. These propositions, according to the ostentatious practice on these occasions, were fixed in the most public places in Rome, and the proposer engaged to defray the expences of any one who should come from a distance for the purpose of disputing with him. This challenge did not bring forward any disputants, but exposed Mirandola to much envy and jealousy, particularly from the professors of science at Rome, who felt the reflection that would be cast upon their credit by their declining a competition which they durst not encounter. Unable to injure his fame as a scholar, they made a much more dangerous attack upon the soundness of his faith;

* One of the *conclusiones* or questions proposed for dispute by Mirandola.

faith; thirteen questions were selected, which were charged with the terrible suspicion of heresy and contempt of the ordinances of the church; a suspicion very readily listened to by the church when directed against great learning, which the increasing influence of philosophy and letters began to make her watch with extreme jealousy. Mirandola repelled this attack by publishing his Apologia, or Defence of the accused Propositions; which if it did not effectually clear away the suspicions he had incurred, tended to confirm his enemies in their dread of his learning and powers; and it must be owned that, overlooking the misapplication of talents to such subjects, the Apologia exhibits a command of profound and well digested learning and keen argument truly astonishing at the age of twenty-three. This work, and the discussions it contained of certain delicate points, added to some hints of the limit of Pontifical controul in matters of faith, were so disagreeable to Pope Innocent VIII. that he interdicted the reading both of the Apology and the disputed questions. The love of glory, however, was not Mirandola's only passion: his youth, splendid accomplishments, and the graces of his person, for which he is said to have been remarkable, attracted the admiration and caresses of many distinguished Roman ladies, who united the love of letters to that of pleasure, a taste very common amongst the Italian ladies of that age. The young philosopher yielded to the force of these allurements, or rather, according to the account of his nephew and biographer, Francisco of Mirandola, eagerly followed the bent of his disposition naturally inclined to obey the attractions of beauty.

But this life of pleasure, however suitable to his condition and inclinations, was of a short continuance. Irritated by the restless persecutions of his enemies, and obliged perpetually to defend himself against the imputation of heresy, the most formidable calumny which in that age any man could have to contend with, he detached himself from vicious pleasures, and regulated his manner of life by rigidly observing the laws of abstinence imposed by Christianity; for being a firm adherent to the Christian doctrines, the charge of infidelity and the vigilance of his enemies made him the more solicitous to guard against the appearance of disobeying them. Becoming from this time wholly devoted to learning, he soon acquired such celebrity that the most eminent scholars from all parts of Italy came to visit him for conversation or instruction. As a proof of the sincerity of his reformation, he committed to the flames five books of elegiac poetry which he had composed on the subject of his amours, together with numerous pieces in Tuscan verse, which had been addressed to his various mistresses. There is perhaps reason to lament that the zeal of a new convert would not be satisfied without this sacrifice. It must, however, be considered that the spirit of religion at that period exacted many sacrifices from the professors of Christianity, which the lenient temper of these times does not call for. An example of this severity is to be met with amongst the works that still remain of Mirandola; at the end of which, in the folio edition published by his nephew, we find a learned and entertaining comment, in the Italian language, upon a composition of his friend Girolamo Benivieni, entitled "Una Canzona de Amore secundo la mente et openione de' Platonici," a poetical treatise upon love, explaining the doctrines of the platonists. The author, Girolamo, informs the reader in a short preface, that he had determined to suppress this poem and comment out of regard to his friend's character and his own; deeming it unbecoming a professor of Christianity, in treating of celestial and divine love, "to treat of it as a Platonist and not as a Christian;" but that having lent it to some of his friends for their perusal, an imperfect and erroneous copy was printed, which obliged him, but not till after the death of Mirandola, to publish it correctly; and he takes care to allege in excuse for himself that he has apprized the reader of his plan by the title of the poem, and warned him in all places where Plato's opinions depart from those of Christ, that the doctrines of a gentile and a heathen are not entitled to the least weight compared with the reasonings of the Christian theologists, "and particularly the irrefragable arguments of the angelic doctor St. Thomas, of Aquino."

The first fruit of Mirandola's devotion to sacred literature was the Heptaplus, or Comment upon the Six Days of the first Chapter of Genesis, which was written in 1491. Two years afterwards he published a treatise in ten chapters, *de Ente & Uno*; the object of which was to reconcile the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle, and to demonstrate that the disputes

putes of their respective followers originated in a misconception of the opinions of these philosophers relative to the *Ens* and *Unum*, at that time a subject of mighty strife among the learned. This treatise was held in high esteem by both sides. It was the last work of consequence that the author lived to complete; but he had laid the plan of a vast and comprehensive work, which his early death prevented the execution of. This was no less than to confound the seven enemies of the Christian church, by examining and refuting all their errors. In the prosecution of this design, he had composed and perfected before his death twelve books against astrology, the most popular and the most pernicious superstition which then infested the world. Paulus Jovius, bishop of Nocera, has left a testimony to the merits of this work which is above all other encomiums:—"In this excellent though unfinished work, Mirandola attacked the astrologers with such erudition and keenness, and so ably exposed the absurdity and vanity of the whole art of divination, that he seems to have deterred the professors of the occult sciences from writing."*

This great design, as well as many others which Mirandola had formed, particularly that of a more complete essay towards reconciling the opinions of Plato and Aristotle, was frustrated by his death. From the time that he left Rome, which was soon after the publication of the Apologia, Mirandola generally resided either at Ferrara or at Florence. The friendship of the Prince of Ferrara and its vicinity to his paternal seat attracted him to the former place; but Florence was the most agreeable to him on account of the society of literary men which it afforded, and particularly of *Politian* and *Lorenzo de' Medici*, with whom he entertained a close friendship. Besides these two illustrious men, his society was cultivated by other eminent scholars, among whom was the learned and unfortunate Hieronymus Savanarola, and Hermolaus Barbarus: Petrus Crinitus, the pupil of Politian,† mentions him as excelling all his companions in the erudition and eloquence of his conversation. The same author has left us an account of Pica's laborious studies; for when Politian had expressed in his presence high admiration of his great genius and learning, Mirandola with singular modesty answered, that he deserved no praise but for his assiduous application—"Gratulandum potius, intelligite, assiduis vigiliis atque lucubrationibus, quam nostro ingenio plaudendum."*

His library likewise is celebrated by the same writer, and is said by Francisco de Mirandola to have cost seven thousand pieces of gold. His accomplishments were not confined to subjects of abstruse literature; in his youth he was much attached to music, in which he acquired such skill, that some of his melodies were publicly received, and held in great esteem. It might also be concluded, from an anecdote related by Petrus Crinitus, that he was not unacquainted with physic; for according to that author, when Hermolaus Barbarus was seized at Rome with a dangerous fever, Mirandola sent him from Florence a medicine prepared by himself. No man ever testified a more sincere devotion for learning and philosophy, to the contempt of all other qualifications, than the Prince of Mirandola. He possessed a very large estate, which he bestowed almost entirely upon works of charity, except what was spent in collecting books, and entertaining and providing for literary men. At length, however, about three years before his death, he made over to his nephew Francisco his principality and possessions in Mirandola, and obtained a confirmation of the grant from Maximilian, the Roman emperor, to whom that principality was subject. He reserved to himself only enough to purchase a small estate near Ferrara, where he spent the remainder of his life, except when he resided at Florence, in elegant and learned retirement. His mother, under whose care he received his education, had destined him for the church; and he was often urged by his friends to embrace the sacred profession, with the certainty of the highest honours and emoluments: but nothing could induce him to quit the life that he had chosen. He died of a fever at Florence, in the year 1494, in the 31st year of his age, on the same day that Charles the IXth. of France entered that city on his famous expedition into Italy. That monarch, hearing of Mirandola's illness, as he approached the city, sent two of his own physicians to his assistance; but in spite

* Paulus Jovius, Elogia doctorum Virorum, p. 92, Bassiliæ, 1571.

† Petrus Crinitus, De honesta Disciplina, lib. iii. c. 2., lib. v. c. 1. and lib ii. c. 2. printed at the Ascensian press, 1508.

* Ib. lib ii. c. 2.

of their aid, the violence of his disorder put an end to his existence in thirteen days.

With respect to the works of this author, something has already been said, and little more remains to be observed. The *Conclusiones* afford a very complete specimen of the learning of the age, and of what were deemed the most valuable purposes to which learning could be applied. However useless and unprofitable these purposes may appear to us, it will not be denied by any one, who has the curiosity to look through the *Conclusiones*, that the mass of learning, which must have been possessed by the proposer of them, is prodigious; when it is recollected that, at the time he proposed them, he was no more than twenty-three years of age. For there is not the least reason to suppose, that a person whose works prove him to have been a man of profound learning, and who, in an age and nation distinguished by some of the brightest scholars that ever appeared, was ranked by their own judgment amongst the first, should have challenged the discussion of any of the proposed subjects, without being well provided with the knowledge necessary for such a debate. The manner in which the questions were propounded leave little room to doubt that the author was deeply versed in the respective subjects of them; and the Apology for the accused propositions, particularly those *de Salute Origenis* and *de Magiâ atque Cabalâ*, discover familiarity with the writings of the Fathers, as well as with the Greek and Hebrew classics, and a facility of language and argument that could not be acquired at that age without extraordinary powers of mind. I would willingly transcribe the whole of this curious piece for the amusement of such of your readers as may not have easy access to the original, if the limits of your publication would allow of it.

It is curious to observe how greatly the sudden growth of learning outstripped that of solid science. No age, perhaps, was ever so remarkable for the learning which it produced as the period from the middle of the fifteenth century to the beginning of the sixteenth; yet, except the inestimable obligations we owe to the learned men of that time for their editions of the classics, later ages have been little benefited by their works, which are either lost or neglected: and even the sciences they treated of, exploded and ridiculed. School-divinity and metaphysics, though the most attended to, were not the only studies in which the vast erudition of that age was wasted. The mysterious doctrines of the Cabala formed a favourite study of some of the most learned scholars. The proposition which laid Pica open to the indignation of the church, was that in which he asserted the orthodoxy of Origen; for Origen, notwithstanding his meritorious labours in the cause of christianity, his daring zeal and self-martyrdom, and notwithstanding the defence of Eusebius, was consigned by the sentence of the church to inevitable damnation, on account of his errors in the mysteries of the faith. To question his perdition, therefore, was to deny that the church was the interpreter of the divine intentions. The defence of this part of the *Conclusiones* is written with a boldness that could hardly be expected from an Italian of the 15th century. But the hardiest of these propositions was that in which it is asserted, that faith is not in a man's own power. In defending this and the other propositions, which were taxed with heresy, Pica probably relied less on the spirit and ability of his justification, than on his own high rank and station, together with the countenance and protection of his powerful friends, particularly the Medici, whose liberality of sentiment in regard to religious points was so notorious, that even Leo the Xth. has been directly charged, not only with heresy, but infidelity.*

By the Cabala, a term at this time generally misapprehended, was understood sometimes a species of divine magic operating by the agency of good spirits, as magic commonly so called was supposed to do by that of evil beings; but the true definition of it, as received by the best of its professors, is given by Reuchlinus,† in his treatise addressed to Lorenzo de' Medici "Divinæ Revelationis ad salutiferam Dei et formarum separatarum contemplationem traditæ symbolica receptio,"—a symbolic acceptation of the Mosaic history (for that is meant by *divina revelatio*) which produced a pure and perfect acquaintance with the nature of the divinity and of spirits; and according to the opinions of some, which seem to be revived by the modern Swedenbor-

* Milner's History of the Church. Vol. iv.

† This treatise, which contains the whole learning upon a subject once held in the highest veneration by men of learning, is very curious, and is to be found in the folio edition of Mirandola's works, published at Basil, in 1557.

gians,

gians, this knowledge, when sublimed to the highest perfection it was capable of, and accompanied with perfect purity, was believed to raise the mind to an absolute familiarity with good angels, by whose assistance the possessors of the cabalic secrets were enabled to do miraculous things. This art was derived from the rabbinical doctors, who were at first called Thalmudists, and about the middle of the fifteenth century, according to Pica de Mirandola*, its professors were denominated Cabalici, Cabalæi, or Cabalistæ, according to their different degrees of perfection: they afterwards however departed from their masters the Thalmudists; the latter, according to Reuchlinus, being chiefly intent upon the law and the explanation of it, while the former, paying less regard to what concerned human affairs, aimed chiefly at elevation of mind and thought. The ideas and doctrines of the Cabalists seem to have been well known to Milton, and perhaps suggested some passages in Paradise Lost. In Reuchlinus's Exposition of their mysteries there is a curious passage describing the speech of the Deity to the heavenly spirits after the fall of Adam, with the future prospect of redemption by the incarnation of the Messiah, whom the Cabalists recognized in the character of a celestial Adam†; and among the books relating to these doctrines, which are said to be lost, mention is made of "Liber Bellorum Domini." The mysteries of the Pythagorean philosophy, which, according to Philolaus apud Reuchlinum sprung from the same source, were also studied and taught with great fervency during this period. Mirandola and Paulus Riccius were the first who explained the Cabalistic mysteries in Latin, and the former, in his Apology, has employed much labour and learning in defending them as well as the science of natural magic, from the vulgar idea that necromancy was at the bottom of them. His writings however upon that subject were few, and I do not know whether they still exist; but it may be collected from the following proposition in his *Conclusiones*, and some others of a similar nature, that he, like all the scholars of his time, had bestowed much attention upon this useless learning: "Qui scierit quid sit denarius in Arithmetica formali, et cognoverit naturam primi numeri sphærici, sciet secretum quinquaginta portarum intelligentiæ et magni jobelæi, et millesimæ generationis, et regnum omnium seculorum." Those who are better acquainted with the tenets of the modern millenarians than I am, will be able to tell whether there is any connection between them and the allusions in the concluding part of this proposition.

Magic also entered deeply into the learning of this æra. This comprises two distinct sciences, that of natural magic, and that of dæmonology: the first was concerned only in the properties of numbers and figures, and some of the more hidden properties of nature. This knowledge enabled its possessors to produce many effects from natural causes, which, when science was less diffused than at present, appeared to be the effect of something superior to the common limits of human power. Albertus commonly called Magnus, the friend and tutor of Roger Bacon, was the most celebrated of those who excelled in this sort of knowledge. This science has been productive of many admirable discoveries in mathematics and chemistry. Magic, in its common signification or necromancy, was also eagerly studied at this time as appears from Cornelius Agrippa's strange work upon that subject; and we may judge of the estimation in which it was held, by the confession that writer makes in his book *de vanitate omnium Scientarium*, that while he professed that science he derived more credit and profit from it, than from any other use he ever could make of his learning. The first master in this way was said to be *Solomon, whose magic ring and glass are still famous in Eastern dæmonology.

But the most dangerous, the most popular, and the most pernicious delusion which the darkness of the preceding ages, had entailed upon mankind, was astrology, which will perhaps never be utterly exterminated from the minds of the vulgar, but which then possessed all ranks. When these considerations are taken into the account, it must be looked upon as no despicable application of learning and talents, to have exposed the fallacy and absurdity of this delusion; and when we recollect the great learning and credit of

* Reuchlinus de Arte Cabalistica.

† Conjicimus sane, alterum esse Adam cælestem angelis in cælo demonstratum, unum ex Deo, quem verbo fecerat, et alterum esse Adam terrenum, repulsum a Deo, quem ex luto manibus suis finxerat. *Reuchlinus*, p. 750.

* Petrus Crinitus de honestâ Disciplinâ. Lib. ix. c. 5.

some

some of its upholders, among whom our countryman Roger Bacon was the most esteemed; the almost universal belief entertained of it, and the few lights which mankind then possessed, as to the real and constant laws obeyed by the celestial bodies; it cannot be denied that the twelve books written by Mirandola against astrology, the effect of which, in opening men's eyes upon that subject is testified by a respectable co-temporary author, were the work of a very superior and enlightened mind. When we congratulate ourselves upon our freedom from these superstitions, we ought not to forget, that we owe something to those who gave the first blow to them. Proud of the lights of the age we live in, when astrology and such like cheats are no longer in vogue, we are too apt to overlook the merit of those exertions which first exposed and refuted them; and to persuade ourselves, that in these days of genius and philosophy, such exertions would have been unnecessary; not recollecting that if we enjoy many superiorities of this kind, we are less indebted for them to our own genius than to the labors of those who first paved the way for the detection of superstitious errors; our merit is, that we do not shut our eyes to the light of science; but while we enjoy its blaze, we ought to be grateful to those who struck the first sparks.

John Pica of Mirandola has been represented by writers, whose ideas are taken from the encomiums of his cotemporaries, as a mighty prodigy of learning and genius. The distaste which the present times entertain towards those subjects upon which he wrote, renders it very difficult, upon a review of his works, to think those encomiums justified. But making allowance for this change of opinion, and weighing the impartial testimony of his equals, and the early age at which he obtained their admiration, it may be fairly concluded, he was in reality, a man of very extraordinary powers. These memoirs are principally collected from his letters, and the account given of him by his nephew Francisco, himself an eminent scholar. Such a biographer might naturally be suspected of partiality, but the evidence of other writers, fully confirms his account. Paulus Jovius, in his *Elogia Doctorum Virorum*, gives the following character of him.* "John Pica of Mirandola, has been justly styled the phœnix; for in him, the immortal gods, besides the splendor of his family, assembled all the rarest gifts of body and mind."

Petrus Riccius, commonly called Petrus Crinitus, who was the pupil of Politian and the companion of Mirandola, laments the death of him and Politian, which happened in the same year, as a public misfortune, more severely felt at that particular time, when learning, obstructed by the incursion of the French into Italy, wanted the support and assistance of such men.† To these may be added the testimony of Hieronymus Savanarola, who, though afterwards put to death by Pope Alexander for a heretic, was a man of great consideration on account of his learning and talents. In a dispute which took place between him and Mirandola, concerning the philosophy of the ancients; the former, yielding to the superiority of his opponent, rose up and embracing him said, "Unus tu es, Pice, ætate nostra qui omnium veterum philosophiam ac religionis Christianæ præcepta et leges percalleas."‡ The following epitaph, written by Hercules Strozza, is preserved by Paulus Jovius:

Joannes jacet hic Mirandula; cætera norunt
Et Tagus et Ganges, forsan et Antipodes.

Dr. Johnson, in his Essay on Epitaphs, has taken notice of this pompous distich, as a warning to epitaph-writers. "Thus, says he, have their expectations been disappointed, who honored Picus of Mirandola with this pompous epitaph. His name, then celebrated in the remotest corners of the earth, is now almost forgotten, and his works, then studied, admired, and applauded, are now mouldering in obscurity."

* Page 92.

† Pet. Crin. de honesta Disciplina.

‡ Ib. lib. 111. c. 2.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE HARLEIAN MSS. NO. 4776, RESPECTING THE MANNERS OF THE WELCH.

At the sessions at Bewmaris, held May 22, 9 H. VII., It was ordered that records of felonies be kept, and that there be no vexation or trouble for serving on juries. [The Welch are remarkable for never hanging felons. The following *bon-mot* is recorded of a modern counsel. The judge, upon the road, observing some sheep in an insulated spot, where the tide or the flood menaced them with speedy death, said, "Nothing can save those sheep." My lord, replied a barrister, do not you think a Welch jury can?—A juryman being asked, in a case of palpable evidence, why he and his brethren gave a verdict of acquittal, replied "What, would you have hur hang hur own countryman?"]

At the same sessions it was ordered that liveries and badges be forbid except to bailiffs, parkers, menial servants, *and counsel retained in the law.* f. 114, 115. At the sessions at Caermarthen, 14. H. 7. it is said, Forasmuch as many and divers vicious priests and clerks in holy orders within the principality of North Wales defile many women, wives and daughters of the prince's tenants, *by reason whereof* the farmer of the Thamorbership in sundrie comothe of N. Wales *excessively distraines the said tenants* as well by their goods as their lands, it is ordered that [instead] every *priest and clerk so offending shall be distrained* in default of goods, a process to issue from the Exchequer, f. 115. [Distraining for cuckoldom or seduction the unfortunate *sufferers*, is a novelty in jurisprudence.] Where the sea was expected to gain upon the land the permitting of the rushes called Moresk and their roots to grow, was thought the best means of preventing the evil. f. 115-6.

PROPORTION OF LUNATICS.

In Graunt's Natural and Political Observations made on the Bills of Mortality, and printed in 1662, it is stated, (at p. 21) that the number of lunatics is few, being 158 out of 229,250 persons within the range of the authentic list: or about one in fourteen hundred and fifty.

The prodigious increase of lunacy in our own times deserves more examination than medical men have given to the subject.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Dr. Darwin's notion that animal existence began in a worm may be traced in Cæsalpinus. In his Peripatetic Questions (l. 5, c. 1.) the following passage occurs: *Quod si aliquando meminerim primam perfectorum animalium generationem ex verme fieri, sic intelligimus primam, quia in tempore infinito, quod supponitur a Peripateticis, deficientibus in aliquo tempore omnibus singularibus alicujus speciei, primum aliquod ex putredine oriri potest, ex cujus semine propagetur species, ut quibusdam contingit ex putredine tantum propagari.*

PASSAGE OF FLORUS.

Some recent panegyrists of Lord Nelson seem to have borrowed their turn of style from Florus, who says of Cæsar: *More fulminis, venit, percussit, abscessit.*

SCEPTICISM.

Beza, who edited the Testament in 1582 at Geneva, was asked his opinion about some controverted point. *Hoc unum me credere credo, quod nil credo,* was his reply.

AMADIS OF GAUL.

The French translation of Amadis is said by an Italian monk, named Paciuchelli, to have been superintended by Luther. He avers: *Sceleratum illum virum, cum Germaniam execrabili hæresi contaminare decrevisset, profanis eam libris corrupisse, curavisseque, ut linguâ Gallicâ liber quidam donaretur, Amadis dictus et quidem omni elegantiâ exornatus per principum aulas spargeretur.* This shows not that Luther aided to translate Amadis; but that Amadis passed for a profane, licentious, and dangerous, book.

EDITION OF THE KORAN.

In the year 1788, the Russian empress Catharine ordered an edition of the Koran to be struck off, in Arabic, at the imperial press, for the use of her Mahometan subjects. Projects of conquest over Turkey were on the carpet probably at that time in her cabinet; and it was thought conducive to military success, thus to announce to the inhabitants of cities, that the mosque and its ritual would find, under Russian sway, both protection and patronage.

This sovereign edition of the Koran is become a great rarity and an expensive curiosity: and is now exhibited in the libraries of Gottingen and Paris as one of their uncommon treasures. It is printed at Petersburg in small folio, and has se-

venteen lines on each page. No title is prefixed. Each platform of text is framed with a flourish in imitation of manuscript, and the letters are so cut as to unite with one another and to look like writing. The text is copied from Louis Maracci's edition.

Surely the press of Calcutta would do well, from similar motives, to imitate this display of tolerance, this proclamation of religious equity. Although in Great Britain, even the Christian sects have not yet learnt enough reciprocal indulgence; there may nevertheless be found some British philanthropic governors superior to the superstitious prejudices and factious bigotry of the vulgar.

MOZAIC.

The art of inlaying stone, so as to form designs by means of pebbles of different colours, is called mozaic, or mosaic, work. Whence is the name derived?

The first and earliest historic instance (Exodus, xxviii. 17) of the practice of this art is the stomacher worn by the high-priest of the Jews. Was the art therefore ascribed to Moses?

The most perfect specimens of the art are those produced at Rome in the school founded by the cavalier Pietro Paulo di Christofori, which rival paintings for design and colour, and surpass them for duration.

Furietti wrote *De Musaicis* in 1752.

FRENCH COLONIZATION OF BRAZIL.

In 1578 was printed the History of a Voyage to Brazil, made by John de Lery a native of Margelle in Burgundy. It is dedicated to Francis Count of Colligny, and relates an attempt of some French protestants to establish a colony in Brazil, under the direction of a knight of Malta, named Villegagnon. The first embarcation took place in 1555 at Harfleur in Normandy; and the landing was effected at Ganabara, a creek so called by the Topinamboos. A supplementary batch of settlers followed the next year, among whom was Jean de Lery, then a student of theology at Geneva, who had been invited, under the promise of an adequate salary to preach the gospel. These second colonists landed in February 1557, at a place called by the savages Hoouassoo, and proceeded to join their predecessors, by marching along the coast to Fort Colligny, which had been constructed in an island of the Ganabara. They arrived in March on Wednesday the tenth. The arrival of the fresh colonists was consecrated by a general communion; and Villegagnon distinguished himself by two extemporary prayers. A doctor of the Sorbonne, who had come over, took that opportunity of abjuring popery. After about eight months stay, Villegagnon gave the colonists to understand, that he had renounced the gospel interest; that he could provide for no persons who did not work at the buildings about the fort, or in the production of agricultural commodities, and he finally abandoned to their shifts our author, and the zealots of his party. After much wandering and difficulty, a party of fifteen found the means to embark, and were joined by others of the colonists who had remained under the protection of Villegagnon. They set sail for Rochelle in January 1558, and, after suffering much from famine, landed the following May at Blavet.

The account of the manners of the savages is copious and curious. They are described as wholly without religion, sheer atheists; but certain priests of the Caribbees come occasionally among them and preach about bad spirits. A vocabulary of their language is given, and several short dialogues.

RACINE.—1639-1699.

It is curious to observe the erroneous opinion which Corneille entertained of this amiable poet. When Racine had finished his tragedy of Alexander, he shewed it to Corneille, and asked him what he thought of it. Corneille told him that the piece certainly evinced his talents for poetry, but that he did not think his genius led to the dramatic line.

It is melancholy to reflect that this great poet suffered himself to become a victim to the anger of his sovereign. Madame de Maintenon had requested him to draw up a memorial, representing in strong terms the misery and calamities under which the people groaned. This she presented to the king, and was weak enough to give up the author. The king, offended that Racine should affect to point out the defects of his government, exclaimed, "What! because he is a poet, does he pretend to be a politician?" These words, and his disgrace, which soon afterwards happened, struck Racine to the heart, and produced that disorder which in a very short time occasioned his death.

LOUIS RACINE,

Second son of the great tragedian, was a man of talents, and an ingenious poet. His poems on "Religion," and "Grace," are remarkable for the richness and brilliancy of some of the passages, the piety and

and unction which they breathe, and the chaste and uniform diction which prevail throughout.

BOUHOURS—1628-1702.

When this celebrated grammarian published his first work, "Les Entretiens d'Aristo & d'Eugéne," it was said of him, "qu'il ne lui manquait pour ecrire parfaitement, que de savoir penser," alluding to the pompous style which prevails throughout the book; though it is not otherwise remarkable either for depth of learning, or solidity of reasoning.

Among other works, he published the Lives of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier, in which he was unlucky enough to compare one to Cæsar, and the other to Alexander.

MEZERAI—1610-1683,

Early applied himself to the history of his country, and published his first volume at the age of thirty. He was liberally patronized by Richelieu, who gave him a pension, and by the French Academy, who chose him for its secretary. This office he held till he died.

His great History is now seldom read; but his chronological Abridgment is esteemed. His style is very unequal; in some places displaying the fire and energy of Tacitus, while in general it is loose, unconnected, and inelegant.

His character appears to have been eccentric. At his death, all his property, which was considerable, was found hid in different parcels behind his books. In one of these bags of money was found a slip of paper, upon which he had written these words:—"This is the last sum of money which I have received from the king; and since then, I have not said or written one word in his praise." His pension had been discontinued some time before his decease.

BOUDIER—1637-1727,

An author of some reputation in his time, left this curious epitaph behind him, which gives no very favourable idea of his religious opinions:—

"J'étois Poéte, Historien;
Maintenant je ne suis rien."

GOMBAULD,

One of the members of the French Academy, when it was first established by Cardinal de Richelieu. He was so zealous for the purity of his native language, that he once proposed to the academicians that they should bind themselves by oath, to make use only of such words as should be approved of by a majority.

His talents were not so conspicuous as his extraordinary zeal. He wrote some tragedies and detached pieces of poetry, long since forgotten.

NICHOLAS BOURBON—1644,

One of the best Latin poets which France has produced. The following lines, placed on the gate of the arsenal in Paris, were composed by him:—

Æthna haec Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat
Tela gigantæos debellatura furores.

MAYNARD—1582-1646,

A French poet, whose productions are now little known. Like many other unfortunate men, who fancy that genius and talents exempt them from pursuing the common road to independence, he spent his whole life in caressing and flattering the great, whose favours, after all his efforts, he never received, and whose protection he never experienced.

He one day presented some stanzas to the Cardinal de Richelieu, who commanded him to recite them. When he came to the last, where speaking of Francis the First, he says:—

"Mais s'il demande à quel emploi
Tu m'as tenu dedans le monde,
Et quel bien j'ai reçu de toi,
Que veux tu que je lui reponde?"

The cardinal, who immediately perceived the author's drift, answered with the most cruel indifference, "Rien." The unlucky poet, mortified at such a repulse, retired to his native province, where he soon after died.

He wrote these lines against the door of his closet:—

"Las d'espérer & de me plaindre
Des Muses, des Grands et du Sort
C'est ici que j'attens la Mort
Sans la desirer ni la craindre."

DRAMATIC HISTORY.

Our printers are constantly pushing off, under some new title, collections of English dramas. Why will they not give us a Dramatic History of England, and republish in the chronologic order of event all the historical plays which illustrate the annals of our country? Our poets would then be aware of the chasms which remain to be filled up; and might be induced to complete, for the use of the theatre, the deficient series of event.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM CARLO MAGGI, BY MISS STARKE.

CANTATA I.

SCENE—*an unfrequented Island.*
TIME—*day-break.*

SEQUESTER'D Isle, of PEACE the smiling cell;
Where Birds, and Flow'rs, and Zephyrs only dwell;
Enchanting spot, rich in SECLUSION'S charms,
Here, far remov'd from FOLLY'S wild alarms,
Compass'd with waves, unseen by human eye,
Methinks I range a Tenant of the Sky.
No more by PASSION'S chains bound down to Earth,
My tow'ring Soul asserts her heav'nly birth;
Views mercies numberless around her shine,
And soars to claim her heritage divine
But see!—The sable shades of NIGHT retire—
Th' horizon blushes deep with crimson fire—
AURORA rises from the sparkling floods,
And thus salutes the tenants of the woods:

AURORA.

BIRDS, begin your dulcet lay!
FLOW'RS, your various sweets disclose!
ZEPHYRS, see! 'tis dawn of day!
Banish, banish dull REPOSE!

BIRDS.

Lovely GODDESS of the morn,
Who, on dewy pinions borne,
Com'st to chase NIGHT'S shadowy gloom,
And these choral woods relume
With renovating light;
Again thou giv'st us to behold
Fields of ether ting'd with gold!
Boundless tracts, where sportive we,
Blest with love and liberty,
May wing our joyous flight.

AURORA.

Wherefore, FLOW'RS, your praise withhold?
Haste! your fragrant leaves unfold!
Haste to glorify that POW'R,
Who, after MIDNIGHT'S torpid hour,
Renovates your faded hues,
And feeds you with ambrosial dews.

FLOWERS.

When thy torch, with dazzling light,
Puts the modest stars to flight,
We, Lilies, Violets, Eglantines,
Daisies, Snowdrops, Jessamines,
Strains of thankful love rehearse;
The list'ning HOURS applaud our verse,
As, round the blazing Car of DAY,
Swift they wend their sportive way.
All our joys of thee are born,
Bounteous GODDESS of the Morn;
And to thee alone we raise
Melody of grateful praise.

AURORA.

Mirthful ZEPHYRS, ye, who fly
To wake the tardy HOURS;
Rouse the FEATHER'D MINSTRELSY,
And ope the fragrant FLOW'RS;
Ye, whom toil-worn Mortals seek,
When sultry heats appal,
Listen! Hear AURORA speak,
And answer to her call.

ZEPHYRS.

Breath of yonder slumb'ring SEA,
And tender sighs from Heav'n are we;
Sent, celestial NYMPH, to shed
Delicious odours round thy head.

CHORUS.

We, ZEPHYRS, BIRDS, and op'ning FLOW'RS,
Join our voices, strain our pow'rs,
To hail the swift-approaching DAY,
To pour the tributary lay.
Hail, AURORA, bounteous FAIR!
Hold!—The pealing notes forbear!
See! while yet we sing, she flies,
To spread her light o'er distant Skies!

CANTATA II.

AS thro' smiling vallies I stray,
Behind me REMORSE slowly wends;
Ev'ry flow'r that enamels the way,
To prove my unthankfulness tends.
The bounty of GOD I descry,
In each perfect production of Earth;
Yet nor these, nor yon day-star on high,
In my bosom give thankfulness birth.
PRIDE whispers "Such gifts are thy due;
As a tribute receive them from HEAV'N;
The talent of poesy too,
Thy pleasures to heighten was giv'n."
Insensate!—Let SHAME dye my cheek!
Sweet POESY'S harp I'll resign;
Or make the lov'd Instrument speak
In praise of it's DONOR DIVINE.

Hail, then, modest meek-ey'd FAIR,
On Earth, of Visitants most rare!
Hail, celestial GRATITUDE!
By thee inspir'd, these fingers rude
Shall boldly sweep the sounding string,
In praise of HEAV'N'S all-bounteous KING.

And while I chant HIS mercies here below,
While yet encumber'd with this mortal clod,
Shall my rapt soul the joy of Angels know,
The bliss of holding converse with it's GOD?

A PICTURE

OF PLANTATION-PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Found among the papers of a Medical Gentleman, lately deceased.

THOU! whom Fate has doom'd to roam
Far from Happiness and Home!
Be thy pursuit boundless wealth,
Or the balmy breath of health:
If e'er thou hope for halcyon rest,
Shun the islands of the West!
Fly! oh, fly the fatal shores
Where the wild tornado roars!
There deep Degradation dwells,
And binds the soul in Circe's spells:

There

There Destruction holds his court,
And tortures man in hellish sport!

If, skilful, thou aspire to heal
The sinews torn on Slavery's wheel,
Say, what avails thy care or skill?
Thou canst not remedy the ill:
—For if a cure might be applied,
Thou pleadst in vain to have it tried:—
What panacea can appease
The rage of hunger—dire disease?
What healing balsam can impart
Health's pulses to the broken heart?

And hast thou burnt the midnight oil
To waste thy days in fruitless toil?
And sapp'd thy strength, and spurn'd repose,
To reap the thorn without the rose?
If Death industrious point his dart,
And swift Express the case impart,
'Tis thine on meagre mule, or horse,
To stem the rain-fed torrent's force;
Or faint beneath the blaze of noon:
Or freeze in dews that dim the moon!
When home returning weary, worn,
With sights of woe thy bosom torn,
Say, does a fond and faithful breast
Sooth thy swelling heart to rest?
And pillow soft thy aching head,
And balm upon thy slumbers shed?
Alas! nor Friendship, nor Affiance,
Nor faithful Love, the soul's reliance,
The cup of Sympathy prepares,
Or smooths the pillow of thy cares!
Slow-moving, mercenary hands,
Benumb'd by Slavery's iron bands,
Reluctant lend their ministry:
Ah! how unlike Love's service free?
Nor converse kind, nor soothing quiet,
Sweetens the hour of rest, or diet:
But stupid state, and manners rude
Their coarsest features still intrude.

Oh! shroud not then, in savage night,
The eye that beams with social light!
If Virtue's flame thy heart refine,
"Throbbing with sublime design,"—
If Science high, and lib'ral Art,
And cultur'd Taste their light impart,
—As the fire-fly's phosphor ray
Dooms him to the bat a prey—
The beam of truth that lights thine eye
Leads blinking, base Brutality,
With the thick clouds of scowling hate,
To gloom the eye that sees his state!
Ev'n he whose life thy hand has sav'd,
By painful vigilance that brav'd
Danger and Death—ev'n he shall aim
Detraction's dagger at thy fame!
Or in the Hothouse,* or the Hall,†
'Tis thine to drain the cup of gall:
If Negroes die, and tongues exclaim,
The *Doctor* ever bears the blame;
Though hard he strove to cure their woe,
And though Oppression dealt the blow:
If care, and skill their numbers raise,
The *Doctor* never reaps the praise.

His services remain alone,
Unthank'd, unnotic'd, and unknown.
Yet, if he like to eat, and drink,
Little to read, and less to think,
To play, with BUSHA,‡ at backgammon,
And bend the knee to HIM, and Mammon,
And sanctify HIS damned deeds,
And swear DECREASE from Heav'n proceeds:
Such pleasures as Jamaica gives
May please the *Doctor* while he lives.
And if the *pestilence* should spare
His lavish'd life,—good fortune rare!—
And,—more extr'ordinary still,—
Should *practice* e'er his pockets fill;
Bankrupt in years, in hope, in health,
Alas! what use has he for wealth?
He lives, he dies—a sot, a slave—
Unwept, forgotten in the grave!

Jamaica, March, 1808.

EPITAPH ON A DOG.

BY MR. PARRY.

[Whoever has paid a visit to Mr. Bozley, of Esless Lodge, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, must have been delighted with the sagacity of his favourite dog *George*; who, after entertaining his master and his friends for fifteen years, died lately;—and the following Epitaph is placed on a Tablet to his memory:]

HERE lies poor George!—my Dog, my Friend,
Who ne'er did any one offend;
He pass'd his harmless days with me,
Where'er I was, there too was he.
When bus'ness call'd me far from home,
He, like a faithful friend, would come,
To cheer me with his pranks by day;
At night, to guard my lonely way.
No more, alas! with merry dance,
Will he, with joy, my soul enhance;
No more lie stretch'd before my fire;
No more the harp or flute admire!
No more his sparkling eyes will tell
How much he lov'd me—and how well.
Alas! poor George—this grateful tear
Will shew my love too—was sincere.
Farewell, fond friend—for e'er farewell!
I to the world thy feats will tell.
Long may I search—but search in vain,
I ne'er shall see thy like again.

Esless Lodge, Aug. 20th, 1808.

THE OWL AND HIS PUPILS.

A FABLE.

"*Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.*"

WHAT! says th' Æsopian, sour as sorrel,
You cannot sure be so absurd,
To rant and prate about a bird,
And not explain it by a moral?
Pray tack at least some precepts stale,
On virtues cardinal and vices;
A fable without moral spices
Sinks, like a paper-kite without a tail.

* The Negro-hospital.
† The eating apartment.
‡ *Busha, Bisha*, or *Obusha*, the negro pronunciation of *Overseer*.

Avoiding

Avoiding then so great a sin,
With something moral I'll begin;
And to the world's Lord Paramount, great custom,
These thoughts I humbly cast—let him adjust 'em.

Where is the use of hoarded science
Of books, rules, schools, and heaps in store
Of philosophic pomp and lore,
Of threadbare systems, and much more,
But to put vicious habits at defiance;
'Twixt peevish spleen and hoyden joys,
To give the soul an equal poise
And teach the subject passions to dispense
With all the toys of appetite and sense?

"A pretty picture this for carnal man!
Whose conduct must, in every feature,
Pronounce him still a sensual creature;
From goodness and perfection widely distant,
Still veering at a puff—still inconsistent,
Not to be scann'd from closets and from books,
From bird's-eye views and learned nooks,
Nor to be squar'd by plummet, rule, or plan."
Reader! of this make all thy brains are able;
Too long a comment always spoils the fable.

Upon a branchy trunk, the freehold of our fowl,
And fit Lyceum for the lore
Of such, and many sages more,
Aloft in blear-ey'd majesty was perch'd an owl:
Sharp hunger had reduc'd him to a spectre,
A proper plight to give his friends a lecture;
His slender carcase, and wig widen'd pole,
Bespoke a flesh o'ercome and pregnant soul;
Around in dumb attention fix'd,
Birds of all beaks their feathers mix'd;
From turkies, eagles, hawks, and hens,
To little humming-birds, and wrens.
All well-fledg'd rabbins, doctors, sages,
Drew from their wings the longest quill,
Their note-books from his lore to fill;
And take it home in short-hand pages.

His callow audience, from his figure,
Thought him ill-qualified to teach;
And from his utter loss of vigour,
Expected nothing but his dying speech.

All ready, with a hem, the tutor spoke—
But to say all he said,
Would take the longest head,
That gravely nodded on the crowded oak:
This must, however, be recorded,
His lecture much advice afforded,
On bridling rampant passions and desires.
He taught them in impressive words,
What shame it was for well-bred birds
To live by means that brutal force inspires.
By rapine, tyranny, and wanton pow'r,
To cut the guiltless insect's short-liv'd hour;
When to the beak that reason curbs,
Sufficient are the dainty herbs,
That scent with fragrance Nature's lavish breast:
He sees the pittance hunger needs,
And wisely on that little feeds,
Nor others' comforts will his claws molest.

Much in this strain his peroration ran,
While at the bottom of the tree,
In merriment and gambols free,
A field-mouse scamper'd, spite of bird or man!

Now critics have affirm'd, our owl's advice
Had been suggested by a want of mice;
And that necessity had made him feed,
On this and that delicious weed;
But we can't vouch, how true the tale is,
It might be told, 'cum grano salis:'
Yet this eye-witnesses do faithfully depose,
When still the pupils, cautious to let slip
A single word, hung silent on his lip,
The tutor to his lecture put this awkward close:
With lickerish bill he left his pulpit perch,
And all the gaping circle in the lurch;
And spite of lore recondite, and wise saws,
Of maxims, precepts, and fine moral laws,
He seiz'd the little victim in his claws.
The congregation thus deserted broke;—
When every bill of every fowl
Rush'd furious on the witless owl,
And archly thus a rev'rend magpie spoke:

One lesson from our tutor waits us still,
To do what nature prompts is best,
To feed, or fly, or tend the nest;
Let fools philosophize and dream their fill;
He that will do what suits his state and age,
Alone deserves the credit of a sage.

A. B. E.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

On the SIGNALS *of the* ANCIENTS; *read by* M. MONGEZ *at the* PUBLIC SITTING *of the* INSTITUTE, JULY 1, 1808.

IT is not my intention (says M. Mongez) to treat generally of this subject; on which Folard, in his Commentaries on Polybius, and the Abbé Sallier, in a memoir read to the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1736, have thrown considerable light. But the invention of the Telegraph—an invention on which France may justly pride herself, has furnished me with means of comparison which they did not possess, and which I shall apply to the explication of several passages in ancient authors relative to signals.

The most celebrated of these passages is that in the Tragedy of Agamemnon, (286), where Æschylus makes Clytemnestra announce to the old men of Argos, that the Greeks had just captured Troy, and that this intelligence had been communicated

nicated to her the preceding night. The Chorus, struck with astonishment, asks who had been able to make such speed to announce it. "Vulcan (replies the queen). His fires blazed on Mount Ida; and to these successively answered those of Lemnos, of Mount Athos, of Mount Macistus in Euboea, of Mount Mesapius in Bœotia, on the banks of the Euripus, of Mount Cithæron, of Mount Ægiplanctus, near Megara, and, lastly, of Mount Arachnæus, which lies nearest to Argos. Hence, (she adds) this succession of fires, which had begun on Mount Ida, reached the palace of the Atrides. Such is the regulation of the signals, of which the first and the last are the most important. By this means my husband has transmitted to me from Troy itself the news of so happy an event."

Is the above founded on historic facts? This I shall not undertake to prove. But if it be further asked, whether it is probable? I answer, As it is founded on geographical positions, it may be submitted to the test of calculation, which I have attempted in the following memoir. It is true that some men of distinguished erudition have denied the possibility of such a correspondence by means of beacons; but I have endeavoured to demonstrate it, by reference to the results of experiments with the modern telegraphs. It must be borne in mind, that in treating of the signals used by the ancients, we must draw our conclusions from observations made with the naked eye, because they had neither spectacles nor telescopes, using only tubes for the purpose of insulating the points of view. The distance, in a direct line from Mount Ida to Argos, is 39 myriametres (80 mean leagues of 2,500 toises, or 100 short leagues). The Abbé Sallier, however, in his remarks on this passage, in 1736, says, "it would not exceed 150 of our Paris leagues." This is a half more than the distance which I have just given, according to the maps of our colleague, M. Barbier Dubocage; and hence we may form a judgment of the state of geographical knowledge, even relative to the seas and countries of Europe, before the improvements introduced by the illustrious Danville.

I have endeavoured to prove the possibility of what is said by Clytemnestra, by submitting to calculation a fact of the same kind, the most remarkable recorded by ancient writers; and where the distance is much greater than the most considerable between any of the beacons established by Agamemnon. Valerius Maximus (lib. i. cap. 48,) says, "With what astonishment do we hear of a man's having so piercing a sight as to be able to distinguish from Lilybæum (in Sicily) the fleets that were coming out of Carthage (on the coast of Africa.") This has not only an air of the marvellous, but appears absolutely false. It is, however, only an exaggeration; and a passage of Polyænus (*Stratag.* lib. vi. cap. 16, No. 2,) will assist us in explaining it. That writer informs us, that the Carthaginians, when carrying on war in Sicily, employed the following means for the purpose of obtaining expeditiously from Africa such succours or supplies as they might be in want of. They took two clepsydræ of exactly the same size, and, having drawn upon each of them several circles at equal distances, inscribed in each circle such short sentences as the following: 'We are in want of transports, of money, of warlike instruments, of corn,' and the like. One of these clepsydræ was kept in Sicily, and the other sent to Carthage; with instructions, the instant they should see a signal by fire in Sicily, to let the clepsydra run till they saw a second signal; when they should mark the circle to which the water had sunk, and send without delay the articles inscribed in that circle. The purport of their signals would, no doubt, be carefully concealed; but a Sicilian, observing that the arrival of each convoy regularly followed the appearance of the signal, might easily conclude that the signal caused the fleet to be dispatched. He might then, at the sight of each signal, foretel that a convoy would soon arrive. But in order to give to his prediction an air of the marvellous, he might say, "I see a fleet coming out of the port of Carthage."

These beacons were fired on the promontory of Lilybæum, at present Marsalla. They must have been observed, not at Carthage (for that city did not stand on an eminence) but at the nearest promontory, that of Hermæum, at present called Cape Bon, which is distant from Lilybæum 15 myriametres, 1051 (31 mean leagues, or of 2,500 toises, such as were always used by Danville). A simple trigonometrical calculation has given me the height which these promontories must have had, to enable a person stationed at one of them to see, notwithstanding the spherical shape of the earth, fire on the other. This height is 672 metres, 42 (345 toises), a little more

more than double the height of the tower of Nôtre Dame, four times the height of the large pyramid; or three times that of Mount Valerien. Not a mountain then, but only a hill, was required for displaying the signals at Lilybæum; if we follow the usual distinction of giving the name of *mountain* only to heights exceeding 1,000 metres, or 513 toises.

Another question may here arise, whether it were possible to see so far with the naked eye? At Lyons they distinctly see without glasses Mont-Blanc, distant from that city about 13 myriametres, 029 (57 leagues): and from Nice one may discover with the naked eye the mountains of Corsica, which are distant 28 myriametres (about 57 leagues). The first of these distances exceeds a fifth, and the second is almost double, the interval between Marsalla and Cape Bon.

There cannot, therefore, any doubt remain respecting the fact given by Polyænus.

By applying the same calculations to the signals of Agamemnon, I have proved the possibility of them with respect to the distances between the different stations; for the greatest of them is half a myriametre (a league) less than that from Marsalla to Cape Bon. But are the stations of Agamemnon's beacons likewise sufficiently high to render the signals visible?—I have proved this by reference to their heights, as taken from the computations of navigators. That of Mount Athos is the only one I have not obtained in a direct manner. It is not inserted in any geographical work; we find, indeed, a note engraved on Arrowsmith's map of the Environs of Constantinople, that it is equal to 353 feet; but it does not say, whether this be the result of trigonometrical operations, or merely an estimate. I have endeavoured to obtain the height of Mount Athos from a passage of Pliny, (lib. iv. cap. 12, sec. 23), where that natural historian informs us, that at the solstice Mount Athos projects its shade on the market-place of Myrrhina, in the island of Lemnos. I have supposed, that at the summer solstice, (when, according to the position of the two places, the shadow of the mountain would extend towards Lemnos), the sun, near the time of setting, had a sexagesimal degree of altitude, without refraction. The resolution of a rectangular triangle, the mean side of which is the chord of the terrestrial arc, which separates Mount Athos from Myrrhina, and the small side the height of the mountain, gives for the latter 1,360 metres, 4 (698 toises, 2) which is more than the height of Vesuvius, but less than that of Puy-de-Dôme.

It remains to be proved, that one night was sufficient for transmitting intelligence, by means of these signals, from Troy to Argos. The philologists who before me have commented on this passage, had no facts to adduce in elucidation of this question; but the results of experiments made with the telegraph has enabled me to throw more light on it. In the month of August, 1794, the city of Condé was retaken by the French, at seven o'clock in the morning. The telegraph of Lille, which is distant from Condé 4.39 myriametres (nine leagues) transmitted the news of the capture to Paris, where it arrived between nine and ten o'clock. The telegraph of Paris immediately transmitted to that of Lille the decree of the National Assembly, declaring that the army had deserved well of their country; and by the same means the Assembly received on the same day, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, the address of the army, expressive of their thanks for the honour conferred on them. Thus in the space of fourteen hours intelligence was conveyed through a space of 59 myriametres, (or 125 leagues), *i. e.* a third more than the length of the line of beacons established by Agamemnon.

Encouraged by this result, I applied the same method to the illustration of other passages of ancient authors, relative to signals. Cæsar (*Bell. Gall.* vii. cap. 3), speaking of the Romans who had been massacred at Genabum (Orleans), says, "When any event of importance, and which concerns the general interests of the nation, happens amongst the Gauls, they communicate the intelligence of it by loud cries across the fields. These cries are heard by others, who in like manner repeat them to their neighbours. This was done on the present occasion; for before the end of the first watch, the inhabitants of the borders of the Averni (Auvergne,) had been made acquainted with what had been transacted at Genabum (Orleans) at sun rise, though the interval be about 160,000 paces (23 myriametres, 555, or 49 leagues of 2,500 toises)."

In order to ascertain whether what is here recorded exceeds the bounds of possibility, I made some experiments in the *Place des Invalides*; and I learned from the results, that in calm weather, or at a distance from hills or houses which cause an echo, or in a plain, we cannot

cannot distinctly hear one or more words loudly vociferated at a greater distance than 91 metres, or about 280 French feet. It may, however, be extended to 97 metres (or about 300 feet) by persons with strong voices, who are habituated to this kind of exercise. The same result did not happen with respect to inarticulate sounds, or the cries or exclamations used by bargemen, sailors, officers giving the word of command, who pronounce only the last syllable distinctly, &c. These exclamations may be understood at much greater distance; and certain travellers (probably with that exaggeration which distinguishes most of their narratives) inform us, that the American savages inform their companions of their danger by means of cries, which are understood at the distance of half a league.

Supposing then, first, that these cries of the Gauls were intelligible at the distance of ninety-seven metres (about fifty toises); secondly, that the persons employed in the correspondence had been stationed in a direct line from Genabum (Orleans) to Gergovia, (a town which stood on a mountain on the borders of the Averni, not far from the place where Clermont was afterwards built,) distant from each other 28 myriametres (or about 53 leagues), it would appear that 2630 men, or 50 for each league, would have been required. If so considerable a number had been employed in the transmitting of the intelligence, we must suppose that they were stationed before hand for that particular purpose, or, what is still more improbable, that they had been so engaged from the beginning of the war. The narrative of Cæsar, then, does not appear to be accurate: but it may be brought nearer to probability, by supposing that they were signals, the nature of which had been carefully concealed from the Roman general, and which, deceived by the popular rumours, he had been induced to believe to be only certain cries. These beacons might have been placed near the scite of the town of Bourges, at Toul-Sainte-Croix, and Puy de Dome. Each of these distances is less than that from the promontory of Lilybæum, to Cape Bon. This explication of the fact related by Cæsar, is simple and very probable, and I accordingly propose it with confidence.

It is a mistake to suppose that the ancients used instruments for the purpose of increasing the strength and loudness of the voice; and the word *clamore*, in this passage of Cæsar, expressly does away every idea of it. The speaking-trumpet of the moderns has not been invented two hundred years. Would the ancients have so often praised particular men on account of the extraordinary strength of their voice, if by such an instrument they had been able to quaduplicate the strength and extent of the human voice? Would Homer have several times mentioned Stentor, if a speaking-trumpet could have enabled Agamemnon to give his orders in such a manner, as to be distinctly heard and understood by his whole army?

Cleomenes, the astronomer, (Cycl. Theor. lib. ii. p. 169,) says, "Xerxes stationed men at various places from Susa to Athens, for the purpose of speedily conveying intelligence to Persia, of the event of his warlike operations against the Athenians. By this means news arrived in Persia from Greece, in the space of one night and one day." On the maps of Danville, the distance in a direct line from Athens to Susa, is about 234 myriametres (or 480 leagues). But as this correspondence is not said to have been carried on by means of carrier-pigeons, and the Egean Sea would have interrupted the vocal transmission, we must add to the distance the extent of road between Athens and the Hellespont. The real distance thus becomes 253 myriametres (520 leagues); and for such a mode of correspondence as is mentioned by Cleomenes, no less than 26,000 men would have been required; and it is quite incredible, that so great a number should have been so employed.

What Diodorus Siculus (xix, cap. 17, p. 331, ed. Wesseling,) relates of Eumenes, is still more marvellous. He says that, being encamped on the banks of the Tigris, and wishing to be joined by 10,000 archers from the most remote parts of the Persian empire, he employed for that purpose the vocal correspondence established in that country; and that by this means, his orders were transmitted in the course of a single day, to provinces at the distance of 30 days journey. It is necessary to remark here, that Diodorus expressly says, that for this business they chose such persons as had the strongest voices: from which we may conclude that they did not use any kind of speaking-trumpet. A day's journey in Asia, is usually reckoned to be about 5 myriametres: the 30 days journey would accordingly be equal to 150

myriametres, (or about 308 leagues;) and 15,408 men would have been required.

Is it probable that Xerxes should have employed in a single line of correspondences 26,000, Eumenes 15,000, and the Gauls 3000 men? Is it not more natural to suppose, that this vocal correspondence was a false report, circulated by the respective governments for the purposes of drawing off the attention of the enemy from the signals, by means of which the correspondence was actually carried on. Diodorus himself authorizes this conjecture; for in the same book where the passage relative to Eumenes is found, he says of Antigonus, another of Alexander's generals, that "he stationed throughout all Asia fire-beacons and messengers, that his orders might be promptly communicated and executed." The real means, then employed, for the quick transmission of intelligence, were various kinds of signals and couriers.

Thus Herodotus, whose veracity is acknowledged by all, does not attribute any other to the Persians, (viii. 664, ed. Wesseling;) neither does the author of the treatise De Mundo, (cap. vi.) which is found in the collection of the works ascribed to Aristotle. The latter says expressly: "the kings of Persia had stationed in the country of Asia, subject to their sway, ... messengers on foot, and couriers on horseback, centinels, guards and observers of signals. Every thing was so well regulated, especially for the correspondence by means of fire-signals, that the king might have intelligence sent him in one day's time of any commotions that happened in Asia, from the confines of the empire to Susa and Echatana."

Here we find that this author has, with great care, enumerated the modes employed by the Kings of Persia: but he does not attribute to the human voice or the swiftness of horses the transmission of intelligence from the extremities of Asia to Susa, in one day's time: which would have been impossible. He expressly attributes this effect to fire-signals, which might succeed each other with the greatest rapidity.

It is true that these signals, being confined in number and position, could convey only the substance of the news: but couriers soon after brought the details: and in this manner the correspondence, by means of our modern telegraphs, is still conducted.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Experimental Farmer; being Strictures on various Branches of Husbandry and Agriculture, drawn from a long Series of Practice in various Parts of Great Britain; by Thomas Tibbs, 8vo. 6s.

Good Advice for the Husbandmen in Harvest, and for all Others who labour hard in warm Weather; by T. Beddoes, M. D. 7s.

The Gentleman Farmer and Husbandman's most useful Assistant, in measuring and expeditiously computing the Value of any Quantity of Land at various given Prices per Acre, from 1s. to 10l. by W. Francis, 2s. 6d.

ARTS, FINE.

Illustrations of the Lay of the last Minstrel, consisting of Twelve Views of the Rivers Bothwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Tiviot, and Tweed. Engraved by Heath, from Drawings taken on the spot by J. C. Schetky of Oxford. To which are affixed Descriptions and Annotations by Mr. Walter Scott, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. proofs 2l. 12s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

Herodoti Halicarnassei Historicarum Libri IX. Musarum Nominibus inscripti. Textus Wesselingianus passim relictus, argumentorum que, ac temporum notatio; Edit. Frederici Volgangi Reizii, 8vo. 18s. large paper, 1l. 10s.

EDUCATION.

A Circle of the Arts and Sciences, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons, containing a clear yet brief Explanation of the Principles and Objects of the most important, Branches of human Knowledge; by William Mavor L.L.D. Rector of Stonesfield, Vicar of Hurley, &c. 5s.

The Child's own Book, or Infant's Pleasing Instructor, containing a variety of Lessons suited to the Capacities of Children. 6d.

The British Cicero, or a Selection of the most admired Speeches in the English Language; by Thomas Brown, L.L.D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Excerpta ex variis Romanis Poetis, qui in Scholis rarius leguntur, notulis illustrata, quas collegit in studiosæ juventutis usum Johannes Rogers Pitman, A. B. 12mo. 6s. bound.

HISTORY.

A History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second, abridged from the Right Honourable C. J. Fox; by a Member of the Whig Club. 5s. 6d.

LAW.

Reports of Cases agreed and determined in the High Court of Admiralty; in the time of the Right Honourable Sir William Scott; by Chr. Robinson, L.L.D. Advocate, Vol. VI. part 2. 8vo. 9s.

The

The Trial of Major Campbell, for the murder of Captain Boyd. 2s. 6d.

A Report of the Proceedings in the Cause between Richard Cooper, plaintiff, and John Twibill, defendant, tried in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, on Monday July 18th, 1808; by Mr. Farquharson. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

A Treatise on the Operation of Lithotomy; by Robert Allan, Surgeon, fol. 1. 11s. 6d.

Modern Medicine, containing a brief Exposition of the principal Discoveries and Doctrines that have occasioned the recent advancement of Medical Philosophy, with Strictures on the present State of Medical Practice; by David Uwins, M.D. 8vo. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Duties and Office of Sheriff, by Sir Richard Phillips, Knt. one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, price 4s. boards.

An Historical Dissertation on Tea, exhibiting the Chinese Methods of preparing it for the European Markets, Means of Adulterations, its Dietic and Medicinal Qualities, &c. 6d.

The Witticisms of Mr. Joseph Miller of facetious Memory; consisting of a faithful copy of the old Joe Miller, and 2 vols. of Modern Classic Wit, selected from the best Authorities of all Countries; by James Bannantine, esq. 3 vols. 9s.

The Elements of Commerce; by Christopher Dubost, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 5s.

The British Indian Monitor; by J. B. Gilchrist, Vol. II. 2l.

The Game-Book for 1808, enabling the Lovers of Field Sports to keep a Register of sporting Occurrences, and an accurate Account of Game killed. In various sizes, at 7s. 10s. 6d. 14s. 21s. 42s.

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Joseph in Jeopardy, or the Last Scene of the Pantomime royal at Madrid. 1s.

The Trap, a moral, philosophical, and satirical work, delineating the Snares in which Kings, Princes, and their Subjects, have been caught since the Days of Adam, 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Leicestershire Tales; by Miss Mary Linwood, 4to. small 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Illusions of Youth; or Romance in Wales, and Common Sense in London; by Cordelia Cordova, 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

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A Sermon against Witchcraft, preached in the Parish Church of Great Paxton, Huntingdonshire, July 17, 1808, with a brief Account of the Circumstances which led to two atrocious Attacks on the Person of Ann Izzard, a reputed Witch; by the Rev. Isaac Nicholson, A. M. 1s. 6d.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

A Picture of Lisbon, taken on the Spot, being a Description, moral, civil, and political, physical and religious, of that Capital. Translated from the German of Frederic Link, 8vo.

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A Picture of Madrid, translated from the German of Christian Augustus Fischer, 8vo. 6s.

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NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM HAWKES'S (NEWPORT, SALOP,) *for Improvements on Musical-keyed Instruments of Twelve fixed Tones.*

THE improvements in the organ are effected by a pedal under key-board, and an extra slide to every stop in the sound-board to the extra pipes, viz. sharps and flats; which by depressing the pedal with the foot, brings on the sharp scale, and by elevating the pedal brings on the flat-scale; and as the flats go off, the sharps are brought on, and inversely as the sharps go off, the flats are brought on by the action of the pedal communicated to the additional slide, with double holes adapted to the additional pipes; namely, five pipes to each octave. The improvement in the pianoforte is effected by adding seven diatonic and five flat tones to the present scale of twelve fixed tones, which form two chromatic scales; the one is termed a flat scale, and the other a sharp scale: this is done by two sets of springs, of two unisons to each set, which are acted upon, without the addition of a key to the key-board, by a pedal, by which the key-board is made to move forward and backward, about one-fourth of an inch, the same hammers striking each set of strings, both in the flat and sharp scale, by depressing the pedal with the foot when the sharp scale is wanted, and elevating the pedal when the flat scale is wanted.

MR. SAMUEL PHELPS'S (LAMBETH,) *for certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Soap.*

The first thing we notice in this specification is, an increase of size in the boiler, and instead of raising the temperature of the "goods," viz. the leys, &c. to the boiling heat by the application of fire alone, Mr. Phelps introduces steam through a pipe or pipes, into the said goods; and he finds that the re-action, or pressure afforded, by suffering the steam to pass into the goods at about four feet below the surface, is sufficient to cause the same to boil very speedily, and to produce a perfect union of the parts in less time, and with a less expenditure of leys than in the ordinary process of making soap. He prevents the rising of the goods from the boiler or vessel, into the steam boiler, by interposing cocks, or valves, between the steam boiler, and that in which the soap is made. Since by the introduction of steam, the strengths of the leys is somewhat altered by the condensation of the steam, allowance for the same is made by using leys of much greater strength, or in larger quantities.

MESSRS. FOURDRINIER'S (LONDON,) *for making Paper by means of Machines, &c.*

The term of this patent, which has been obtained at different periods, is extended to fifteen years from August 14, 1807. The improvements now given, as the last and most perfect, consist in using a revolving web of wove wire, or other similar material applicable in like manner as a web; the same being made endless by joining its ends together, similar to a round towel, or by having it wove endless, and in applying such web to the making or manufacturing of paper, according to the arrangement and application of the revolving or endless web, in connection with other mechanical apparatus.

In this manufacture, the pulp or material of which the paper is intended to be made, having been prepared in the usual way, is deposited in a proper receptacle or vat. It is there brought to its proper consistency, by mixing it with water. It is then suffered to run through certain apertures in the side or front of the vat, and conducted from thence by an inclined plane, in an uniform stream upon the surface of the revolving web, which is so placed, that its surface shall be as nearly level as possible, and shall have its revolving motion in the direction in which the stream of pulp runs from the vat. This web is kept extended longitudinally by two principal or extreme rollers, upon which it revolves; and the upper part thereof, upon which the paper is formed, is supported and kept level by a number of small rollers placed parallel with the other two, and at such distances from each other as to prevent the web from being pressed or weighed down by the pulp into the spaces between them, and also to cause the pulp to spread itself uniformly upon the surface of the web or sheet, thereby producing a sheet of paper of an uniform thickness. The width of the sheet of paper is determined by two pieces of wood, set edge-ways upon the web, exactly parallel with each other, and with the line of motion of the web. These pieces require no particular precision as to their dimensions, but are generally about three inches in depth, one inch and a quarter thick, and about four

four feet long, extending from that part of the web which is next the vat, in the direction of the line of motion. Between, and in contact, as well with the under-edges of these pieces, as with the upper surface of the web, are placed two endless straps of leather of a width corresponding to the thickness of the pieces; which cause them to revolve upon pullies with a velocity exactly equal to the velocity of the revolving web. There are similar pieces and straps in contact with the under surface of the web, and exactly opposite to those upon the upper surface; so that the web is pressed between the upper and under straps and pieces, and the liquid pulp is thereby prevented from running off towards the sides. These pieces and their straps are called *dickles*. Near that part of the web upon which the pulp falls from the inclined plane, and between it and the vat, is placed a flap of oiled silk, or other flexible material; one edge of which rests upon the web, the other being fastened to a piece of wood laid across the surface of the web, but not touching it; the length of the said piece corresponding to the width between, and being supported at each end by the dickles. The flap of oiled silk is to prevent the pulp from running back towards the vat. Between the two principal or extreme rollers upon which the web revolves, and about two feet and a half from one of them, and between that and the vat, are placed two other rollers, or cylinders, one above the other; and they cause the upper part of the web, with the paper forming thereon, to pass between them for the purpose of pressing out the water; and from this use of them, they are called the first or wet-press cylinders or rollers. In order to guard the pulp, which, before passing between the cylinders, is yet in a soft state, from being dislodged or otherwise injured by the upper roller, or cylinder, coming immediately in contact with it; they use another revolving web of wove wire, or other fit material, which in this case may be of felting, of the same width as the one above-mentioned, but not so long. To distinguish which last-mentioned web, from the other web before-mentioned, they call the first-mentioned web by the name of the under web, and the web now describing the upper web: the bottom part of the said upper web, passes between the two cylinders, so that its under surface falls upon the surface of the pulp, or paper, and defends it from the action of the upper cylinder. This upper web is kept extended by, and made to revolve upon two rollers, placed one on each side of the wet press cylinder, and at a convenient height above them. The wet press cylinders, are provided with a compressing apparatus at each end, to give the necessary pressure to the paper. It is evident, then, that, if motion is given in the proper direction to the wet press cylinders, having both the webs thus compressed between them, such webs will be drawn along by them, and caused to revolve upon their respective rollers, and that as long as these webs continue so to revolve, and the pulp continues supplied and running upon the surface of the under web, so long will the machine continue making a sheet of paper of continually increasing length. But as the paper, after having passed between the first press cylinders, has not obtained such a degree of consistency and strength, as to allow of its being removed from the machine, and cut into sheets, and laid in packs; they therefore cause it to pass through a second pair of pressing cylinders, which are denominated the second or dry press, where it receives such a further degree of pressure and consequent strength, as to fit it for all the subsequent operations necessary to finishing it for market. The paper, after it has passed the first press, and arrived at the extreme roller upon which the web revolves, is detached from the surface of the web, and deposited upon the revolving felting, and with it made to pass between the second press cylinders. The paper is then collected and wound upon reels, or rollers, which are successively removed and others applied, as they become charged or filled with paper. The long sheets of paper thus obtained are, by a subsequent process, cut into others of the required dimensions.

We now proceed to describe, nearly in the words of the patentees, the means used for subdividing or cutting the long sheets of paper into others, or smaller ones of the required dimensions: "We (say they) construct a wooden frame or table, of a convenient height, its length is determined by the dimensions of the sheets of paper into which the long sheets, upon the reels or rollers, are to be subdivided or cut, and its width is made somewhat more than the widest sheet which can be made by the machine, by which the paper was formed. The reel, or roller, containing the paper intended to be cut, is

is placed immediately above one end of the said table at right angles, with its longer sides, and parallel with the top or upper surface thereof. The pivots, or axis of the reel, or roller, are supported and allowed to turn into two wooden posts affixed to the ends of the table, for that purpose; so that two workmen, one on each side of the said table, by laying hold of the corners of the sheet may draw it from the reel, and spread it upon the table preparatory to its being cut or subdivided into smaller ones. Near that end of the table over which the reel, or roller is suspended, and parallel with the reel, we place two long hardened steel plates, about three inches in width, and about one-eighth or one-tenth of an inch thick, and their length ought to exceed the width of the widest paper, to be cut about thirty inches. These steel plates we affix to two strong iron bars, by means of screws, or clamps, one steel plate upon each bar; and place them in such a position across the table, that the upper edges of the steel plates may be parallel with, and about one twentieth of an inch from each other, and in the same plane with the upper surface of the table upon which the paper is to be spread. The under, or lower edges of the steel plates are extended to a considerable distance from each other, so that a vertical section of the plates, or a section made at right angles with their edges, would form two sides of an equilateral triangle nearly, or their relative position would somewhat resemble the outer strokes, or legs of the letter A. And we cause the upper edges of the said steel plates to be ground, so that the basils formed by grinding the edges of the said steel plates may be in a line with each other, or in the same plane with the surface of the table, or nearly so, and that the inside or opposed edges of the two plates may be sharp. We likewise construct one or more hardened steel wheel or wheels, about three inches diameter, turned true, with a sharp edge round the same, basiled away on both sides, similar to the edge of a hard or cold chisel, commonly used for cutting iron when cold; and in each wheel we affix a transverse axis or arbor, upon which they may revolve. The edges of these wheels being applied between the opposed edges of the hardened steel plates, and the wheel or wheels caused to revolve upon them from one end to the other, the paper having been previously spread upon the table, and over the edges of the said steel plates; and the said steel wheel, or wheels, being held down by a sufficient weight, the paper is cut by their action against the sharpened edges of the steel plates, as they revolve upon such steel plates. And to facilitate the operation, and render it more expeditious, we cause two other hardened steel plates, similar to those above described, to be placed across the table in a similar position, and further from that end of the table over which the reel is suspended, and exactly parallel with the former ones, and at such a distance from them, as corresponds to the dimensions of the sheets of paper to be cut, from the larger or longer one upon the reel or roller; and by applying two of the above described hardened steel wheels at a convenient distance from each other, upon the edges of one pair of the steel plates, and by connecting the said three wheels firmly together by means of proper frame-work, in which the arbors or axes of the said wheels turn, and whereby the wheels themselves are held in a proper position, and their edges falling into the space between the edges of each pair of steel plates respectively, we obtain a carriage with three wheels, capable of supporting itself upon those wheels, two on one side, and one upon the other; and upon the said carriage we place a box containing a weight, or a number of weights, sufficient to produce the effect above described, viz. occasioning such a resistance between the hardened steel wheels, and the edges of the steel plates, as to separate or cut the paper placed between them. The iron bars supporting the second pair of steel plates, or those furthest from the reel, are so affixed to the frame of the table, that they may be moved nearer to, or further from the other pair of steel plates, and again set parallel therewith; and likewise the frame-work to which the steel wheels are affixed is so constructed, that the distance between the one wheel on one side, and the two other wheels on the opposite side, may be made equal to the distance between the edges of the two pair of steel plates, according to the intended dimensions of the sheets of paper required.

"Having, as above, described and ascertained the application and use of the instruments, as well as the instruments themselves, which we now use for cutting or subdividing the paper, so as to render it perfectly intelligible to a mechanist, we need not here enter more particularly into any further description in relation to the construction or conformation

tion of the said instruments; but, for the better understanding their application, we do further describe the operation of cutting or subdividing the sheets of paper, as the same is performed by us; that is to say—the table and instruments are to be placed at or near the end of the machine by which the paper is made, and as soon as one of the reels or rollers becomes charged or filled with paper, we remove the said reel or roller from the machine, and place it upon the supports or posts affixed to the end of the cutting table, upon which the steel plates and wheels have been previously adjusted to their proper distances, &c. Two workmen, one stationed on each side of the table, draw the paper from the reel, and spread it upon the said table, depositing the first end of the paper, which is always rough and uneven, over or beyond the pair of steel plates furthest from the reel, taking care at the same time to lay the edges of the paper parallel with the edge of the table, or rather at right angles with the edges of the steel plates, in order that the angles or corners of the sheets of paper, when cut, may be square; and these workmen are guided or directed in this operation, by having several conspicuous lines drawn along the table in the proper direction, parallel to which lines they lay the edges of the sheet. The paper being thus deposited or spread uniformly upon the table, and over the edges of the steel plates, the man on whose side the carriage with the three-cutting wheel stands, pushes it across the table to the man on the opposite side, where it is retained ready for a second operation. By thus passing the wheels over for the first time, the rough or uneven end of the sheet is separated at the plates farthest from the reel, another separation being made at the same time by the plates nearest to the reel, leaving one whole sheet of paper between the two pair of steel plates. The paper is again drawn from the reel, and spread upon the table; and the end of the sheet being now square and even, is laid so much over or beyond the edges of the steel plates farthest from the reel, as will leave a sheet of paper when the next separation or cutting is made. Two sheets being now separated by each cutting after the first, the wheels are again passed over, and the sheets thus separated at each cutting are removed, and laid into packs by children employed for that purpose."

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

PROFESSOR DAVY has read a paper before the Royal Society, containing an account of his various new and important electrical experiments on the decomposition of the ...tus (already detailed in this Magazine), by which this distinguished philosopher has shewn that they are all metallic oxides, and has thus verified by experiment what had been long suspected from analogy. These important discoveries complete the history of alkaline and earthy bodies, and form an era in chemical philosophy. They likewise must lead to great improvements in mineralogy and geology, the last of which sciences has hitherto wanted elements. In the same communication in which these facts are announced, a most important experiment of two Swedish chemists, Messrs. Berzelius and Pontin, is mentioned. These gentlemen have combined the basis of volatile alkali with quicksilver, and in this way have formed an amalgam. Here is something metallic apparently composed of two gases, a circumstance in which the dreams of the alchemists seem to be realized.

A Life of St. Neot, the elder brother of Alfred the Great, by the Rev. JOHN WHITAKER, B.D. is in the press.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has lately received a contribution from several congregations in the connection of the late Rev. JOHN WESLEY, amounting to nearly 1800*l*. It appears from the annual reports of this Society, that the plan of contributing to its support by local and congregational collections originated in Wales, was afterwards adopted on a large scale in Scotland, and has since been acted upon in various parts of England, particularly in Birmingham, where the several denominations of Christians united their exertions, and raised on its behalf a considerable sum.

Mr.

Mr. Belfour intends speedily to publish, in two volumes 8vo. Illustrations of Don Quixote, tending to confirm and elucidate several real events related in that ingenious novel; to convey intelligence of authors and of books therein cited; to discover the sources whence Cervantes has adopted various stories and adventures, improved by the glow of his own fertile imagination; to disclose his continual allusions to works of chivalry and romance; and develope the satire he employs to correct the follies and vices of the Spanish nation; with occasional reflections on certain doctrines and opinions which he advances or supports.

Mr. George Montagu's Supplement to Testacea Britannica is nearly finished, and will be ready for delivery by the beginning of October.

A useful and elegant anatomical work, in folio, will be published in October, 1808, entitled, Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces, with appropriate explanations and references to the parts, by Mr. J. J. Watt, surgeon; designed by the author to illustrate the anatomy of these organs as they appear in different sections of the head, and performed with the strictest attention to anatomical accuracy. The engravings will be four in number, containing six views of the parts of their natural size, and accompanied with the same number of outline figures of reference; together with an additional anatomical description of these organs, by Mr. W. Lawrence, demonstrator of anatomy, St. Bartholomew's-hospital.

Miss Anna Murphy intends to publish an Account of a few of the most remarkable Trees and Plants, collected and abbreviated from the best authorities.

Mr. Holloway, author of the Peasant's Fate, Scenes of Youth, British Museum of Natural History, &c. has in the press, and in a few days will publish, a volume of familiar and descriptive Poetry, called the Minor Minstrel.

Mr. Laurence Dundas Campbell is engaged upon a History of India, during the administration of Marquis Wellesley, from the year 1797 to 1806; comprising an examination of his lordship's system of policy, both foreign and domestic, and a complete account of the actual state of the British provinces, in all their relations under the operation of that system. To the history will be prefixed an introductory chapter, containing a review of the genius and character of the people of Hindostan; of the principles, constitution, and policy of the native governments; of the relative situation of those governments respectively, and of the British empire in India; of the general state of the empire and its dependencies, during the administrations of Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Teignmouth; and finally, of the political, civil and military condition in which it was placed at the period of Marquis Wellesley's arrival in that country. The whole of this work is composed from official records, and other original documents, of which some interesting parts will be given in an Appendix. It will be illustrated with a general map of Hindostan, and embellished with a portrait of Marquis Wellesley. It will form two thick volumes quarto, and is intended to appear in the spring of 1809.

Mr. B. Boothroyd, has in the press, and will publish as speedily as due attention to correctness will admit, a new edition of Bishop Newcome's justly admired version of the Minor Prophets, with additional notes on the prophet Hosea, from Blaney and Horsley.

The remains of Hesiod translated from the Greek into English verse by Charles Abraham Elton, esq. will speedily appear. They will be accompanied with a dissertation on the poetry and mythology, the life and era of Hesiod, and copious notes; together with a head of Hesiod, from a genuine antique.

The Rev. T. Stabback, lecturer of Helstone, proposes to publish in two large volumes octavo, the Four Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, with annotations, critical, explanatory and practical, chiefly selected from the most able commentators in divinity, ancient and modern. To each chapter will be added, reflections drawn from some striking portion of its contents.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. Joseph Strutt, embellished with a correct likeness of that author, is in the press.

Mr. Drakard, of Stamford, is printing a Guide to Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter; to be embellished with engravings.

Dr. Smith, will shortly publish a work in one volume octavo, under the title of Botanical Illustrations, intended as a continuation of his Introduction to Botany.

Mrs.

Mrs. Cappe is preparing for the press, a complete History of the Life of Christ, as related by the four Evangelists; interweaving into one continued narrative, their several accounts of the miracles performed in proofs of his mission, of his prophetic warnings, awful admonitions, moral precepts, and various controversies with the Jewish rulers; terminating in his crucifixion, resurrection, and final remuneration. She has endeavoured to ascertain as nearly as possible, the order of time in which the several discourses, and the extraordinary events which gave rise to them took place, in the hope of exciting an encreasing interest in the perusal of the sacred records, by exhibiting a more comprehensive view of the whole ministry of Christ, and thereby throwing additional light on many exceedingly important, and beautiful passages. The whole is illustrated by a series of notes, explanatory of eastern phraseology, of ancient customs, manners, opinions, and prejudices; formerly transcribed by the editor, from the short-hand papers of her late husband, the Rev. Newcome Cappe. This work is divided into sections, and at the close of each section, such practical reflections are deduced, as naturally rise out of the subject.

So many valuable books particularly in classical and oriental literature, have been published by the University of Oxford, during the last fifty years; that it will, we doubt not, gratify some of our readers, to be informed what has been lately done, and what is now doing at the Clarendon press. Dr. White, author and editor of many well known works, has just published the second volume of his "Novum Testamentum Græcum," with the various readings, which in Griesbach's judgment are to be preferred, or to be considered equal to the received text. It is scarcely necessary to add that the learned professor printed in 1778, at the Clarendon press, "Testamenti Novi Versionem Syriacum Philoxenianam," the Diatessaron in 1803, and the "Specimen Historiæ Arabum," by Dr. Pococke in 1806; or that he has also published the Political and Military Institutes of Tamerlane; with a first volume of Ægyptiaca. A second volume of the latter will not be published by Dr. White, as intended; but the learned professor Anthony Sylvestre de Saci of Paris, will give a French translation, accompanied with the Arabic original and notes of that work, which was to have composed Dr. White's second volume. Professor White is also preparing for the press, "Sylloge Crisews Griesbach." Mr. Mozeley, a gentleman of this university, distinguished for his acquaintance with Arabic literature, has just published his "Vita Abdollatiphi," in Arabic and Latin, a work to which Arabic scholars have for some time been looking with considerable expectation. A new edition of Hephæstio's Enchiridion on Greek Metres, a work much wanted, is now in the Clarendon press; the editor is that excellent scholar, Mr. Gaisford. "Herodotus ex editione Reizii," in two volumes octavo, has just appeared. Biblical students will be glad to be informed that though Dr. Holmes has some time been dead, his transcripts of MSS. are not lost. Of his Old Testament from the Greek version of the Septuagint, with various readings; the Pentateuch, with the Prophet Daniel, and a general preface, have already appeared. They were published in separate numbers. Two gentlemen of the University are now employed in collating the transcripts of MSS. brought by Dr. Holmes into this country, and another number of this work may be expected soon. The following works are also in the press: "Lowth de Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," vols. 8vo.; "Euripides, Græce, notis Musgrave," 8vo.; "Sophocles Græce, notis Elmsley," 8vo.; "Wyttenbachi Animadversiones in Plutarchi Moralia," 4to. and 8vo. These animadversions will, in bulk, nearly equal the original work. One volume of the former has not yet appeared, but is in great forwardness. "Andronici Rhodii Ethicorum Nimacheorum Paraphrasis," 8vo.; "Cicero de Oratore," 8vo.; "Terentii Comœdiæ," 18mo.; Shuckford's Connection of the Sacred and Profane History of the World, 2 vols. 8vo. Bishop Burnet's Abridgment of the History of the Reformation, 8vo. Republications also of Aristotle's Ethics, and Xenophon's Anabasis are in great forwardness. That important improvement in the art of printing, called the Stereotype, so zealously promoted by the ingenious Lord Stanhope, has been introduced here. The excellence of this mode of printing, as is well known, consists in cheapness and correctness: but from its nature is applied only to works of rapid sale. The only books hitherto stereotyped by Mr. Collinson, the University printer, are bibles; but in due course of time school-books and other works that are in great demand, will be stereotyped.

Dr. Mavor, whose Agricultural Report of Berkshire will speedily be published, has long had it in contemplation to bring out a new edition, with georgical notes, of Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry, a work now become extremely scarce, and which furnishes many excellent precepts in the science of agriculture, delivered in an original style of poetical composition. The quaintness of the Elizabethan age, mixed with much good sense and good humour, distinguishes the work of Tusser, and renders him equally entertaining and useful.

Dr. Adams, Physician to the Small Pox Hospital, author of the Treatise on Morbid Poisons, &c. &c. has undertaken Dr. Batty's Department of the Medical and Physical Journal.

The Author of the Age of Frivolity has in the press a volume of Poems, consisting of Tales, Sonnets, and Characteristic pieces.

Dr. Andrew Grant, who has recently returned from South America, has in the press a History of Brazil, which will contain a geographical and historical account of that important colony, with a description of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the natives; interspersed with remarks on the nature of its soil, climate, productions, and foreign and internal commerce; to which will be subjoined, observations on the most prevalent diseases incident to the climate, with hints to new settlers on the most efficacious modes of prevention. It will form one volume, octavo.

A new Pocket Book, entitled the Annual Entertainer, containing, in addition to what is found of general utility in similar publications, a variety of new logogriphe's, enigmas, rebuses and charades, mathematical questions, queries, &c. is announced for publication on the 2d of November.

From various observations made on the newly discovered planet Vesta, Mr. Groombridge has ascertained part of the elements, which are as follow:—

Inclination of the orbit	7° 8′ 20″
Ascending node	104 38
Period	3,182 years
Mean radius	2,163

From the increased angular motion in its orbit, the eccentricity appears to be considerable, but he has not yet sufficient data to determine the quantity.

Dr. Burgess, who has declined a translation from the see of St. David's, on the ground that such removals are inconsistent with the episcopal duties, has established a kind of provincial college for the education of youth, to qualify them better for ministering in the Welch church. His lordship has apportioned the tenth part of his revenues during life, and all his beneficed clergy have added their contributions in support of this meritorious institution, of which the following is the plan.—Subscriptions and benefactions to the society, are distributed into the four following funds: I. for clerical purposes. II. For clerical education and exhibitions. III. For the building and establishment of a clerical seminary; and IV. For the relief of superannuated curates.—I. The general purposes of the first comprehend: 1. The purchasing, printing, and distributing, of moral and religious tracts. 2. Two premiums of ten pounds each, for dissertations on subjects relative to the several objects of the society. 3. A premium of ten pounds for eight sermons, to be preached on the eight sundays, subsequent to Easter-day; on the principles and duties of church-union—on errors arising from unsettled notions in religion—and on the excellence of the liturgy of the church of England. 4. A premium of twenty-shillings worth of books, for the best proficients, at the Easter examination of scholars, at the licensed grammar-schools in the diocese; for the recitation of sermons by the divinity-scholars at the said schools;—and for the best abridgment of sermons, by the said scholars. 5. For sixteen curates' lectures, to be preached on week days, in two principal places in each of the four archdeaconries, and intended principally for the benefit of the poor, who cannot read. 6. The establishment of deanery libraries.—II. The interest of monies in the fund, for clerical education and exhibitions, is allotted at present to the payment of exhibitions to divinity-scholars at Ystradmeirig school, elected annually on the Tuesday preceding the first Thursday in July, to continue four years from the day of their admission. The fund arises from contributions by the clergy, of one-tenth of the annual income of their benefices, for one year during their incumbency, and from the contributions of other benefactors, expressly limited to this purpose. This fund, when the intended building is ready for their reception, will be transferred to the maintenance of scholars at the clerical

clerical seminary.—III. The benefactions for the building and establishing of a clerical seminary are placed in the public funds, and the interest, until the building is begun, will be applied to the augmentation of the fund for exhibitions. By the aid of the first and second of the before-mentioned funds, the ends of the intended seminary are, in effect, now carrying on in a limited degree, partly by premiums to direct the studies, and excite the emulation of the scholars of all the licensed grammar-schools; and partly by appropriating to one of these schools, exhibitions for the maintenance of divinity scholars, during the four years immediately preceding the full age for deacon's orders. A preference is given to the said school, because by such selection of one school, the education of the exhibitioners may be made to approach the nearer to the plan of the proposed establishment at Llandewi Brefi.—IV. This fund by enabling a superannuated curate to retire from duties to which he is become incompetent, is calculated not only for the relief of worthy individuals, who are labouring under age and infirmities; but also for the benefit of the incumbent, who is paying for services imperfectly discharged, and of the parish which suffers in many ways by the superannuation of its officiating minister.

The Rev. Mr. Leg, of Ashprington, Devon, has invented a contrivance for discharging the superfluous water from ponds, tanks, and reservoirs, in times of floods. It consists of a beam of wood, suspended by an iron pin, over the head of the water, so as to form a kind of lever or balance, having one end affixed to a chain, which raises a plug, to let out the superfluous water, and having suspended at the other a box or bucket, made rather leaky, into which the water is conveyed by a pipe, whenever it rises to a certain level. As long as the bucket continues filled with water, the weight will raise the plug, and when the water no longer keeps the bucket full, the plug will return to its place, by the lever recovering its level position.

It has been suggested that the Sunflower might be successfully cultivated for the purpose of supplying our clothiers with oil. As much of the oil imported from the Levant, under the name of Florence oil, when it becomes rancid, is sold to the clothiers for the purpose of softening their wool, when preparing for the loom, it is conceived that the oil extracted from the seed of the sun-flower might be advantageously employed in the same way

Dr. Parry, of Bath, has recently investigated the causes of the decay of wood, and the means of preventing it. For this purpose he recommends the application of a preparation of the resinous kind mixed with a certain portion of bees-wax. The proportion of the ingredients, and the mode of mixing them, are as follow.—Take twelve ounces of rosin, and eight ounces of roll brimstone, each coarsely powdered, and three gallons of train-oil; heat them slowly, gradually adding four ounces of bees-wax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. It is recommended to dress every part of the wood-work with this composition, twice over before the parts are put together, and once afterwards; and a higher state of preservation is promised from its use than has yet been attained. It should be observed, that in preparing this varnish, it is adviseable, in order to prevent accidents, to use an earthen vessel, and to make the fire in the open air.

HOLLAND.

On the 9th of May last M. Augustin undertook his twelfth aërial voyage at Amsterdam. He ascended at twelve minutes past two o'clock, p. m. the weather being cloudy. The wind at first carried him towards the lake of Haerlem, but his balloon, having at the height of about 12,000 feet taken another direction, he came at nine minutes past three directly over the road that leads from Abkoude to Utrecht. Here he descended a little and became visible to that neighbourhood, the people of which made a great number of signals. Being, however, desirous of continuing his voyage, he proceeded. At half past three he found himself enveloped in total darkness. At this time he heard the small balloons that were fastened to the larger one, sometimes clattering against each other, as far as their situation allowed. He was himself nearly overcome with cold and fear; but having recovered the use of his faculties by smelling to some strong volatile salts, he threw out a bag of ballast and rose into a lighter region, where he found himself as well as the balloon, entirely covered with snow. This phenomenon M. Augustin attributes to the gilt stars, ornaments and letters, attached to the balloon, which had attracted a great quantity of electric vapors, and thus exposed him to the most imminent danger

danger. Soon after this he descended in the vicinity of Thienhoven. He calculates his greatest elevation at 20,582 feet, and the distance he had travelled at about sixty-six miles.

The following simple method of preventing the destruction of flax by the caterpillar has been practised with success in this country. It consists in making persons walk twice a day along the furrows, with a rope fastened to two poles, so as to cause the rope to drag over the plants, by which the insects are swept off them. This operation repeated for four succeeding days preserves the flax; though, in some instances, in three days it has been found to produce the desired effect.

Colonel de MASSENBACH, late Lieutenant-General de l'Etât Major of the Prussian army under the command of the Prince of Hohenlohe, a man, who enjoyed during twenty years the confidence of the three kings of Prussia, and particularly that of the late Duke of Brunswic, and who was employed in the highest and most important functions and business, has announced at Amsterdam, the early publication of the following works: 1. Memoirs of his own Life; 2. Materials for the History of Prussia, between the years 1794 and 1807; and 3. Remembrances of great Men, containing particularly Eulogies of Frederic II. and his brother Henry.

The King of Holland, by a decree dated July 29, established a naval and military academy for the education of foundlings, orphans, and all other children, whose parents are unable to provide for their subsistence.

FRANCE.

M. FOUCHE, a merchant of Havre has proposed a plan to form by authority a society for the purpose of supplying France with colonial produce. According to this plan eight goelettes, vessels between a brig and a snow, are to be built after the model constructed by Paul Jones, and to be sent out armed to the Windward Islands. In this enterprize the projector would take a principal share, observing that if, out of these eight vessels, only three should return in safety, it would produce a clear profit of 15 per cent. but that if, by an unexpected share of good fortune, the whole eight should be successful, it would produce a a dividend of 200 per cent. His calculation is founded on the success of the vessels bringing the government dispatches, which are built on the above principle and are seldom or never taken. He proposes dividing the stock into one hundred shares to consist of 10,000 francs each, and will himself become a principal subscriber.

In the department of Gers, are grown the annual or soft cotton, and that of Ivica, which thrives extremely well. Many land-owners have applied themselves to the culture of this important article, and they already reap the fruits of their care and industry.

An interesting analysis of coffee has recently been made by M. CADET, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, pot-ash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting developes the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderated, if it be wished to preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum and the resin. Mocha coffee is of all kinds the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drunk.

GARNERIN, the aëronaut, ascended with his illuminated balloon on the evening of the 16th of August, at fifteen minutes past eleven at night, from the garden of Tivoli, and descended the following morning at past six, at Broussig, in Woevre Arrondissment of Commerij in the department of the Meuse, a distance of 230 miles from Paris. The villagers were so extremely terrified at the sight of the aërial vehicle, that they all refused him their assistance to secure the balloon excepting one man, who together with Mr. Garnerin used every endeavour to accomplish it, but the wind being very powerful, it forced the ropes from their hands, and the balloon again ascended taking an easterly direction. Mr. Garnerin is returned to Paris.

HUNGARY.

The greater part of the celebrated vineyards of Tokay have this year been entirely destroyed by a tremendous storm, accompanied with hail and the bursting of a cloud. The hail-stones were as large as walnuts, and the bursting of the cloud was so violent, that stones of great weight were thrown from the vineyards into the village. By this accident seven men and a boy lost their lives, and a great number of

of cattle perished. The injury sustained by the vineyards is incalculable. The whole village was so entirely filled with stones, that the labour of hundreds of people was required to clear them away.

EAST INDIES.

The Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, who is now on his return to Europe, has lately visited Goa, for the purpose of making some enquiry into the present state of the Inquisition at that place. It appears that this tribunal, formerly so notorious for its sanguinary proceedings, instead of declining in power, as has been supposed, with the parent Inquisition in Portugal, is still in operation, and that it exercises its authority under circumstances which demand the immediate interference of the British government. A progressive civilization has enlightened Europe and nearly abolished its spiritual Inquisitions, but India remains in the darkness and bondage of ignorance. The inquisition of Goa extends its controul in a greater or less degree to the extreme boundary of Hindostan, and materially affects the honour and character of the British government, and of the christian faith which that government professes. Goa is properly a city of churches, containing in its province a republic of priests, who have widely departed from the primitive discipline even of their own church. Dr. Buchanan's visit has excited some alarm among them, as they are fully sensible that their conduct in many instances, in doctrine and practice, would not bear a scrutiny. There are in the archiepiscopal province of Goa near three thousand priests, occupying upwards of two hundred and fifty churches and chapels. This is the hierarchy which holds in chains the Catholic church in the east, and whose power is silently increasing under the tranquil government of the English, whose apathy or neglect suffers the Romish superstition to confirm its dominion with unceasing activity in every province of Hindostan. This is the Indian community which looks out with anxiety for the arrival of Buonaparte, "the great restorer of the Catholic church." On this subject Dr. Buchanan has addressed a letter written on the spot to the archbishop of Goa, metropolitan of the East, in which he adverts to the facts he had witnessed, and to the information he had received from the Inquisitors themselves; and he urges the archbishop to recommend to the court of Portugal to refrain from usurping any longer a spiritual power in the British states; and to endeavour to repair the injury done to Christianity through the crimes and long duration of the Inquisition, by the immediate abolition of that tribunal. He is further requested to exert his own authority in reforming the abuses in the colleges at Goa for the education of the priesthood, in causing his priests to apply themselves to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and to cease from mixing the pure faith with Indian superstitions, and from preaching a corrupt christianity to the subjects of the British government.

The following interesting particulars, relative to the present state of the celebrated temple of Elephanta, are given in a letter from the Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, by whom that place was visited in February last, to W. T. Money, esq. of Bombay. "When I visited the Elephanta (says Dr. B.), and compared it with the accounts of former travellers, I perceived that the cavern and figures were in a state of progressive and rapid dilapidation; and it seems to me probable, that when a few more pillars shall have fallen in, the whole temple will be overwhelmed in the ruin of the superincumbent mountain. If I may offer an opinion on the means of preservation which are practicable, I would suggest, that the dilapidated pillars be rebuilt entirely of hewn stone, in three blocks of granite of the mountain, after the original model; the decayed bases of the columns still standing to be cased with the same stone; and the broken limbs and features of the figures to be restored after the authority of the drawings and descriptions of the earliest travellers; the year of the repair, and the motive of the undertaking, to be inscribed in deep characters on the wall of the cavern; the solid stone floor to be cleared of rubbish (in some places it is two feet deep), that the continuity of the rock with the bases of the columns may appear; the modern wall inclosing the front to be taken down to throw more light on the body of the place, and a railing substituted at a greater distance; the figures to be frequently cleaned and dried with a cloth, which will have the effect of giving them a kind of enamel, and preserving their surface from the corroding effect of the moisture; means to be devised for preserving the cave from inundation during the annual rains; steps to be cut in the rock for easy descent to the cavern of cold water; the jungle in front of the cave, and about its edges, to be

cleared, and the aperture of the mountain on each side enlarged to give more air and light; the road up the hill to be widened and cut in steps in the rock, as is usual, in the ascent to other religious places in Hindostan (at present the access to the Elephanta is very difficult, being through nearly a mile of steep and painful road) the old elephant himself, on the side of the hill, to be renewed, and a young elephant placed on his back, agreeably to the first drawings; and, lastly, an appropriate building to be erected on the beach at the entrance of the valley, for the accommodation of the visitors. Here may be deposited, for the immediate reference of travellers, those volumes which contain the notices and opinions of the learned concerning Elephanta. This building might be occupied by the military guard, which the Bombay government has recently stationed on the island, to preserve the cavern from further injury. To preserve to future ages this grand monument of ancient sculpture, perhaps the most ancient in the world, and to exhibit it to mankind in somewhat of its pristine beauty, is a noble undertaking, and worthy of the countenance of every man who loves to embellish science and human life. The temple of Elephanta is, perhaps, a grander effort of the ingenuity of man than the pyramids of Egypt. Every christian traveller can assign a reason for wishing that the emblem of the Trinity in unity at Elephanta may remain entire during the ages of the world."

AMERICA.

The legislature of Maryland have passed an act for founding a medical college in the city or precincts of Baltimore, for the instruction of students in the different branches of medicine. This institution is established upon a liberal plan, and incorporated in perpetuity. It consists of a board, called the Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland, formed from the existing board of medical examiners for the commonwealth, and the president and professors appointed by the act. It may hold property to a value not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, exclusive of a lot of buildings. The regents may appoint professors and lecturers, who shall form one learned body, under the name of the Medical Faculty, with power to chuse their dean, and to do what is necessary for conveying instruction, and supporting discipline. The regents must meet at least once a year. The faculty shall hold at least one term annually, to begin on the first Monday in November, and continue not less than four, nor more than six months. At convenient times commencements may be held, and degrees in surgery and medicine may be granted, after due examination and other proofs of sufficiency. Each student must have attended each course of lectures at least once, and frequented the classes of the college for two terms: and he must also have been privately and publicly examined, and have printed and defended a thesis, before he can be admitted to the honours of the college.

One of the most zealous cultivators of mineralogy in the United States, is Colonel Gibbs, of Rhode Island, whose taste and fortune have concurred in making him the proprietor of the most extensive and valuable assortment of minerals that probably exists in America. This rich collection consists of the cabinets possessed by the late Mons. Gigot D'Orcy of Paris, and the Count Gregory de Razumowsky, a Russian nobleman, long resident in Switzerland, to which the present proprietor has added a number, either gathered by himself on the spot, or purchased in different parts of Europe. The collection of M. D'Orcy is particularly rich in the productions of the French mines: such as the phosphates, carbonates, and molybdates of lead; the iron ores of Bangory, Framont, and the isle of Elba; the silver of St. Maria and d'Allamont; the mercury of Deuxponts; a great variety of marbles, calcedonies and agates, quartz, calcareous and other spars, from France and different parts of Europe. The collection of Count Razumowsky consists chiefly of the minerals of the Russian empire. It is particularly rich in gold and copper ores, chromates of lead, the native iron of Pallas, beryls, jaspers, &c. The Russian specimens alone are about six thousand in number. The remainder are chiefly German and Swiss. To these Mr. Gibbs has added all the newly discovered minerals, a complete collection of English, Swiss, and Italian, specimens, including the ancient marbles, porphyries, &c. the muriates and carbonates of copper from Chili; the spinell and oriental rubies, of which this is the third collection existing. To these are also attached a large geological collection, so that the whole consists of about twenty-thousand specimens.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

THE exhibition of the British Institution, in Pall Mall, for the *sale of the works of living artists*, being closed for the season, the Gallery was re-opened in August last for the study of works of the ancient masters in painting. Between twenty and thirty pictures have this year been sent by various distinguished cognoscenti and collectors, and nearly twice as many students, male and female, are employed in copying, or making studies from them.

There are two uses to which collections of pictures may serve; the one, for the imitation of the pupil, in order to impress more strongly on his mind examples of excellence which may prove a standard of comparison for his own works; the other, for enabling a more advanced student to form a just selection from the various manners of celebrated schools, whereby he may guide his progress in the path of his profession. It can hardly be expected in any collection of pictures to find all equally excellent, and still less in a *contributory* one, such as forms the school of the British Gallery; and as it cannot be demanded that the several contributors should furnish taste as well as pictures, it is a circumstance highly favourable to the improvement of the Tyros, that the skill and sound judgment of the secretary, who is constantly in the room, are fully equal to the task of pointing out what to take and what to leave. This is no doubt a point within the speculation of the governors, as it is otherwise hardly to be imagined that a gallery, designed to enlighten the minds and stamp the taste of rising genius, should be made the receptacle of such indifferent pictures as the *St. Jerome*, and the *Virgin and St. John, &c. weeping over the dead body of Christ*: the former said to be by Titian, and the latter by Bramante; both sent, no doubt, with the best intentions by their noble possessors, but unfortunately inadequate to their wishes in the present instance. The first is so indistinct, and so inexpressive, as to character, and so obscure, as to colour, that if little good is to be obtained, little danger is to be apprehended from its influence: the second has the imposing recommendation, to a vulgar eye, of tedious, accurate, and *demonstrable*, labour. The architect aimed in it at expression and drawing, and he has made the first less strong than coarse, and the second hard, dry, and stiff. The colour, as might be expected, is monotonous. Both these pictures hold a just rank in any collection but one intended to form the taste of youth.

Having mentioned two of the *worst* pictures in the room, it is but fair to notice two of the *best*; and for these examples the *Venus and Adonis*, and the large *landscape*, by Claude, *with a distant view of Mount Soracte*, may be selected without prejudice to the merits of the rest. In the Venus and Adonis, the fascinating art of Titian, however its utmost force and lustre may be impaired by time, is still worthy of our highest admiration. The body of the *Venus* is a master-piece of colouring, both as to the purity, harmony, richness, and gradations, of tints. The mellow deeper hue of the *Adonis* comes next in praise. In composition, and in brightness and richness of general effect, this picture is one of the most precious relics of painting.

In the landscape by Claude Lorrain, his well-known poetical composition, and aërial colouring, are both to be found fully equal to his fame.

Several other pictures in the Gallery will furnish both lesson and example to the pupils. The *Hippolytus*, by Rubens; the *Four Men under a Gateway*, by Velasquez (a picture said to have been particularly a favorite with Gainsborough); a *Flight into Egypt*, probably by Jordaens; *a Female Portrait*, by Titian, or P. Veronese; *a large Landscape, with Peasants dancing*, and another by Cuyp, in which the sky is most singularly beautiful, are all admirable specimens of art.

The *Rape of the Sabines*, by Rubens, is a hodge-podge of beauty and deformity. The colour is rich and glowing, but the figures are more than usually clumsy, and there is little variety or beauty in the grouping of them.

A *Study of Three Men on Horseback* is finely sketched. It is of the Flemish school; and if it be said to be by *Velasquez*, who will reject the present attraction of a Spanish name?

Of his Majesty's goodness in granting the loan of the picture by Tintoret, it would be indecorous to speak at the present moment. No doubt can be entertained of our sovereign's benign disposition towards the arts and their professors.

sors. It may, however, be remarked, that the *Concert of the Muses*, since the time of its being engraved (either by Gribelin, or some one nearly of that date) appears to have been cleaned, and perhaps repaired, with little mercy to its original charms.

Of the great advantages of a collection thus offered to the wishes of the artists it is earnestly to be hoped, that the students in the different branches of painting will not fail diligently to avail themselves, and there is at present little reason to doubt their zeal. It has been said that, from peculiar motives, the students are prohibited from making more than *partial* copies from the pictures sent to the gallery. Such motives, it is to be hoped, do not influence the president of the Royal Academy, who is the possessor of the treasure of Titian abovementioned.

Equestrian Statue of William the Third, erected in the Centre of St. James's Square.

It has long been a subject of complaint in England, that the public works of statuary in our squares are very inadequate to the general reputation of the nation. The unwieldy clumsiness of the Hero of Culloden, in Cavendish-square, was justly ridiculed in an occasional production of the late Mr. Mason, on the Projected Improvements of London. Nor does the tame insipidity of his Majesty's Horse, in Berkeley-square, yield an atom of inferiority to the preceding. The defects of these two statues are not counterbalanced by any striking beauties in others erected in various parts of the town; and the work of Mr. Bacon, newly placed in St. James's-square, although not destitute of merit, is by no means calculated to bring down the creditable scale. It is executed from a design of the late J. Bacon, R. A. so that the present sculptor, from his well-known filial piety, will stand nearly exempted from the remarks which may be made on it. In all efforts at equestrian statues, the horse appears to be the principal stumbling-block of the artist. King William's horse is a light dancing courser, apparently designed to be of the Arabian breed, with neck erect, and curvetting pace. His form is slender; in some parts very questionably so, and particularly in the *hinder* parts. His action is graceful and fantastic. He does not, like the horse of Achilles, appear conscious of the character of his master. But why (it would be asked) should horses be supposed to possess this preternatural degree of intellect?—Horses (it may be answered) are *not* required to possess such knowledge, but *sculptors* are. It is the business of the artist to diffuse over each of his works one homogeneous sentiment, and that sentiment must be precisely appropriate to the character and the event which the work pourtrays. It is this merit, as every artist well knows, which we admire in the Greek statues, far beyond the very subordinate consideration of execution.

William the Third is in the *costume* of a Roman knight, with the exception, that his head of hair, or wig, flows very fully down his shoulders. He extends, as usual, one hand, and holds the reins with the other. He affects an upright, easy air, a little too much accommodated to the precepts of a riding-school. This is his greatest fault; he is in other respects sufficiently answerable to the talents of the sculptor.

Invidious comparisons have usually been made between our native modern attempts at equestrian statues, and the well-known object of attention at Charing Cross, executed by Hubert Le Soeur. There is, however, less superiority in that work than is frequently attributed to it. It is wrought in a hard and dry manner, and the forms of the horse are every where too square either for nature or beauty. But if it makes little pretensions to poetic or ideal character, it cannot be denied that it possesses, in the general deportment of both parts of the group, a species of *historical sedateness*, which awakens interest and respect. It is this historic character, which is principally deficient in the equestrian statue of Mr. Bacon.

The Great Room, No. 22, Piccadilly, is opened as a Gallery of the Arts, where paintings, drawings, and curiosities, will be admitted for exhibition and sale, under the direction of gentlemen eminent for taste and judgment.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Pleyel's celebrated Overture, in D. (No. 7) composed for the Nobility's Concerts. Adapted for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin and Violoncello, and dedicated to Miss Louisa Rich. By J. V. Hammond. 5s.

THOUGH we do not place this overture among the happiest productions of the justly celebrated composer whose name it bears, we yet feel its merits, and are willing to allow that its rank is far above that of mediocrity, and that *some*, at least, of the passages are stamped with the originality and brilliancy of Pleyel. Our principal objections are, to the frequent and unnecessary violations of nature and simplicity in the harmony, and the general want of novelty in the melody. In the productions of Pleyel, we are habituated to more of variety, of sweetness and of grace, than we find in the present piece, excellent as it still is; and the ear receives it rather as forced from the pen of the ingenious composer, than as spontaneously flowing from the unconstrained efforts of his fancy. Mr. Hammond's adaptation is judicious and tasteful, and bespeaks him well qualified for the delicate task he has imposed upon himself.

"Ha! what is this that on my brow, &c. &c." A Mad Song. Composed by Mr. Biggs. 1s 6d.

Mr. Biggs, in the scientific and impressive music given to the words before us, has evinced much real genius and feeling. The judicious intermixture of recitation and air, together with the well-timed breaks, pauses, and changes of time in the melody, are productive of a happily-varied and most forcible effect, and bring to our hearts and bosoms the poet's elegant and pathetic appeal.

"The Heart that can Feel for Another," a Ballad. Sung by Mr. Incledon, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Written by Mr. Upton. The Music Composed by W. Shield, esq.

Mr. Shield has given to these simple and affecting words as expressive and appropriate a melody as even the author himself could have wished. The passages are ingeniously and happily turned, and the general effect is highly characteristic and perfectly worthy the long-acknowledged talents of the composer.

La Chasse. Composée et dediée à Mademoiselle Magelin, par Mr. Jay. 5s.

This piece assumes the form of a sonata, and is obviously intended for the piano-forte, though not announced for that instrument in the title-page. It comprises three movements, the first of which is in $\frac{6}{8}$ affettuoso, the second in $\frac{4}{4}$ andantino, and the third (the chace) in $\frac{6}{8}$ allegro. Considerable ease of style, and of pleasing fluency of fancy, form the leading characteristics of this agreeable composition, many of the passages of which are felicitously conceived, while the whole is consistent and well connected. The chace movement is strongly analogous to the subject, and closes the piece with a striking and spirited effect.

"Aline's Complaint," a Song. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and Inscribed to the Miss Richardsons. By Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This song, the words of which are by Mr. R. C. Dallas, and have their subject from Madame de Genlis's Novel of the Siege of Rochelle, possesses a pleasing simplicity in its melody, and is by no means deficient in its expression. Of the accompaniment we can say but little: indeed, but little seems to have been intended; since it is merely made up of the notes of the air, and an under part of thirds and sixths.

A Cossack Minuet, Hungarian Quick-Step, and Tyrolese Dance. Composed and selected for the Piano-forte, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 2s.

We find in this little publication much variety and sprightliness of fancy. The minuet is bold and spirited, the quick-step is chearful and animated, and the dance brings up the rear with a liveliness and gaiety that cannot fail to be universally attractive.

A Military Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Lieutenant-General Gowell, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.

This divertimento consists of three movements; the first, a martial strain in common time; the second, a minuet; and the third a waltz. They are all good in their kind, and the *spirit*, *taste*, and *vivacity*, successively found in each, form that happy contrast and relief with which the ear never fails to be gratified, when these qualities are judiciously arranged and intermixed.

A Polonoise March and Waltz. Selected and composed for the Piano forte, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 2s.

This is a well-formed and attractive little assemblage. The three movements, or pieces, of which it consists, are judiciously contrasted, and relieve each other with excellent effect. Juvenile performers will derive both pleasure and improvement from its practice; and we

cannot but recommend it to their sedulous attention.

"A Garland fair my Henry brought," a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Margetson, at Vauxhall Gardens. Written and composed by John Parry. 1s.

This is one of those simple little songs which are calculated to please the generality of vocal practitioners. The melody is remarkably natural, easy, and unaffected, and the sentiment of the words is faithfully consulted and gracefully expressed.

The "Marchioness of Abercorn's Hornpipe," a favourite Rondo. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by S. Hale. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing little piano-forte rondo, and greatly calculated by the general construction of its passages to improve the finger of the learner. The digressive strains are fancied with much ease and freedom, and the aggregate effect is highly creditable to Mr. Hale's abilities in this species of composition.

Jarnowick's Hornpipe, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to Miss Susanna Man Cassels, of Winyaw, by Mr. Jay. 2s. 6d.

This horopipe, as arranged by Mr. Jay, forms an agreeable and improving exercise for the instrument for which it is written, and cannot but prove highly acceptable to juvenile practitioners.

Eliza to her Linnet; written by Miss H. C. Reynolds. Composed and dedicated to Miss M. Gill, by J. Davies. 1s. 6d.

The melody Mr. Davies has given to these words, is at once tasteful, attractive, and appropriate; and the symphonic piano-forte accompaniment does credit to his fancy and judgment.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the last Session of Parliament, 48 Geo. III. anno 1808.

"FORTY-EIGHT Geo. 3. cap. cxi." A Permanent Local Militia shall be ballotted and enrolled in England, not exceeding six times, including volunteers, the original quotas under the general militia act; and the deficiencies in effective volunteers, now to be supplied by additional militia men. § 1—3.

The men are to be ballotted out of persons between the age of 18 and 30, returned in the militia lists, and no person ballotted shall be allowed to find a substitute, or be entitled to bounty. § 3.

Persons returned as fit to serve, not appearing within the time limited, are to forfeit not exceeding 5l. nor less than 28s. and on non-payment to be imprisoned for not exceeding fourteen days. § 9.

Special constables shall be above the age of 30 years. § 10.

Persons unable to serve, from illness or bodily infirmity, shall be excused. § 11.

Persons in orders, or pretended orders, and not carrying on *any other* trade, except that of a schoolmaster, medical men, and persons employed in the Tower, at Woolwich, the gun-wharfs, or powder-magazines, are exempted from service. § 12.

But no articled clerk, or apprentice, nor any poor man with less than 3 children, nor any person of the height of 5 feet 2 inches shall be exempt from serving in this militia. § 14.

Apprentices ballotted shall not enlist in the army, navy, marines, or regular militia, without the master's consent; and service under this act is not to affect indentures or contracts between masters or servants. § 15.

Persons ballotted not appearing to be enrolled, are to forfeit 30l. or if they have not an income of 200l. a year 20l.; or only 100l. per annum, 10l. the payment of which fine is to exempt them for two years. § 16.

Persons imprisoned for non-payment of fines are liable to serve when released; and persons claiming exemption upon payment of 20l. or 10l. are to sign a declaration, that their income does not exceed such sums as aforesaid, or produce a certificate from the commissioners of the property tax to that office; and for making any false declaration there is a penalty of 50l. § 19.

Persons ballotted, engaging to serve in any volunteer corps at their own expense, shall have half of their fines remitted; but if they shall not continue to serve for four years, they shall forfeit treble that sum remitted, and be liable to serve in the local militia for the remainder of the term. § 20.

The days on which volunteers attend are to be specified in the certificate of their commanding officers. § 21.

Persons claiming exemptions, on payment of fines, are to sign a declaration that they have not insured; and persons refusing to sign such declaration, not appearing, or making a full declaration, are

to forfeit three times the amount of the fine, or, in default, be imprisoned for not exceeding three months, and afterwards be liable to serve for four years. § 22.

Quakers, on production of certificates that they are such, shall not be enrolled, but only pay such proportion of the fines as to the deputy-lieutenant or justices shall appear proper, according to their circumstances; and, in default of payment, they may be imprisoned for one month. § 23.

If volunteers shall enrol themselves in any parish to the number apportioned, then no ballot shall take place; and if a part of the number, then the remainder only shall be ballotted. § 24.

The benefits of friendly societies are not to be forfeited by service under this Act. § 25.

Persons voluntarily enrolling themselves are to receive a premium of two guineas from the parish, but the bounty so paid shall be deducted from the men inlisting in the army, navy, or marines, within two years, and one half if they enlist at any time afterwards. § 26, 27.

Volunteers may transfer themselves, with the approbation of his Majesty, to the local militia. § 28, 30.

Allowances are to be paid to the men on assembling for exercise, and on being called out under any order of council, one guinea for the first year, and 10s. 6d. for each succeeding year of service. § 31.

Persons serving in the local militia are entitled to the same exemptions as volunteers; and having served four years, are not liable to be ballotted for the regular militia for two years. § 32.

Insurances against the ballot are prohibited; and persons making the same, forfeit 50l. § 33.

His Majesty may put the local militia under the command of general officers, and may order it to be called out yearly to be trained, but the men are not to be trained for more than twenty-eight days in a year, nor to be ordered to march for that purpose further than some adjoining county. § 37, 38.

Men on their removal from the county may remove from the one to the other county militia, but if they give a false statement to obtain permission so to remove, they shall forfeit double the sum they would be liable to for not appearing to be trained. § 39.

In case of invasion, his Majesty may order the local militia to be embodied and marched to any part of Great Britain, and the Lord Lieutenant may call out the local militia for the suppression of riots, and men not appearing to be punished according to the regular militia acts. § 40, 41.

But when so called out, they are to be deemed assembled for training, and the same to be notified to his Majesty's principal secretary of state, but not to be kept so assembled for more than 14 days in one year. *Ibid.*

Local-militia, assembled in time of war, to be subject to the mutiny act, and entitled to the same pay as the regular militia, and the wives and families of local militia men are entitled to the same parochial relief as those of yeomanry, or volunteer corps. § 42—44.

Local militia men may enlist in the army, navy, marines, or regular militia of the same county, and their vacancies shall be supplied as other vacancies. § 45. And such vacancies shall be filled up, notwithstanding the suspension of the ballot for the regular militia. § 46.

Counties to be subject to a fine of 15l. for such men deficient on the 14th day of February next, after the order, but shall be entitled to a return of two-thirds for every man enrolled before the 14th of March, and one-third for every man enrolled before the 1st of April. § 47, 48.

The quarter-sessions are to assess the 15l. for such man, on receiving a certificate of the deficiencies from the commanding officer. § 49, &c.

Part of all the penalties not exceeding one-third may be given to the informer, and the same may be recovered before two justices; but persons aggrieved may appeal to the general quarter-sessions, and witnesses refusing to attend, are to forfeit 5l. § 62, 66.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxx."—From and after October 10, 1808, the excise duty on coffee imported is reduced, if from the British plantations to 3d per pound, from the East Indies 6d. and if from any other part to 2s. per pound.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxxiii."—Persons in execution on judgment, in whatever court obtained for any debt or damages exceeding 20l. exclusive of costs recovered by such judgment, who shall have lain in prison twelve calendar months, shall, on application to one of the courts at Westminster, be discharged. § 1.

But persons fraudulently obtaining their discharge shall be liable to be taken in execution. *Ibid.*

And the estate and effects of such debtors, except necessary wearing apparel, bedding, and tools of trade, shall be liable, notwithstanding the discharge. *Ibid.*

But debtors, duly discharged, shall not be

be afterwards liable to be arrested in any action to be brought in such judgment. *Ibid.*

The act does not extend to Ireland or Scotland. § 2.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxxvii."—Marriages solemnized before Aug. 23, 1808, in any church or chapel duly consecrated, shall be as valid as if done in parish churches.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxxxiv."—From July 25, 1808, in addition to the particulars required of hop-planters, the owner shall mark on every pocket of hops the parish and county where grown, in penalty of 20l.; and persons counterfeiting or erasing such marks, shall also forfeit 20l.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxlii." enables the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to grant life-annuities to continue for a single life, or the lives of two persons, according to the ages of the respective parties, and the tables annexed to the act, which are too long to be particularised under this article.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Ares, William, Fenchurch street, London, boot maker. (Pike, Air street, Piccadilly.

Allmand John, Pickett street, Middlesex, haberdasher. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Barrett Anthony, Swindon, Wilts. shopkeeper. (Webb, Fountain Buildings, Bath, and Austice, Temple, London

Batley Joseph Ellis, and John Hinchliffe, Meltham, Almondbury, York, dyers. (Stephenson, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, and Battye, Chancery lane

Batton Joseph, of St. James's place, St. James's street, Middlesex, tailor. (Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent Garden

Bell Charles, Penrith, Cumberland, linen draper. (Ireland, Staple inn, and Elwood, Penrith

Bickerstaff William, Nottingham, haberdasher. (Seymour, Margaret street, Cavendish square

Biffin William Richard Siper, the younger, and Charles Biffin Bristol, vinegar makers. (Guest, Bristol, and Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn

Bleafe John, Marlton, Chester, dealer and chapman. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street, London, and Barker, Northwich

Blundell Frederic Francis, Coleman street, insurance broker. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Brooks Michael Franklin, late of Horseleydown, (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench) master mariner. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square

Brown Isaac, Maryport, Cumberland, brewer. (Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple inn, London, and Lowry, Carlisle

Brown Stephen, and William Tildesley, Bloxwich, Stafford, rope makers. (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham

Bryson David, Phillip's row, New road, Tottenham court, St. Pancras, statuary. (Davis, Warwick street, Golden square

Collip John, Great Portland street, upholsterer. (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho square

Cranston James, Stockport, Chester, dealer and chapman. (Law Manchester, and Hurd, Temple

Crumbleholme John, Preston, Lancaster, grocer. (Suddell, Preston, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London

Cummins John, Liverpool, shoemaker. (Phillips, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row, London

Davison Timothy, Brancepeth, Durham, shopkeeper. (Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle upon-Tyne

Deman Thomas, Teddington, Middlesex, maltster. (Senior, Richmond, Surrey, and Baddeley, Searle street, Lincoln's inn

Entwisle James, Dunnisher Factory, New Accrington, Lancaster, cotton weft jobber. (Parker, Clitheroe, and Dixon, Nalton street, Soho

Farrar Isaac, Croft, Lancaster, shopkeeper. (Butterfield, Coppice row, Clerkenwell

Furnival Benjamin, Stockport, Chester, hardwareman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, London, and Palmer, Birmingham

George William, and William Bennett, Liverpool, hoopmakers. (Axcroft, Liverpool, and Blakelock and Nakinson, Temple

Gorton Richard, and Joshua Gorton, Cuckney, Nottingham, merchants. (Crok Sanford, Lancaster, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Gould Moses, Dickleburgh, Norfolk, woollen draper. (Foster, Sun, and Unthank, Norwich

Griffin George, Welford, Northampton, linen draper. (Sherard, Oundle, or Thrapston, Northampton

Hayward James Corbin, Chamber's street, Goodman's fields, purser of the ship United Kingdom, in the service of the East India Company, dealer and chapman. (Weston, Fenchurch street, London

Hill William, late of Middlesex, Holborn (but now of the King's Bench prison), carpenter. (Langley, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury

Hemingway Joseph, Chester, printer. (Garner, Junior, Chester, and Huxley, Temple, London

Hopwood Joseph, Manchester, joiner. (Hewett, Manchester, and Ellis, Curistor street, Chancery lane, London

Humphreys Thomas, Saddleworth, York, plumber. (Townsend, Staple inn, London, and Bannister, Rochdale

James William, Swansea, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Payne and Burgess, Bristol, and Hollis, Staple inn, London

Jones William Albin, Aldermanbury, haberdasher. (Berridge, Hatton Garden, London

Kay John, Hulme, Manchester, leather seller. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, London, and Nabb, Manchester

Knight Samuel, Frome Selwood, Somerset, tailor. (Rotton, Frome-Selwood, and Ellis, Hatton Garden, London

Lawton Henry William, Liverpool, draper. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, London, and Forrest, of Liverpool

Lindill William, late of Leeds, York (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench), spirit merchant. (Haynes, Fenchurch street, London

Lupton Thomas, Skipton, York, hardware shopkeeper. (Scofield, Skipton, and Swale, Great Ormond street, London

M'Lane John, Little Newport street. (Wilde, Jun. Castle street, Falcon square

Mendes David, Harrow street, Gravel lane, Houndsditch, army accoutrement maker. (Isaacs, George street, Minories

Metcalfe Joshua, Skipton, York, thread maker. (Scofield, Skipton, and Swale, Great Ormond street, London

Moore Drayson, Lenham, Kent, late purser of the Sir Stephen Lushington East Indiaman, dealer. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street

Motteram Robert, late of Walsall, Stafford, but now of Stafford prison, victualler. (Turner, Bloomsbury square, and Heley, Walsall

Moyle Henry, Fordingbridge, Southampton, tick manufacturer. (Bridges, Fordingbridge, and Sandy's and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street

Ogilvie William Frederick, Minories, druggist. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn

Ollivant William, and Thomas Ollivant, Manchester, cotton spinners and twisters. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Curistor street, London

Parnall Christopher, St. Austin, Cornwall, merchant. (Brown, Fowey, and Hewlett, Roll's buildings, Fetter lane, London

Powell James, and William Darch Ormond, Bristol, wine merchants. (Bengough and Palmer, Bristol, and Tarrant, Chancery lane, London.

Powley William, Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger. (Hodgson, Staple inn, London, and Ellwood, Penrith

Pownall George, Holywell, Flint, currier. (Lloyd, Holywell, and Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, London

Pullinger George, and Henry Pullinger, of Ropley, near Alresford, Hants, woollen drapers. (Coote, Austin friars

Rayner John, Thirsk, York, druggist. (Bruce, Billiter square, London, and Walker, Thirsk

Robinson Robert, Manchester, cotton dealer. (Edwards, Castle street, Holborn

Rowland Nathaniel, Greyfoke place, Fetter lane, insurance broker. (Bennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard

Rufel Michael William, Vauxhall, Surrey, maltster. (Alcock, Bolwell, and Corner

Sharpe Josiah, Market-Deeping, Lincoln, linen draper. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square

Silverlock Henry, Havant, Southampton street, linen draper. (Butler, Havant, and Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn, London

Smith Joseph Staples, Liverpool, shoe maker. (Spottiswoode, Austin friars, London

Troughton Thomas, Liverpool, Lancaster, stationer. (Bigg, Hatton garden, London, and Skrymsher, Liverpool

Watts

Watts Joshua, Whitecross street, grocer. (Michell, Union court, Broad street
Waddilove Thomas, and Joseph Waddilove, Bath place, New road, flatuaries. (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn square.
Wardell John, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street, and Goodwin, Lynn
Wells William, Boston, Lincoln, grocer. (Tunnard and Rodgerton, Boston, and Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn
Wellspring Robert, Gosport, Southampton, vintner. (Callaway, Portsmouth
Weston James, Pall Mall, vintner. (Scott and Blamire, Lincoln's inn
Whitehead William, Shaw hall, Saddleworth, York, woollen manufacturer. (Gibbon, Alfton-under-Line, and Battye, Chancery lane, London
Williams Thomas, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, wool manufacturer. (Lewis, Cardiff, and Price and Browne, Lincoln's inn
Williamfon John, Whitegate End, Oldham, Lancaster, victualler. (Partington, Oldham ftreet, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple
Woffington John, Brightheimftone, grocer. (Alcock, Bofwell and Gurney, York ftreet, Southwark
Worrall Charles, Manchefter, innkeeper. (Bafnett, Manchefter, and Huxley, Temple
Young Margaret, and John Crowley, Leeds, York, millners. (Carr, Newcaftle-upon-Tyne, and Atkinfon, Chancery lane, London

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinfon Richard, and Henry Watters, Fenchurch ftreet, fpirit merchants, Nov. 15
Aynfley John, Newcaftle upon-Tyne, grocer, Sept. 17
Bacon William, Sheffield, York, grocer, October 5
Ball William, Bufh lane, Cannon ftreet, broker, Nov. 15
Barber Wiles, Lothbury, merchant, Feb. 4
Barterfhell James, Portfmouth, fhip chandler, Sept. 28
Beale John, Camberwell, mathematical inftrument maker, Sept. 17
Bedford William, and Samuel Sumner, Foiter lane, wholefale linen drapers, Sept. 27
Benftead William, and John Clarke, Halefworth, Suffolk, maltfters, Sept. 28
Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Baftughall ftreet, factors, Nov. 8
Birch Jeremiah, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk, butcher, Sept. 24
Blindell William, Welwyn, Herts, maltfter, Nov. 15
Bookers Thomas, Birmingham, button maker, September 20, 28
Bowgin Thomas, Little New ftreet, Shoe lane, plafterer, Sept. 17
Bowman John, Water lane, Nov. 15
Bradfhaw James, Hungerford, Berks, maltfter, October 1
Brooke John, Hartfhead, York, merchant, Sept. 12
Brown John, Gofwell ftreet, blue manufacturer, Nov. 8
Carr Edward, Whitftable, Kent, carpenter, Sept. 30
Clinton Jonathan, Newport, Salop, fkinner, Sept. 28
Cobb Chriftopher, Kingwood, Southampton, hofier, September 15
Cole John, Cockhill, Stepney, tailor, October 26
Compton Spencer, New ftreet, Bifhopfgate, merchant, November 12
Connellan Jeremiah, Brown's buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant, November 12
Crifp William, Cockfpur ftreet, perfumer, October 1
Crowther John, Sowerby land, Halifax, corn dealer, Oct. 20
Dally Thomas, Chichefter, linen draper, October 10
Davis Alexander, and Nathan Davis, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, warehoufemen, Sept. 17
Dawes Charles, Huntingdon, fadler, September 13
De Charmilly Peter Francis Venault, Portman fquare, and Milbank ftreet, coal merchant, October 8
De La Chaumette Francis David, Laytonftone, merchant, November 15
Dewhurft Ralph, Preftou, Lancafter, upholfterer, Oct. 15
Dowell Thomas, jun. Rodney court, Chapel ftreet, Hollywell Mount, hawker, October 8
Drake William, Gutter lane, warehoufeman, Nov. 12
Edwards Hewfon, Gravel lane, and Granville Duplex, Leeds, cloth merchants, October 7
Eland William, and Walter Phillps, Lambeth road, leather dreffers, Nov. 12
Evans Rees, Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorgan, fhopkeeper, Oct. 14
Finch William, Weftminfter, dealer and chapman, Oct. 5
German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hofier, Nov. 8
Gibbon Jofeph, Newcaftle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper, Sept. 27
Goodwin John, Sheffield, carpenter, Oct. 5
Grevenor William, Briftol, fugar refiner, Sept. 28
Gray Thomas, Colchefter, baker, Oct. 7
Grierfon James, and Andrew M'Kenzie, Manchefter, calico printers, Nov. 25
Harding Ann, Briftol, haberdafher, Oct. 3
Harrifon John, and Robert Rigg, Manchefter, manufacturers, Sept. 24
Hayter William, Southmilton, Devon, vintner, Sept. 26
Henderfon Francis, Lothbury, merchant, Oct. 8
Hefkin John, Liverpool, ftraw hat manufacturer, Sept. 12
Hill Benjamin, Little St. Martin's lane, man's mercer, Sept. 17
Hitchcock Henry, Avebury, Wilts, Sept. 27
Hobbs Samuel, Bath, grocer, Sept. 17
Holdfworth William, Addingham, York, flax fpinner, Oct. 7
Hurft John, Norwich, upholfterer, Nov. 12
Holloway William, Durfley, Gloucefter, and Thomas Greenings, Carn, Gloucefter, clothiers, Sept. 27
Horn William, and Richard Jackfon, Redcrofs ftreet, Southwark, rectifying diftillers, Nov. 19
Inwood Daniel, Lower Thames ftreet, oilman, Nov. 15
Itter Andrew, and John Holding, Wentworth ftreet, Whitechapel, fugar refiners, Nov. 12
Jackfon Richard, Red Crofs ftreet, Southwark, rectifying diftiller, Nov. 19
Jogger William Peter, Cullum ftreet, merchant, Nov. 12
Johnfon John, Holborn hill, linen draper, Nov 12
Keddie Thomas Hamilton, Charles ftreet, Weftminfter, Sept. 17
Kirton John, Gray's inn, Middlefex, banker, Nov. 8
Lawton Hugh, Erilinghorpe, Leeds, clothier, Sept. 12
Lee Thomas, Holborn, glover, Oct. 22
Lee Matthew, Wellington, Somerfet, fcrivener, Oct. 1, 8
Litter Paul, Slater ing, York, cotton fpinner, Sept. 22
Lucy John, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 8
Mac Kerbie Neil Norwood, Great St. Helen's, merchant, Nov. 1
M'Dermott John, Red Lion ftreet, Southwark, hop factor, Sept. 17
Maddock Richard Elleftmere, Salop, grocer, Sept. 27
Marfhall John, and John Longcakes, Worklington, Cumberland, mercers, Sept. 24
Marfton Coward, Uttoxeter, Stafford, cork cutter, Sept. 20
Merac Theophilus, and Moles la Porte Merac, Queen ftreet, Cheapide, warehoufemen, Oct. 20
Merrick John, and Samuel Hotkins, Mark lane, merchants, Nov. 12
Moffatt Thomas, Goswell ftreet, blue manufacturer, Nov. 8
Moffatt Thomas, and John Brown, Gofwell ftreet, blue manufacturers, Nov. 8
Mofes Moss, Rofemary lane, falefman, Oct. 8
Moule John, King ftreet, Covent Garden, vintner, sept. 27
Mountfort Benjamin, Walfall, Stafford, miller, Oct. 6
Munn Jonathan, Market ftreet, Herts, ftraw hat manufacturer, Oct. 29
Oliver Francis, Tottenham High Crofs, Middlefex, grocer, Nov. 15
Parfh James, and Thomas James, James Stafford, and Thomas Hardwick, of Holloway's End, Stafford, glafs manufacturers, Sept. 23
Pearfon John, Altham, Lancafter, corn dealer, Sept 12
Penn Benjamin, Liverpool, druggift, Oct 11
Phillips George Lott, Hammerfmith, merchant, Oct. 15
Phipps Jofeph, otherwife Jofeph Lovell P. Ivetica bank, Lapley, Stafford, innholder, Sept. 29
Preflon Bernard, Holborn, linen draper, Nov. 1
Purbrick John, Fairford, Glocefter, dealer and chapman, sept. 21, Oct. 7
Read Benjamin, the younger, Bridgewater, tailor, Oct. 5
Reid James, Broad ftreet, underwriter, Sept. 10, Oct. 29
Richardfon Thomas, and Thomas Worthington, Manchefter, merchants, Sept. 24
Roberts Robert, and William Williams, Great Diftaff lane, warehoufemen, Nov. 15
Robinfon Thomas Hulme, and George Newman Harvey, Liverpool provifion brokers, Sept. 19
Rust Nathan, Rotherfield Peppard, near Henley, Oxon, miller, Oct. 22
St. John Henry, Pennycrofs, Devon, dealer and chapman, Oct. 4
Shaw Chriftopher, Jofeph Graham, and John Burn, Southampton, wine merchants, Sept. 20
Smedon Charles, and Benjamin Penn, Liverpool, druggifts, Oct. 11
Sparkes John, Leadenhall ftreet, tea dealer, Oct. 1
Spence Thomas, Blackburn, Lancafter, corn dealer, sept. 12
Staples Elizabeth, Chriftopher Shaw, Mofes William Staples and Henry Tuft, Cornhill, bankers, Oct. 8
Stanley Harold, Newark upon-Trent, fcrivener, sept. 16
Steel Jofeph, Stockport, Chefter, check manufacturer, Sept. 15
Stephens George, the younger, Redford, grocer, sept. 17
Stevenfon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, sept. 20
Stott John, Rochdale, Lancafter, fhopkeeper, Oct. 21
Tankard John, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 20
Terry Frederic Imbert, Bowling ftreet, Weftminfter, rectifying diftiller, Nov. 12
Thomfon John William, Southwark, and Ebenezer Leadbeter, Lambeth, merchants, Nov. 15
Tydeman John Simpfon, Colchester, ironmonger, Sept. 28
Tyfon John, Liverpool tallow chandler, Sept. 29
Wainwright Edward, Thame, Oxford, butcher, Oct 7
Ward Henry, Curtain road, Shoreditch, apothecary, Nov. 15
Watkins Ifabella Frances M'Clure, and Lucy Hinchman, New Bond ftreet milliners, Nov 19
Walters Thomas Ithmael, S Ilford, Lancafter, cotton merchant, Oct. 19
Watts George, Chichefter, hatter, Oct. 10
Waugh Charles, Blackburn, Lancafter, linen draper, Sept. 12
Whitaker John, Salford, Lancafter, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 24
White William, Birmingham, Oct. 10
White Thomas, Southwark, haberdafher, Nov. 19
Whitehead Edward, New road, Tottenham court, merchant, Oct. 8
Wilkins John, and Thomas Lacey, Baftughall ftreet, factors, Nov. 16
Williams William, Lad lane, victualler, Oct. 27
Williams Benjamin, Liverpool linen draper, Sept. 23
Williams Mary, Milk ftreet, victualler, Oct. 25
Wright William, Queenhithe, provision merchant Oct. 22

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

DYSPEPSIA et Hypochondriasis	7
Insanitas	1
Phthysis	5
Hysteria	1
Epilepsia	2
Diarrhœa et Cholera	6
Amenorrhœa	4
Morbi Cutanei	3
Morbi Infantiles	7

The passion for the Coast is now at its height. The majority of those whose circumstances will permit it, joyfully embrace the seasonable opportunity of a voluntary banishment from the Capital, hoping, often vainly hoping, to drown their cares in the waters of the ocean, and, by a species of marine baptism, to regenerate their constitution. Solicitude, commercial or domestic, may, during a temporary absence from the immediate seat of it, abdicate its empire over the mind; but, upon a relapse to their habitual home, they will find generally a renewal, and even an accumulation, of those anxieties from which they fancied they had fled.

On the other hand, the debauched and imprisoned gases of the central city, from a contrast with those which have recently been left behind, will be doubly oppressive to the feelings, and act with an increased injury upon the organs in general, and more especially upon those of respiration. The citizen, who since his birth has not once emerged out of his native neighbourhood, or at any rate has not, in his most adventurous excursions, ever trespassed beyond the limits of Islington, suffers less harm and inconvenience from the filth, and other heterogeneous and noxious materials that encircle him, than others who give into the fashionable rage, during two or three months of the summer, for indulging themselves in the vegetable variety, the fragrant effluvia, and the chaste and undefiled exhalations, of a rural residence.

Sea-bathing is too generally considered as a specific for every individual symptom in the multitudinous miscellany of complaints: it is, however, by no means a negative or an indifferent thing; and, from the careless and indiscriminate manner in which it is, under almost all conceivable circumstances, had recourse to, there can be little doubt, that upon an *average*, it adds considerably to the catalogue of diseases, and to the bills of mortality. The churchyards of watering-places are crowded with melancholy monuments of this interesting and affecting truth. The earth of those sacred cemeteries is principally composed of the relics of a *recedevant*, and, for the most part, recent animation. This is a circumstance by which the young, the delicate, and the consumptive, ought to be more especially impressed.

There is a well in the vicinity of Brighton, where the Reporter once paid a transitory visit, which, independently of its mineral merit, cannot fail to be of essential advantage to the valetudinarian-pilgrim, as it requires him to walk or ride a considerable length, over the most salubrious downs, in order to drink the water from the fountain-head.

Within the few weeks past, various cases of physical derangement have occurred, which evidently arose from a sedentary life and a constrained posture. Posture is not sufficiently attended to in the prosecution either of business or study. The attitude, where it is habitual, is almost as important as the habitual aliment. Several clerks in counting-houses, for instance, and from the offices of lawyers, have, at different times, applied to the reporter, whose difficulty of breathing, stricture of chest, and pain of the abdomen, appeared to him to arise from the nature of their occupation. A valuable treatise might be written on the Diseases of the Desk.

One case of insanity has lately come under the cognizance of the reporter, which seemed to be occasioned solely by disappointed ambition. Pride is the most frequent occasion of this disease. That "Pride was not made for man," is a doctrine which cannot be better illustrated, than by the influence which it has in destroying the balance of the mind; there is no passion which makes such a havoc in the brain, or induces such anarchy in the imagination. On which account, one should strive, especially if of an inflammable or irritable temper, to keep down the rising swellings of resentment, and to stifle the very first suggestions of self-esteem; to establish the mind in tranquillity, and to overvalue nothing, in one's own or another's possession. Egotism, though neither medically nor vulgarly classed among the diseases incident to the human frame, deserves,

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a prominent and distinguished rank in a system of nosology. It is incalculable how much misery and malady is daily produced by laying an undue emphasis on the pronoun "I;" the letter cannot be conveniently expunged from our alphabet, but the idea annexed to it ought to be in a great measure discarded from our consideration.

The lowly nervous ought to be treated with peculiar respect, and the most courtier-like attention. We should endeavour, by expressions of our regard for them, to supply that want of satisfaction which they are apt to feel with themselves.

On the other hand a haughty imbecility, an insane self-conceit, uncountenanced by the shadow of any reasonable or plausible pretext, ought to be lowered to the dust, by management that is calculated to depress the patient in his own eyes, and to sober a spirit that may have been inebriated by the fumes of a servile and treacherous adulation. There is an appropriate remark in Terence with regard to a parasite who used to secure his daily seat at a luxurious table, by the incense which he was in the habit of offering to the idiotic vanity of its master. "Hic homines ex stultis facit insanos."

September 24, 1808. J. Reid.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

Message of the Emperor and King Napoleon to the Senate.

Senators—"My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the different treaties relative to Spain, and the constitutions agreed to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister will acquaint you with the wants and the situation of my armies in the different parts of the world.

"I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace must alike depend on these important operations.

"My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace of the Continent, but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other Courts; and since my neighbours increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

"The Empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best Emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews. This catastrophe has deeply affected me.—I impose fresh sacrifices on my people, confident of their support; they are necessary, in order to secure them from heavier sacrifices, and to lead them to the grand result of a general peace, which ought also to be considered as the moment of repose.

"Frenchmen, my projects have but one object in view—your happiness and the permanent well-being of your children; and if I know you right, you will hasten to comply with this new call, rendered necessary by the interests of the country. You have so often assured me of your affection, I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with which you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest interests, with the honour of the Empire, and with my glory.

"Given at the Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, this 4th Sept. 1808.

(Signed) Napoleon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received on the 1st of Sept. from Lieut.-gen. Sir Harry Burrard and Lieut.-gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated from head-quarters, at Lourhinha, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain Campbell, Aid-du-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated head-quarters, at Caldas, the 16th of August, 1808.

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Ahobaca on the 19th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about 4000 in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen, of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance, and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen, to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body

body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-General Spencer, who had gone out to Œbidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighbourhood.

In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieutenant Bunbury, of the 2d battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Hon. Captain Pakenham wounded, but slightly; and we have lost some men, of whose number I have not received the returns.

Head quarters at Villa Verd, August 17.

My Lord,—The French General, Laborde, having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas, on the 15th inst. I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Œbidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's and Brigadier-General Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major-General Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Œbidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentré last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-general Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Craufurd's, and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades, (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-General Ferguson) and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine pounders, and a brigade of six-pounders, were destined to attack General Laborde's position in front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Œbidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of General Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st,) and half of the nine-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-General Hill and Brigadier General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains, with the utmost regularity, and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen, as to defeat the enemy completely.

The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regiment, under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy,

enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks; the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on the tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army, in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing, principally, to my want of cavalry; and, secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up to the passes of the mountains with celerity, a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.

I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the generals and other officers of this army. I am particularly indebted to Major-General Spencer for the advice and assistance I received from him;—to Major-General Ferguson, for the manner in which he led the left column; and to Major-General Hill, and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane, for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, in the offices of Deputy-Adjutant and Deputy-Quarter-Master General, and from the officers of the staff employed under them. I must also mention, that I had every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Robe.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Return of killed and wounded.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and horses killed, wounded, and missing, 482.

Head-quarters at Lourinha, Aug. 18, 1808.

My Lord,—Since I wrote to you last night, I have heard from Brigadier General Anstruther, that he is on the coast of Piniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store-ships, in charge of Captain Bligh, of the Alfred, with a part of the force detached from England under Brigadier-General Ackland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which I had left at Mondego Bay for General Ackland, which he had opened. I have ordered Brigadier-General Anstruther to land immediately, and I have moved to this place, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction.

General Loison joined General Laborde in the course of last night, at Torres Vedras; and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning; I also hear that General Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital, in the course of a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Head-quarters, Maceira, Aug. 21.

My Lord,—The report which I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, made at my request by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, conveys information which cannot but prove highly gratifying to his Majesty.

On my landing this morning, I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortuate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alterations.

I am happy, on this occasion, to bear testimony to the great spirit and good conduct displayed by all the troops composing this gallant army in this well-contested action

I send this dispatch by Captain Campbell, aid-du-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, no per-

son being better qualified to give your Lordship information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HARRY BURRARD, Lieut.-Gen.

To the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Vimiera, Aug. 21, 1808.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you that the enemy attacked our position at Vimiera this morning.

The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Meceira; at the back, and to the westward and northward of this village is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinhã and the northward to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades, were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-General Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a hill, which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brigadier-General Fane was posted with his riflemen, and the 50th regiment, and Brigadier-General Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of 6-pounders, and half a brigade of 9-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinhã, commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left, upon the heights on the road to Lourinhã; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinhã, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brigadier-General Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Ackland with his brigade; and Brigadier-General Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-General Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brigadier-General Nightingale's in the second; and Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's, in columns, in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera, and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range, which terminates at the landing place at Maceira. On these last-mentioned heights the Portuguese troops, which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade.

The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the southward and eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain, on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right.

The enemy's attack began in several columns, upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard, to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade, in its advance to its position on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

Nearly at the same time, the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinhã. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st, regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-General Bowes's

Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade, six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery, by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost thirteen pieces of cannon, twenty-three ammunition-waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and twenty thousand rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner; viz. —the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robe; the 20th dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the 50th regiment, commanded by Colonel Walker; the 2d battalion, 95th foot, commanded by Major Travers; the 5th battalion, 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the 2d battalion, 43d, commanded by Major Hull; the 2d battalion, 52d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; the 97th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon; the 36th regiment, commanded by Colonel Burne; the 40th, commanded by Colonel Kemmis; the 71st, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pack; and the 82d regiment, commanded by Major Eyre

In mentioning Colonel Burne, and the 36th regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add, that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action, have been conspicuous.

I must take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the General and Staff officers of the army. I was much indebted to Major-General Spencer's judgment and experience, in the decision which I formed with respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence; and for his advice and assistance throughout the action. In the position taken up by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, and in its advance upon the enemy, that officer shewed equal bravery and judgment; and much praise is due to Brigadier-General Fane, and Brigadier-General Anstruther, for their gallant defence of their position in front of Vimiera, and to Brigadier-General Nightingale, for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the enemy, made by Major-General Ferguson.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Tucker, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, and the two officers in the departments of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens, and the officers of my personal staff, rendered me the greatest assistance throughout the action. I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing. I am, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that a French General-officer, supposed to be General Thebault, the chief of the staff, has been found dead upon the field of battle. A. W.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 128 rank and file, 30 horses, killed; 3 majors, 10 captains, 19 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 staff, 27 serjeants, 4 drummers, 466 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 46 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Return of ordnance and ammunition taken in the action of the 21st of August.

1 six-pounder, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, 6 five and half inch howitzers.—2 ammunition waggons.—21 Portuguese ammunition cars.—40 horses.—4 mules.

The above is only the number already received in the park; but, from several accounts, there are eight more taken from the enemy. The ammunition waggons and cars contain a portion of powder, shells, and stores, of all descriptions, and about 20,000 lbs. of musket ammunition.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received on the 15th of September, from Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding His Majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain Dalrymple, Military Secretary to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Head-quarters, Cintra, September 3, 1808.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army, on Monday, the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat; where the valour and discipline of British troops, and the talents of British officers, were eminently displayed. A few

A few hours after my arrival General Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French General-in-chief in order to propose an agreement for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, for the purpoſe of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The incloſed contains the ſeveral articles at firſt agreed upon and ſigned by Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Kellermann; but as this was done with a reference to the Britiſh admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the ſeventh article, which had for its object the diſpoſal of the Ruſſian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded, that Lieutenant colonel Murray, quarter-maſter-general to the Britiſh army, and General Kellermann, ſhould proceed to the diſcuſſion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, ſubject to the ratification of the French general-in-chief, and the Britiſh commanders, by ſea and land.

After conſiderable diſcuſſion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it neceſſary for me to avail myſelf of the limited period latterly preſcribed for the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the ſeveral columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was ſigned, and the ratification exchanged the 30th of laſt month.

That no time might be loſt in obtaining anchorage for the tranſports and other ſhipping which had for ſome days been expoſed to great peril on this dangerous coaſt, and to inſure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badneſs of the weather and the ſurf upon the ſhore, I ſent orders to the Buffs and 42d regiments, which were on board of tranſports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take poſſeſſion of the forts on the Tagus whenever the admiral thought it proper to do ſo. This was accordingly carried into execution yeſterday morning, when the forts of Caſcais, St. Juliens, and Bugio were evacuated by the French troops, and taken poſſeſſion of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual ſtate of the French army, and many circumſtances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtleſs had great weight in deciding the queſtion; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French general-in-chief to ſolicit, inſtead of doing ſo by a continuation of hoſtilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the ſeaſon of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could eaſily have conſumed in the protracted defence of the ſtrong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refuſed them.

When the ſuſpenſion of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether ſo large a body of men could be landed on an open and dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the ſupply of ſo large an army with proviſions from the ſhips could be provided for, under all the diſadvantages to which the ſhipping were expoſed. During the negociation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence, of Captain Malcolm of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders; but the poſſibility of the latter ſeems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment when it was no longer neceſſary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 18th Dragoons, my military ſecretary, will have the honour of delivering to your lordſhip this diſpatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the ſervice on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut-Gen.

Suſpenſion of Arms agreed upon between Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. on the one part, and the General of Diviſion Kellermann, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, and Grand Croſs of the Order of the Lion of Bavaria, on the other part, each having powers from the reſpective Generals of the French and Engliſh Armies.

Head-Quarters of the Engliſh Army, Aug. 22, 1808.

ART. I.—There ſhall be, from this date, a ſuſpenſion of arms between the armies of His Britannic Majeſty and His Imperial and Royal Majeſty, Napoleon I. for the purpoſe of negociating a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

II.—The Generals in Chief of the two armies, and the Commander-in-chief of the Britiſh Fleet at the entrance of the Tagus, will appoint a day to aſſemble on ſuch part of the coaſt as ſhall be judged convenient, to negociate and conclude the ſaid convention.

III. The river of Sirandre ſhall form the line of demarcation to be eſtabliſhed between the two armies; Torres Vedras ſhall not be occupied by either.

IV.—The General-in-Chief of the Engliſh army undertakes to include the Portugueſe armies in this ſuſpenſion of arms, and for them the line of demarcation ſhall be eſtabliſhed from Leira to Thomar.

V.—It is agreed, proviſionally, that the French army ſhall not, in any caſe, be conſidered as priſoners of war; that all the individuals who compoſe it ſhall be tranſported to France, with their arms and baggage, and the whole of their private property, from which nothing ſhall be excepted.

VI.—No individual, whether Portugueſe, or of a nation allied to France, or French, ſhall be called to account for his political conduct; their reſpective property ſhall be protected, and they ſhall be at liberty to with-

draw from Portugal within a limited time, with their property.

VII.—The neutrality of the Port of Lisbon shall be recognised for the Russian fleet—that is to say, that when the English army or fleet shall be in the possession of the City and Port, the said Russian fleet shall not be disturbed during its stay, nor stopped when it wishes to sail, nor pursued when it shall sail, until after the time fixed by the maritime law.

VIII.—All the artillery of French calibre, and also the horses of the cavalry, shall be transported to France.

IX.—This suspension of arms shall not be broken, without 48 hours previous notice.

Done and agreed upon between the above-named Generals, the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
KELLERMAN, Gen. of Div.

Additional article.—The Garrisons of the places occupied by the French army shall be included in the present convention, if they have not capitulated before the 25th instant.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
KELLERMANN, Gen. of Div.

Definitive Convention for the Evacuation of Portugal by the French Army.

The Generals commanding in chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negociate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d instant, for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the under-mentioned officers to negociate the same in their names, viz.—On the part of the General-in-chief of the British army, Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Quarter-master-general, and on the part of the General-in-chief of the French army, Monsieur Kellermann, General-of Division, to whom they have given authority to negociate and conclude a convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the Admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

Those two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow:

ART I.—All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present convention.

II.—The French troops shall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.

III.—The English Government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochfort and L'Orient inclusively.

IV.—The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with sixty rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms and ammunition, as also the military and naval arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the convention.

V.—The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the field-commissariat and field-officers, or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander-in-chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.

VI.—The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the Generals and other officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully understood, that means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed six hundred, and the number embarked by the staff shall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it, which cannot be embarked.

VII.—In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner, if possible.

VIII.—The Garrison of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela, will be embarked at Lisbon. That of Almaida at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by British commissaries, charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.

IX.—All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country at the expence of the British Government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English Government will provide for their return to France, which will take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.

X.—As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France, shall have disembarked it in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall

shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

XI.—The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and will be so placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.

XII.—The forts St. Julian, the Bugio, and the Cascais, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the convention. Lisbon and its citadel, together with the forts and batteries as far as the Lazaretto or Trafuria on one side, and Fort St. Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche, and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the General-in-Chief of the British army will give notice of the present Convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all farther hostilities.

XIII.—Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.

XIV.—Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favorably to the French army.

XV.—From the date of the ratification of the present convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French Government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.

XVI.—All subjects of France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable or immoveable, shall be respected, and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army or to remain in Portugal. In either case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose.

It is fully understood that the shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the stipulations above mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.

XVII.—No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or who have accepted situations under the French Government, are placed under the protection of the British commanders, they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, it not having been at their option to be obedient, or not, to the French Government; they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th article.

XVIII.—The Spanish troops detained on board ship in the port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the Commander-in chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain, without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following.

XIX.—There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal, since the commencement of the present hostilities.

XX.—Hostages of the rank of Field Officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present convention. The officer of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the officer of the navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.

XXI.—It shall be allowed to the General-in-Chief of the French army, to send an officer to France with intelligence of the present convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochfort.

XXII.—The British admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the commander-in-chief, and the other principal officers of the French army, on board of ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

GEO. MURRAY, Quartermaster-Gen.
KELLERMANN, General of Division.

We, the Duke of Abrantes, general in chief of the French army, have ratified, and do ratify the present Definitive Convention in all its articles, to be executed according to its form and tenor.

(Signed) The Duke of ABRANTES.
Head-Quarters, Lisbon, 30th Aug. 1808.

Additional Articles to the Convention of August 30, 1808.

ART. I.—The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the British troops, or by the Portuguese, in any port of Portugal, will be restored, as is customary, without exchange.

II.—The

II.—The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses.

The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army from the above-mentioned periods till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French government for the excess of the expense beyond the estimation to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army.

The provisions on board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.

III.—The general commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

GEORGE MURRAY, Quartermaster Gen.
KELLERMANN, le General de Division.

We, Duke of Abrantes, general in chief of the French army, have ratified and do ratify the additional articles of the convention, to be executed according to their form and tenor. LE DUC D'ABRANTES.

(A true Copy.)

A. J. DALRYMPLE, Capt. Mil. Secretary.

Captain Halsted, first Captain to the Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. on the coast of Portugal, arrived at the Admiralty-Office, on the 10th September, with dispatches from the Admiral, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are copies:—

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sep. 20, 1808.

SIR,—Inclosed herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is a copy of a convention,* entered into by Lieutenant-Colonel Murray and General Kellermann, for the evacuation of Portugal by Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, myself, and the French commander-in-chief. British troops, consisting of the 9d and 42d regiments, were on the 2d instant landed, to occupy the forts of Cascais, St. Antonio, St. Julien, and the Bugio, and no time shall be lost to embark the French troops, agreeably to the said convention.

Captain Halsted, first captain of this ship, and captain of the fleet, who is the bearer of the dispatches to their Lordships respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their Lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the convention in question, as well as give any farther information that may be thought necessary. I have the honour to be, &c. C. COTTON.

Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, &c. &c. &c.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sep. 4, 1808.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to inclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a convention entered into by me, with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus, by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet has been surrendered to me, to be held by his Majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of a peace between Russia and England.

I have charged Captain Halsted, first captain of the Hibernia, and captain of the fleet, with the delivery of this dispatch to their lordships: he was sent by me to negociate the convention with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular.

To Captain Halsted I feel greatly indebted for his able advice and assistance upon all points of service; his zeal and diligence have been exemplary, and entitle him to my highest commendation.

Rear-Admiral Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which I purpose ordering, under his protection, immediately to Spithead; to him (since with me) I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the captains, officers, and crews, of those ships that have been employed throughout a tediously-protracted blockade, (by whom every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulness doing them infinite honor,) I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every possible testimony of my approbation in their favor. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Hon. W. W. Pole, &c. &c. &c.

Articles of a Convention entered into between Vice Admiral Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, and other Russian Orders, and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Baronet, for the surrender of the Russian Fleet, now anchored in the River Tagus.

Art. I.—The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, immediately, with all their stores as they now are; to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty, within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II.—Vice-Admiral Seniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia, without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services;

* A copy of the convention inclosed in the letter from Sir Hew Dalrymple.

services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Done and concluded on board the ship Twerday, in the Tagus, and on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of September, 1808.

(Signed) DE SENIAVIN.
CHARLES COTTON.

(Counter-signed) by command of the Admiral.
L. SASS, Assesseur de College.

(Counter-signed) by command of the Admiral.
JAMES KENNEDY, Secretary.

List of the Ships referred to in the forgoing Convention.

Twerday, Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Captain du Ier rang Malayoff, of 74 guns, and 736 men.
Skoroy, Captain du Ier rang Schelling, of 60 guns, and 524 men.
Ste Helene, Captain du 2d rang, Bichenskoy, of 64 guns, and 598 men.
S. Cafael, Captain du 2d rang Roshnoff, of 74 guns, and 610 men.
Ratvizane, Captain 2d rang Ritshchoff, of 66 guns, and 549 men.
Silnoy, Captain Lieut. Malygruin, of 74 guns, and 604 men.
Motchnoy, Capt. Lieut. Rasvosoff, of 74 guns, and 629 men.
Rafael, Capt. Lieut. Butchedskoy, of 80 guns, and 640 men.
Frigate Kilduyn, Capt. Lieut. Dournoff, of 26 guns, and 222 men.
Yarowslawl, Capt. du 2d rang, Milkoff, of 74 guns, and 567 men.—Total—5685 men.
MALIVJEFF, le Capitaine de Pavillion.

The following letter from the Baltic describes one of the most gallant naval actions upon record.

Centaur, before Rogerswick, Aug. 25, 1808.

SIR,—It is with pleasure I acquaint you the Russian squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hanikoff, after being chaced thirty-four hours by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, under Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, accompanied by this ship and the Implacable, under my orders, have been forced to take shelter in the port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship, of 74 guns. I shall have great satisfaction in detailing to you the services of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command; and have also to state that in no instance have I seen more energy displayed than in that by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, which, although from the inferiority of their sailing, were prevented from getting into action, Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff and the captains under his command, from their perseverance and judicious conduct, were enabled to give confidence to his Majesty's ships; and could we have forced the enemy to a general action, the whole of their squadron must have fallen to the superior bravery of the united force of our respective Sovereigns, in so just and honourable a cause.

My letter of the 25th will have acquainted you of the Russian squadron having appeared off Oro Road on the 23d. The arrangements for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish Majesty's ships from Jungfur Sound had joined Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea; soon after the Russian fleet was discovered off Hango Udd, the wind at N. E. Not a moment was lost in giving pursuit, and every sail pressed by his Swedish Majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable they were soon in advance, so that at the close of the evening the enemy were not far off, and noticed in the greatest disorder, endeavouring to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was enabled to bring the leewardmost of the enemy's line-of-battle ships to close action, in a most brave and gallant manner; and so decidedly and judiciously was this manœuvre executed, that the Russian Admiral, who bore up with the whole of his force, could not prevent that marked superiority of discipline and seamanship being eminently distinguished. Although the enemy's ship fought with the greatest bravery, she was silenced in about twenty minutes; and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down; but I was obliged to make the signal for the Implacable to close me. Captain Martin's letter, stating the brave and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Baldwin, his other officers and men, I send herewith; and it would be needless for me to add more to you on their meritorious conduct. If words of mine could enhance the merit of this brave, worthy, and excellent officer, Captain Martin, I could do it with the most heartfelt gratification; and the high esteem I have for him as an officer and a friend, no language can sufficiently express.

The Russian admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, I immediately gave chace, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line-of-battle ships bearing down, and I had every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick.

The line-of-battle ship engaged by the Implacable having fallen to leeward grounded on a shoal just at the entrance of the port; there being then some swell, I had a hope she must have been destroyed, but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions were made to repair her damage. At sun-set, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian fleet to tow her into port, I directed Captain Webley

ley to stand in and endeavour to cut her off; this was executed in a manner that must ever reflect the highest honour on Captain Webley, the officers and ship's company of the Centaur, for their valour and perseverance in the support of my orders. The boat had made a considerable progress, and the enemy's ship was just entering the port when we had the good fortune to lay her on board; her bowsprit taking the Centaur's forerigging, she swept along with her bow grazing the muzzles of our guns, which was the only signal for their discharge, and the enemy's bows were drove in by this raking fire; when the bowsprit came to the mizen rigging, I ordered it to be lashed; this was performed in a most steady manner by the exertions of Captain Webley, Lieutenant Lawless, Mr. Strode the master, and other brave men, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's musketry, by which, I am sorry to add, Lieutenant Lawless is severely wounded. The ship being in six fathoms water, I had a hope I should have been able to have towed her out in that position, but an anchor had been let go from her unknown to us, which made it impossible to effect it; at this period much valour was displayed on both sides, and several attempts made to board by her bowsprit, but nothing could withstand the cool and determined fire of the marines under Captain Bayley and the other officers, as well as the fire from our stern-chase guns, that in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. On this occasion I again received the greatest aid from Captain Martin, who anchored his ship in a position to heave the Centaur off, after she and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected at the moment two of the enemy's ships were seen under sail standing towards us, but retreated as they saw the ships extricated from this difficulty.

The prize proved to be the Sevolod, of 74 guns, Captain Roodneff; she had so much water in her, and being fast on shore, after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, I was obliged to give orders for her being burnt, which service was completely effected under the direction of Lieutenant Biddulph, of this ship, by seven o'clock in the morning.

I cannot speak too highly of the brave and gallant conduct of Captain Webley, and every officer and man under his command; and I beg leave to recommend to you, for the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lieutenant Lawless, for his exertions and gallant conduct, and who has severely suffered on this occasion; and I also must beg leave to recommend Lieutenant William Case, the senior officer of this ship.

Herewith you will receive a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship and the Implacable, and from every information that it was possible to collect, that of the enemy's ship captured.—I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c

Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Nine killed and 53 wounded.

Killed and Wounded on board the Emperor of Russia's late Ship of War Sevolod.

Forty-three killed and 80 wounded in action with the Implacable. 180 killed and missing in action with the Centaur. Total 303 killed, wounded, and missing.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE destruction of the elegant Theatre of Covent Garden by fire is to be added to the number of conflagrations of edifices dedicated to dramatic representations, which have occurred in the course of the last twenty-five years. About four o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, September 20th, this extensive building was discovered to be in flames; and so fierce and rapid was the fire, that no exertion could stop its course. Within less than three hours after its commencement, the whole of the interior of the theatre was destroyed: nearly the whole of the scenery, wardrobe, musical and dramatic libraries, and properties of all kinds, were a heap of smoaking ruins. All the books and papers relative to the concerns of the theatre, as well as the produce of the preceding night's performance, were preserved. A considerable number of engines promptly attended, but there was a shameful want of water for some time. It was upwards of an hour before some of the engines could be supplied. They afterwards played with the utmost possible effect for upwards of an hour, when the roof of the theatre fell in with a dreadful crash, and thus announced the destruction of the interior of this elegant building. The fire raged with most violence at the upper end of Bow street, the western side of which, nearly as far as the Police-office, was soon burned down, to the extent of seven or eight houses, including the public house called the Strugglers. In Hart-street the flames communicated to the houses on the opposite side of the street from the theatre, and four of them caught fire at the same moment; but by the great activity of the people and firemen, they suffered little more damage than a severe scorching. Great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Drury-lane theatre, as the flakes of fire were carried on by the wind with force and in great quantities in that direction. A great number of people mounted the roof, ready in case of actual fire, to open the large cistern of water provided there. They also stopped

the windows with wet cloths, to prevent the entrance of the flames, and thus secured the theatre.—All the people in the neighbourhood took a similar precaution, and were employed with their servants in picking up the flakes of fire as they fell upon the roofs or in the yards. This is the whole extent of injury sustained in the neighbourhood; but as to the theatre itself, it is totally consumed, and on the Hart-street side, not even the walls are standing. The Ship public house, two houses adjoining, and Mr. Brandon's, the Box-keeper's Office, are all that remain at that angle. The most painful part of this dreadful event remains to be described. At an early stage of the fire, a party of firemen broke open the great door under the Piazza, on the western side, and having introduced an engine into the passages in the interior, they directed it towards the galleries, where the fire appeared to burn most fiercely, when, melancholy to relate, part of the building fell in, and buried them, with several others who had rushed in along with them, in the ruins It was a considerable time before the rubbish, which now blocked up the door, could be cleared away. When it was effected, a miserable spectacle presented itself; the mangled bodies of dead and dying appearing thro' the rubbish, or being discovered in each advance to remove it.—The names of the sufferers, as far as it has been possible to collect them, are as follow:

George Kilby, Richard Wrigglesworth, Richard Cadgett, James Hunt } Firemen belonging to the Phœnix Fire Office

Richard Davis, clerk to a medicine-ware-house in the city

John Harris, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, optician, on duty with the Bloomsbury volunteers

William Jones

John Evans

James Crab

T. Mead

Name unknown, supposed to be Nicholas Caswell

John Sayers, a fireman, Robert Hewett, plumber, John Beaumont, a private in the Guards } died in St. Bartholomew's hospital

Jonas Philkins, coal-heaver, Richard Bird, coach-maker } died at Middlesex hospital

Two persons, names unknown, dug out of the ruins on the 25d

No probable conjecture has been formed respecting the origin of this catastrophe. The value of the property saved is very inconsiderable; and the total loss of the proprietors of the theatre alone, exclusive of that sustained by individuals, is estimated at 150,000l. of which about one third is covered by insurance.

The improvements in Westminster are proceeding; the demolition of the old houses that stand between Palace-yard and the river Thames is begun. The whole row, in which is the ancient Star Chamber, is to come down. The perspective view of Westminster-bridge, thus admitted from the new opening, north of the Abbey, is extremely fine. An embankment is to be made along the river, to form a terrace walk. This ought to be sufficiently broad, and to be carried the whole length of the Parliament buildings, between the Speaker's garden and the river. The royal entrance to the House of Lords, commenced last year, remains much in the same state. Workmen have begun to restore the basement of the north front of Westminster-hall. St. Margaret's church, we understand, is to remain on account of the great expences very recently incurred in its repairs. Parliament voted, within these few years, 11,000l. for that purpose. It is in contemplation to enrich its exterior with the new cement, so as to make it groupe better with the Abbey. The cost of repairing and restoring the inside and outside of the Chapel of Henry VII. is estimated, by professional men, at not less than 37,000l.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for an act for making a bridge, or bridges, over the river Thames, from some part of the precinct of the Savoy to the opposite shores.

MARRIED.

At Chelsea, William Chambers, esq. of Aylsham, Norfolk, to Miss R. Thompson, daughter of Mr. William T. of Northwold, in the same county.

At St. Martin's, Mr. T. W. Williams, of Fleet-street, to Miss Catherine Beaumont, daughter of William B. esq. of Bishop-Stortford, Herts.—And at the same time and place, Mr. Edward Bevan Thomas, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Martha Beaumont, second daughter of the above gentleman.

At Islington, James Edward Pownall, esq. to Miss Gage, daughter of Captain G. of the West London militia.

At Hackney, J. S. Bray, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Hensley, esq. of Clayton.—J. King, esq barrister of the Inner Temple, to Miss C. M. Staple, of London-field.

At Lambeth, Renock Browne, esq. of Bushy Heath, to Mrs. Jane Brow, of Vauxhall.—P. Power, esq. of Lime-street, to Miss M. Havard, of South Lambeth.

At Mary-le-bone, Mr. J. Carvick, to Miss Mayer, daughter of the late Thomas M. esq. of Beaumont-street, Devonshire Place.

At Kensington, W. A. Dingley, esq. to Miss A. Thompson, daughter of Mr. T. surgeon.

Lieutenant Mould, son of T. Mould, esq. of Howdon, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Fawcett Westfield, daughter of the late William W. esq. of the royal navy, and formerly of Dover, in Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Salmond, esq. to Miss Constable, eldest surviving

viving daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon C. of Sigglesthorne, near Hull.

S. Barrow, esq. of Bedford Place, to Miss Tryphena de Symons, fourth daughter of L. de S. of Mitcham.

At Hendon, James Foot, esq. of Islington, to Miss Slade of Guther-edge, Hendon.

At Kensington, Captain Forrest, of Binfield, Berks, to Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel James Lowther, M. P. for Westmorelnad.

At Mary-la-bonne, Mr. Joseph Connop, of Red Lion-street, to Miss Willis, of Alpha Cottage, Paddington.

At Newington, Thomas Pearson, esq. of Kennington to Mary, eldest daughter of Matthew Slater, esq. of Walworth.

At Bermondsey, Mr. Joseph Gummer, of the Bank of England, to Mary the eldest daughter of John Wood Oram, esq. of Barnstaple.

DIED

At his house in the Old Baily, aged 53, Mr. *Robert Hudson*, wholesale tea-dealer.

At Islington, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, Miss *Mary Anne Colemon*, only daughter of the late William Coleman, esq. of Turkey-street, Enfield. No young person was ever more sincerely or more deservedly regretted by relatives and friends Her illness, which was long and painful, she endured with the pious fortitude and resignation of a true christian. Her premature removal from the circle of affection and friendship, will be lamented with no common feelings of sorrow and regret.

In Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, *William Nepecker, esq.* of the Royal Naval Hospital, Deal, 44.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Paon*, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In Hans Place, *William Daw, esq.* 80. He was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, and appointed clerk of the King's silver in 1760.

At Chelsea, *Captain Robert Parrdy*, of the royal navy, 69.

At Hammersmith, *Frederic Albert, esq.* of St. James's Palace.

In Glocester Place, *Catharine*, second daughter of Lord Forbes, 8.

In Bloomsbury-square, *Lady Wallace Dunlop.*

At Colebrook Terrace, Islington, *John Howorth, esq.* one of the commissioners of hackney coaches, 44.

In Beaumont-street, Devonshire Place, *Lady Ann Rich*, widow of Admiral Sir Thomas R. bart.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, in the 68th year of his age, *Benjamin Way*, esq. of Denham Place, Bucks, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, President of Guy's Hospital, Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and late Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company.

At Richmond, Mrs. *Dean*, widow of James D. esq. and mother of Lady Beauchamp.

At Clapham, *Thomas Michell*, esq.

In Hornsey row, Islington, *Francis Campion*, esq.

Mrs. Pepper, relict of John P. esq. and sister of the Rev. Charles Sandiford, vicar of Awre, Glocestershire.

At Greenwich, Mrs. *Mary Jones*, eldest and last surviving sister of John J. esq. of Blackhall, Montgomeryshire.

At his house in James street, Westminster, the Rev. *John Marshall*, rector of Orsett, in Essex, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In James-street, Westminster, in the 45th year of her age, the hon. *Miss Trefusis*, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Clinton. Great, however, as were her taste and genius, they equalled not her virtues.—To the poor she was a liberal, and, if her circumstances be considered, a munificent benefactress. The tale of want never reached her ear in vain; and though it may be feared that she sometimes gave away unwisely, yet the purity of her motives always ennobled her bounty. As a companion, she was pleasant, cheerful, and instructive; as a friend, faithful and affectionate; and one of the last acts of her innocent and benevolent life was to prove her tender attachment to her family, by bequeathing the residue of her once ample fortune to a beloved sister, to whom she was deservedly endeared.

John Drury, esq. banker, of Birchin-lane. He was driving in his curricle upon Finchley Common, with Mrs. Drury, when the horses took fright, and overturned the carriage, and he was killed upon the spot. Mrs. Drury escaped unhurt.

At Brompton, *Benjamin Harding*, esq. late of St. James's street, 69.

In Park street, the Dowager Lady *Mydelton*, 77. She was daughter and co-heiress of George Cartwright, esq. of Offington, in Nottinghamshire, and has left four children, Lord Mydelton and three daughters: the Countess of Scarborough, the Hon. Mrs. Langley, and the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph.

At the Rev. *H. Hunter's*, Hammersmith, in his 18th year, Mr. *William Gay*, only son of the late William Gay, esq. of Bale, Norfolk. As a son and brother, his duty, love, and kindness, few exceeded. His unaffected piety and goodness of heart will long endear his memory to his family and friends.

In John-street, Bedford row, Mrs. *Vanderzee*, wife of George V. esq.

In Russel square, Mrs. *Trelawny*, wife of Captain T. of the Bedfordshire militia.

In Fludyer street, *A. Windus*, esq. who filled the office of cashier, and other departments in the war-office, 27 years.

At his seat, Forthampton-court, Glocestershire, the Hon. and Right Rev. *James Yorke*, L.L.D. Lord Bishop of Ely, Governor of Addenbrook's Hospital, and Visitor of Jesus, St. John's, and Peter's, colleges, Cambridge. His lordship was uncle to the Earl of Hardwicke, and was in his 78th year.—He was the youngest

est and only surviving son of the chancellor, who has been named the Great Lord Hardwicke. He was successively appointed to the deanery of Lincoln, and the bishoprics of St. David's, Glocester, and Ely, the last of which he has held twenty-seven years. His lordship was affectionately loyal to his sovereign, politely attentive to his equals, and kindly interested for the welfare of his inferiors. It is almost unnecessary to mention, among so many instances of his disinterested sense of duty, that the mastership of Jesus college, Cambridge, was offered to the late Dr. Paley without solicitation; and that during his superintendence, by example and exhortation, to the clergy of the diocese, especially with respect to residence, the isle of Ely had much improved in morals, in social order, and in general felicity. His lordship has left a widow, whose affliction will doubtless be mitigated by the recollection of having been a dutiful and affectionate companion during a long course of years, employed in the exercise of useful virtue and charitable piety; also numerous relatives and descendants, by whom he will ever be regretted, and a memory worthy of the dignified situation in which he was placed. He lived to his latest hour with the consolation and the tranquillity of a patriarch. He succeeded to the see of St. David's, in 1774, was translated to Glocester in 1779, and in 1781 to that of Ely, on the death of Dr. Keene.

At Hagley, Worcestershire, *William Henry Lord Lyttelton*, Baron of Frankley, in the county of Worcester, also Baron Wescote of Belamare, in the county of Longford, Ireland, and an English baronet. His lordship was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, bart. and was born in January 1725. Soon after he came of age, he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Bewdley. In 1755 he was appointed governor of South Carolina, and afterwards of Jamaica; and in 1766 envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon. On his return to England he was again elected member for Bewdley, and in 1766 created a peer of Ireland, and soon afterwards constituted one of the commissioners of the Treasury. In 1794, the English peerage of Lyttelton of Frankley, extinct by the decease of his nephew, to the greater part of whose estates he had succeeded, was revived in his favour. His lordship married in June, 1761, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of James Macartney, esq. in Ireland. By this lady who died in 1765, he had a daughter, Hester, married to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. and two sons, George Fulke and Charles Adam, deceased. His lordship married secondly, in 1774, Caroline, daughter of John Bristow, esq. by whom he has had several children, of whom two only have survived him, viz. Caroline Anne, married to the Right Hon. R. P Carew; and William Henry, one of the representatives for the county of Worcester. His lordship is succeeded in his honors and estate by his eldest son, George Fulke, now Lord Lyttelton.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are most particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

THE Bishop of Durham, with a munificence worthy of his exalted rank and character, has offered to give 2,000l. towards the erection of a new gaol and house of correction, at Durham, and little doubt is entertained that this desirable object will be accomplished. It is generally believed it will be built on the waste, close to the river on the east side of that city.

Married.] At Jarrow, Mr. George Potts, of South Shields, notary public, to Miss Ann Robson, of the Hope and Anchor inn, of the same place.

At Durham, Mr. John Wallace, to Miss Mary Hedley.—Mr. Robert French, to Mrs. Mary Proud, both of Shincliff.—Mr. Abraham Sibson, merchant, of Carlisle, to Miss Tolson, daughter of Captain T. near Maryport.

At Sunderland, Mr. Timothy Taylor, to Miss Gardner.—Mr. Thomas Foster, to Miss Eleanor Dorvell.

Died.] At Harbetlaw, in Alston Moor, Mrs. Isabella Friend.

At Newcastle, Mr. Jeremiah Hutchinson.—Mrs. Mary Hutchinson.—Mrs. Eleanor Miles, 84.—Mr. James Douthwaite, 49.—Mrs. Sarah Finley, school-mistress, 66.—Mrs. Jane Porteus, school-mistress, 50.—Mr. Thomas Davison.—Mr. John Thompson, of the house of Thompson and Dickson.—Joseph Humble,

Humble, esq. of Middleton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Johnson, 49.—Mrs. Ann Pickering, 53.—Mrs. Ann Pattison, wife of Mr. J. P. 38.—Mr. Nicholas Oliver.—Margaret Mitchell, 101.—Mrs. Spearman, wife of Charles S. esq.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Roddam, wife of Mr. John R. 80.—Mrs. Margery Millar, 78.—John Atkinson, esq.

At Berwick, Mrs. Hirst, wife of Mr. James H. 32.—Mr. James Philips, 35.—Mr. Thos. Davidson, 58.—Mr. Andrew Gillespie, a burgess, 80. This naval veteran had his skull fractured, and lost an arm, in the engagement off Minorca, under the unfortunate admiral Byng, in 1756.

At Munga Walls, Berwick, Mr. James Thompson.

At Bedlington Furnace, in his 98th year, Serjeant Wm. M'Anglish. He was born in the English army, and served several campains with it in Germany. Having received an honourable discharge on account of his wounds and long services, he entered into the employment of his late master, Mr. Hawks, where he continued near half a century, chearfully discharging the duties of a faithful, honest, and grateful, servant.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. John Vickers, 57.

At Grindlaw Walls, Mrs. Jane Duell, 63

At Willington, Mr. Mark Scott, agent to Messrs. Bell and Brown, 65.

At Seaton, near Sunderland, Mr. Bryan Thompson, 73.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Davison.—Lieut. John Blackett Watson, of the royal marines, son of Mr. Ralph Watson, of the Customs, Newcastle, 20. He was second in command of the division of marines left on the Diamond Rock, when the French, under Admiral Gantheaume, captured it. The privation and fatigue he sustained on that station, laid the foundation of a decline, which ultimately carried this promising young man to an early grave, leaving his friends and a numerous acquaintance to regret his loss.

CUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Carlisle, at which the Earl of Lonsdale, and many gentlemen of the first respectability, were present, a plan was submitted for conveying the water from the river Eden to a reservoir near the citadel, to be thence carried into the different streets, &c. by means of water-pipes, which met with the approbation of his lordship, and the company present, and in less than half an hour near the sum of 3000l. was subscribed.

That singular natural curiosity, the floating island, which has emerged from the bottom of Derwentwater, only three times in the course of about thirty years, has recently appeared above the surface. At first it was of a dark brown colour, but soon became covered with verdure. It contains about an acre of ground, and is quite stationary. By thrusting a pole, in several places, to the depth of three yards, the water rushed up; consequently it is of that thickness, and unconnected with the bottom. That it is also entirely unconnected with the shore is evident, as boats have sailed entirely around it, and sounded the water with long poles, without finding the bottom.

It is intended to apply to parliament for leave to bring in a bill for making a new road between Cockermouth and Wigton. The greatest deviation from the present line will be between the former place and Bothel; and a considerable one between that place and Wigton. By forming this intended line, no less than nine very inconvenient hills will be avoided (the whole road will be nearly level), and the distance will be shortened at least three miles. This undertaking would have been proper at any time; it is particularly so at present, on account of the speedy inclosure of Isell Common; and it is hoped so favourable an opportunity will not be lost. Besides a great public convenience, it may be made one of the pleasantest roads in the county.

A few minutes before two o'clock on Friday morning, August 26, the shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly in the town of Whitehaven and neighbourhood, and the agitation, according to the most minute observations respecting it, continued from three to five seconds. The weather, as observed immediately after the motion ceased, was close and sultry, the barometer stood at 29 inches 3 fourths, and there was no wind. Its direction is supposed to have been from the south-east, accompanied by a rumbling noise in the air; there was not sufficient light to make any other observation immediately after the shock, except that of the atmosphere being very thick and hazy. The consternation it caused in that town was very great; a chimney in Tangier-street was thrown down, three people, in different parts of the town, were thrown off their feet, and one of them considerably hurt, but no farther damage was done. We have accounts of the shock being felt at the following places, viz. Workington, the quay a little damaged, Maryport, Cockermouth, Redmain, Keswick, Lorton, very severe, but no damage; Egremont, some chimneys thrown down, and part of the ruins of the castle; Bootle, Broughton, Ravenglass, Ulverston, no damage; Abbeyholm, Wigton, Carlisle, Brampton, no damage; Kendal, Lancaster, Garstang, Preston, Hakesend, no damage; Penrith, Appleby, Brough; some old walls were thrown down in the neighbourhood of these places; in the Isle of Man, and at Dublin, no damage whatever. The shock was also felt at Newcastle, Kelso, Kircudbright, Dumfries, Leith, and Edinburgh.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Keswick, to Miss Eleanor Crooks.—Mr. R. Steele,

Steele, master of the Lady Elizabeth Isle of Man packet, to Miss Ann Atkinson.

At Kendal, Mr. Daniel Harrison, to Miss Cartmell.

At Dearham, Mr. Abraham Sibson, merchant of Whitehaven, to Miss Tolson, daughter of Captain C. near Maryport.

Died.] At Cockermouth, Mrs. Susannah Baynes, third daughter of the late Rob. B. esq.

At Thursby, Mr. Thos. Williamson.

At Houndslow, near Kendal, Mr. Edward Gibson, 86.

At Penrith, John Wilkinson, esq. formerly of Murrah.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Joshua Jackson.—Mr. John Brown.—Mr. Joseph Waugh.—Mr. Smith.

At Workington, Mr. Jonathan Todd.

At Maryport, Mrs. Aikin, wife of Mr. William A.

At Harrington, Mr. William Watson, 90.

At Brampton, Mr. Robert Johnson, a member of the Cumberland Rangers.

At Dearham Row Hall, Mr. Henry Fearon.

At Kendal, Mrs. Petty, 38.—Mr. John Strickland, 25.—Mr. Wilkinson, 69.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Mr. John Dobson, a very corpulent man, weighing upwards of 25 stone.

At Edenhall, near Penrith, Mr. John Powley, 84.

At Hayton, Mrs. Blackstock, 70.

At Carlisle, Lieut. Fitchet, of the 73d regiment of foot.—Mr. Charles Garnett, 73. He served in the 6th regiment of foot 28 years, and was at the battle of Fontenoy, and several other celebrated engagements.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sandal, near Wakefield, the Rev. Dr. Zouch, prebendary of Durham, to Miss Brooke, sister of William B. esq. of Wakefield.

At Hull, Mr. John Barnett, son of the rev. Mr. B. of Barton, Lincolnshire, to Miss Ainsworth.

At Malton, Mr. Robert Wilkinson, to Miss Rider, youngest daughter of Joseph R. esq.

At Bramham, Grosvenor Perfect, esq. of Boston, near Thorp-Arch, to Mary, daughter of the late rev. Dr. Richard Assheton, rector of Middleton, and warden of Christ's College, Manchester.

The Rev. John Fletcher, of Royston, to Miss Abigail Stocks, of Carlton.

At Bridlington, the Rev. Montague Hebblethwayte, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, perpetual curate of Flambro', in this county, and vicar of Sunninghill, in Berkshire, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. John Young, merchant, of Scarborough.

At Selby, Mr. George Beecroft, of Kirkstall Forge, to Miss Audus, daughter of —— A. esq.

Died.] At York, John Moore, esq. late captain in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards.—Mrs. Sarah Barry, relict of Henry B. esq. of Hull, 76.—Mr. R. Williamson, 53.—Mr. Thomas Clark, 29.—Mr. Thomas Stodhart.—Mrs. Bottomley, 98.—Mr. Brown.

At Harrogate, Stephen Todd, esq. of the Wither, near Leeds, and of LeadenHall-street, London; father of the worshipful the company of merchant-tailors, 85.—Mrs. Whyte, wife of James W. esq. of Ireland, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Hildyard, of Winestead, bart.

At Fencoates, near Catterick, Thomas Wright, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had honourably distinguished himself, 20.

At Leeds, aged 92, Mr. Kemp, partner in the house of Saunderson and Kemp, linendrapers. He dropped down dead in the act of leaving his own house on an intended journey to Manchester.—Mrs. Kitchin.—Robert Bramley, esq. brother of Richard Ramsden B. esq. one of the aldermen of this borough.

At Knaresborough, Christ. Walton, esq. 48.

At Thorp, William Anderson, esq. 91.

At Cottingham, Mr. Wm. Hardy, many years master of the charity school there.

At Selby, where he had sustained the office of schoolmaster with great respectability, for more than 60 years, Mr. William Inchbald. He was found drowned in the river Ouse, from the bank of which he is supposed unfortunately to have slipped, whilst taking his usual morning walk.

At Whitby, Boynton Richardson, esq. third son of Christopher R. esq. one of the justices of the peace for the North riding, 26.

At Halifax, Mr. Wm. Bolland.

At Malton, Mr. W. Hastings, Earl Fitzwilliam's agent for his estates there, and manager of the Derwent navigation.—The Rev. John Ware, of Stockton, captain commandant of the Stockton forest rifle corps.

At Leventhorp hall, near Leeds, Richard Green, esq. a justice of the peace for the West Riding.

At Doncaster, Thomas Judson, esq. 63.—Mr. Moses Motterham, 63.

At Marske, near Richmond, the Rev. J. Fisher, rector of that place.

At Hull, Mrs. Eleanor Orton, wife of Mr. John O. landing-waiter, 49.—Mr. George Weatherell, 63.—Mrs. Dunnin, 53.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Rochdale, John Daniel Niblett, esq. to Miss Drake, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Drake, D.D. vicar of that place.

At Liverpool, Thomas Fenton, esq. of Stoke Lodge, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, to Miss Ann Spode, sister to Josiah S. esq. of the Mount, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.—Lieut. Beales, of the royal marines, to Miss Sarah Wood.—Captain Anderson, of the ship Nile, to Miss Mary Lawson.—Mr. Samuel Healey, merchant, to Miss Eliza Roberts.

At Blackburn, Mr. Joseph Hanby, printer of the Blackburn Mail, to Miss Margaret Anderson.

At Manchester, Thomas Darwell, esq. to Miss Kearsley.—Mr. William Bullock, printer, to Miss Jane Heaton, of Wigan.—J. Railton, esq. to Miss Wittington, only daughter of S. W. esq. of Parkfield.

At Hendley, Mr. Henry Platt, of Wigan, to Miss Naylor, only daughter of Mr. N. of Upholland.

Died.] At Blackburn, Mrs. Ann Pickup, 111.

At Ardwick, Mr. Stephen Blair, of Wigton, Cumberland.—Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Yates, of London.

At Preston, F. Chadwick, esq.

At Droylsden, Mr. James Taylor, 86.

At Ormskirk, Miss Ann Hughes.

At Exton, near Leyland, Hugh Shatrock, 97. He was known as a reaper in the fields eighty-three returning harvests.

At Redbank, near Chorley, Margaret, relict of Mr. Christopher Tomlinson, 87.

At Dobcross, in Saddleworth, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. John S.

At Bottoms in Alt, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Mrs. Sarah Lees.

At Chorlton Row, near Manchester, Mr. Thomas B. Dixon, only son of Mr. Francis D.

At Blackpool, Jemima Wilkinson, aged 106 years. She retained her senses, and was able to walk without assistance, within a few hours of her death. She has been, in a great measure, supported for many years during the summer by the munificence of the visitors in the bathing season.

At Clifton, in his 76th year, Matthew Fletcher, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county. He was an indefatigable, upright magistrate, and a gentleman universally esteemed for his philanthropy, benevolence, and every quality that can adorn human nature.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Darbey, M. A. above forty-four years second master of the free grammar school, in Manchester, and curate of the perpetual curacy of Gorton. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was admitted to the degree of master of arts, June 26, 1762; and on the late Mr. Lawson's appointment to the place of high master of Manchester school, in April 1764, Mr. Darbey was chosen his successor by Dr. Randolph, president of Corpus Christi College. On account of his precarious state of health and advanced age, he declined the office of head master, which was due to him for his long and eminent services, as well as by the statutes of the said school.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Banks, printer.—Mr. Thomas Loftus.—Mr. James Roberts.

At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Beard, 56.—Mrs. Grayson, wife of Mr. Edward Phillips G.—Mr. R. Rolinson, 61.—Mrs. Marriner, wife of Mr. Edward M. 60.—Mrs. Hall, 76.—Mr. William Kilshaw.—Miss Margaret Rosson, fourth daughter of Mr. R. 19. The practice of the moral virtues and the cultivation of her mind were her sole employment; and the delicacy of a weak constitution could not overcome her enthusiastic ardour for science. Her natural and acquired abilities, which have so often delighted her friends, were only surpassed by her unassuming modesty and amiable disposition.—Mr. Jonathan Mercer, 77.—Mr. Wilcox, 62.—Miss Anna Perry, 26.

At Stayley Bridge, Miss Ann Beckley, 41.

At Wavertree, Miss M. Leversedge.

At Walkington, Mr. Alex. Chorley.

At Fazakerly, Richard Higginson, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Middlewich, Mr. W Jump, late of Liverpool, to Miss Fairclough, daughter of the late Capt. F.

At Stockport, Mr. John Moss, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Priestnall.

Mr. Jackson, of Minshall-hill, to Miss Davies, of Eardswick Hall.

Died.] At Hooton Park, John Stanley Massey Stanley, esq. second surviving son of the late Sir Thomas S. Bart. 24.

At Chester, Mrs. Jones, 78.

At Tarvin, near Chester, Mrs. Ann Johnson, 79.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bakewell, Henry Sykes, esq. of Melton, near Hull, to Miss Thompson, daughter of the late Benjamin Blades T. of Eastdale, near Welton.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Benjamin Barber, of Buxton, to Miss Mary Lomas, of Sheffield.

At Staveley, Mr. Hollingworth, to Miss Priscilla Froggatt.

At Cheadle, Mr. George Hubbard, attorney, to Miss Fryer.

Died.] At Croxall, the Rev. J. B. Pearson, prebendary in the cathedral at Litchfield, and vicar of Croxall.

At Derby, Mrs. Saxelbye.—Mr. William Litton, 72.—Miss Severne.

At Chapel en le Frith, Mr. Thomas Bagshaw, 47.

At Bakewell, Mr. Robert Shaw.

At Compton, Miss Jane Getliffe, 21.

At Chesterfield, Mr. James Fletcher, 74.

At Wirksworth, Mr. John Snibson.—Mr. Brace, Surgeon.

At Ashbornes, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. Philip D.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. Kent, attorney, to Miss Mackley, of the Black Boy inn.

Died.] At Cropwell Butler, near Bingham, Miss Marriott.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Blackhall.—Mrs. Timms.—Mr. Blatherwick.—Mr. Walker, 36.—Miss C. Hollins.—Mr. Isaac Huntington. He was drowned in a fishing excursion on the Trent.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Thomas P. of the Shoulder of Mutton.

At Hardwicke, Mr. Hall, of Nottingham.

At Newark, Mr. Jeremiah Moore, 76.

At Bollam Hall, near East Retford, Miss Outybridge.

At Chilwell, Thomas Charlton, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Nottinghamshire militia, major in Lord Middleton's corps of Woollaton volunteers, and one of the justices of the peace for this county, 51.

At Bingham, Mrs. Strong, 41.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Lockwood.—Mrs. Lancashire.

At Trowell, Mr. John Greasley, a lieutenant in Lord Middleton's corps of volunteer infantry.

At Sutton in Ashfield, Mr. George Else.

At Tuxford, Mr. Edward Byrond, a serjeant in the Sherwood Rangers.

At Farnsfield, Miss Ann Hather.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Williamson, master of the Blue-coat school, to Miss Brown.

At Cockerington, near Louth, Amos Jackson, aged 84, to Eliz. Whiter, 28.

At Ecclesfield, T. Stenton, esq. of Hoyland, to Miss Mellor.

Capt. Maburn, of Boston, to Miss Neeve, daughter of James N. esq. of North Somercotes, near Louth.

At Billingboro', Mr. Mason, surgeon, to Miss Buckberry, only child of Thomas B. gent.

Died.] At Barton, Joseph Marris, esq. late of Bawtry, 59.

At Wainfleet, Mrs. Ashton, of Louth, 67.

At Spilsby, Mr. Wm. Singleton, surgeon, son of Mr. Francis S. of Louth, 25.—Mrs. Ayscough, 74.

At Hackthorne, Mr. Glover, 38.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Metham, 89.—Mrs. Ann Horner.

At Caistor, Mr. F. Smith, 90.

At Whaploud, near Spalding, Mrs. Robinson, 76.

At Falkingham, Mrs. Matkins, 40, and about a week afterwards her husband, Mr. M. 45.

At Caythorpe, Mr. Wm. Carrier, 62.

At Frieston, near Boston, Mr. Anthony Swift.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Willoughby Waterless, —— Hewish, esq. to Mary-Ann, eldest daughter of Captain Gumble.

At Shawell, John Floyd, esq. of Swinford, to Miss Compton.

At Bitterswell, Mr. James Hanfrey, of Leicester, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Nixon.

John Lucas, esq. of Walton, to Miss M. Mellor, of Frith House.

At Worthington, Mr. B. George, of London, to Miss Henshaw.

Died.] At the George inn, Bosworth, Mr. George Ward, printer and stationer, of Hinckley, 33. For his known integrity and information, he was consulted and employed in various ways by the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood, and for several years acted as clerk to the magistrates of Hinckley.

At Leicester, Mr. Reynolds, of the White Lion.—Mr. Mason, an alderman of this town, 75

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Joseph Oldham, of the Earl of Harborough's arms, 75.

At Hinckley, —— Brown, esq. 70, long looked up to as a public man in his neighbourhood. By his will he has bequeathed 500l. to the General Infirmary at Leicester.

At Beaumanor Park, Mrs. Patchett, wife of Mr. John P. 77.

At Enderby, Mrs. Bilson, 60.—Mr. George Noone, a member of the Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry.

At Measham, near Ashby de la Zouch, Mrs. Sarah Denmer, aged 91, leaving twelve children, eighty-six grand children, and ninety-three great grand-children, all living at or near Measham.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

It has been resolved by the Proprietors of the Potteries in this county, to erect, at Burslem, a Monument or Statue to the memory of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. by voluntary subscription. The Etruria workmen have collected 70l as a just tribute of their respect to that great and worthy character.

Married.] At Walsall, Mr. Martin Rudge, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Ursula Swift, of the Hemlocks, near Cannock.

At Madeley, Mr. W. Cranage, to Miss Eliz. Brown, of Coalbrook-dale.

At Tipton, Mr. S. W. Dankes, to Miss Hannah Smith, third daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Tibbington House.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Bedford.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mrs. Caird, relict of Mr. James C.

At Stoke upon Trent, Mrs. Hannah Steel, 70; and five days afterwards, at the same place, her husband, Mr. William S. being unable to survive her loss.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Nuneaton, Mr. Joseph Pemberton, to Miss Sarah Wilkins, of Kineton.

At Birmingham, John Wheeley, esq. of Worcester, to Mrs. Willis, relict of C. W. W. esq. barrister.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Edwards, 27.—Mr. Wm. Coton.—Miss J. J. Forest, daughter of Mr. F. of Warstone brewery.—Mr. John Roden.—Mrs. Taft, 30.—Mrs. Ann Taylor, 28.—Mr. Richard Phillips.—Mr. John Hodges.—Mr. Wm. Bullock, 42.—Mr. Joseph Smith.—Mr. John Doughty, 79.—Mr. Edward Porter.—Mrs. Ann Good, wife of Mr. James G.—Mrs. Heathcote, 25.

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Taylor, 92.

At

At Packwood, Mr. J. Woolaston, late of Boarsley Park, Worcestershire.

At Moseley Wake Green, Mrs. Elizabeth Dyott, wife of Mr. Joseph D. 49.

At Haseley House, Mr. William Bellamy, 46.

At Warwick, Mr. C. Handy, 69.—Mrs. Bryan, 72.—Mr. Robert Ryley, 60.

At Hampton on the Hill, Mr. Wm. Russell, 74.

At Coventry, Mrs Payhody.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for Acts for inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the townships of Cotton and Whixall, in the manor of Redcastle, and in the township and manor of Leaton.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Benjamin Kempster, to Miss Mary Williams.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Wm. Briscoe, to Miss Rodes.

At Fitz, P. Grant, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Bold Oliver, esq. of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. Thomas W. printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, 63.—Mr. Robert Winstanley, a member of Captain Sutton's Company of Shropshire Volunteers, from its first establishment, in 1803.—Mrs. Ann Williams.—Mrs. Morris.—Mrs. Hincks.—Mr. Josiah Henshall, late of Congleton.—Mr. Poole.—Mrs. Shaw.—Mr. Thomas Lloyd.

At Harnage Grange, Mr. A. Oliver.

At Stoke Park, Mrs. Clark, 90.

At the Hermitage, near Hawkstone, Mr. Chidley.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Wm. Parker, stationer, 36.

At Harlescot, Mr. Wm. Hewlett.

At Wellington, Mrs. Plimer.

At Oswestry, Mr. Tomley.

At Bromlow, near Worthen, Mrs. Lee.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Sprigg, to Miss Charlotte Newcomb, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman N.—Mr. B. Hanbury, of London, to Miss Lea.

At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, to Miss Chamberlain.—Mr. R. Knight, merchant, of London, to Miss Palmer.—John Gandolfi, esq. of London, to Miss Hornyold, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Blackmore Park.

Died.] At Shrawley, Mrs. Wharton, wife of the Rev. Samuel W.

At Bourn Heath, Bromsgrove, Mr. Wm. Carpenter.

At Brandwood House, King's Norton, Sophia, sixth daughter of Thomas Gem, gent.

At Worcester, Samuel Glover, esq. of Abercarne Hall, Monmouthshire, lord of the extensive manor of Abercarne. He was on his journey from London, and in perfect health and spirits the previous evening, when he retired to his chamber; but he was found a corpse in the morning.—Mr. Joseph Sheppard, of London.—Mr. Thomas Price.—Mr. R. Child.—Mr. Meers.—Mrs. Pope.

At Wolverley, Mr. Joseph Wheeler.

At Charlton, Mr. Thomas Bushell, 44.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Edwards, wife of John E. esq. one of the royal artillery, and daughter of the late Mr. Robert Penrice.

At Pershore, Mr. Woodward, 80.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston, near Ross, Mr. Barlow, of the Crown and Thistle, Monmouth, to Miss Jane Kitson, of the Lea, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Weobley, Mr. Jones, surgeon and apothecary.

At Shobdon, Mr. Joseph Grubb.

At Hereford, Mr. James, of Walsall, Staffordshire.—Mr. John Cobun, of the Sun tavern.

At the Moor, near Hereford, Mr. Edward Morris, who for upwards of 60 years had been a confidential servant in the family of C. Cook, esq. 87.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for acts for the following purposes;—for making a turnpike road from the first small bridge which crosses the present turnpike road from Cheltenham to Glocester, on the Glocester side of Staverton bridge, to Cheltenham; and for making a railway from Glocester to the latter town, with a collateral branch from Alstone to Leckhampton Hill.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Capt. Blake, 13th Foot, and of Belmont, in the county of Galway, Ireland, to Mrs. William Erskine, widow of Major-General Erskine, of Card Ross, Perthshire, and only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Myers, bart.

At Stratton, the Rev. John Croome, son of Robert C. esq. of Cirencester, to Miss Ann Daubeny, second daughter of the Rev. James D. of Stratton.

At Stroud, Mr Wyatt, to Miss Radcliffe, both of Pagan Hill.

At Berkeley, Mr William Pearce, to Miss E. Dimmery, daughter of Mr. Jos. D. of Wanswell, near Berkeley.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. W. Stafford, to Miss Niblett, only daughter of R. P. Niblett, esq. late of Burley House.

J. H. Holder, esq. of Cern y House, to Miss Elizabeth Hewitt, youngest daughter of the late Hon. W. W. Hewitt, and niece to Viscount Lifford.

At Cirencester, Mr. Maddox, of Glocester, to Miss Elliott, second daughter of Mr. E. of Huntley.

Died.] At the Lodge, Tewkesbury Park, in the 61th year of his age, John Wall, esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Gloucester-

shire militia, and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

At Cheltenham, in his 24th year, Capt. G. Burrington Whinyates, of the Royal Navy, son of the late T. Whinyates, esq. of the East India Company's service, and nephew of Sir T. Frankland, bart. of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T. of the half pay of the 4th regiment of foot, and of Castle Taylor, Galway; Ireland.—Lieutenant-General Bowyer, late commander of the forces in the West Indies, 65.—Isaac Blackburn, esq. of Great Coram-street, London.

At Kingstanley, Hopton Merrick, esq.

At Berkeley Heath, Mrs. Waight, wife of Mr. W. of the Bell inn.

At Dursley, Mrs. Brown, of the Star inn.

At Sodbury, the Rev. Thomas Ferebee, aged 76 years—52 of which he spent in the discharge of his duty, as minister of the baptist congregation in that town; and to whose sterling piety and unblemished reputation all who knew him bear ample testimony.

At Gloucester, Miss Bullock, daughter of the late Mr. William B. of Blaisdon.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mee, 80.

At Barnwood, the infant son of Samuel Whitcombe, esq. of Blackheath.

At Stonehouse, Edward Sheppard, esq.

At Tortworth, Francis Reynolds Moreton, Baron Ducie, Provost Marshal of Barbadoes. He was first married to Miss Purvis, daughter of Thomas Purvis, esq. of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, by whom he has left two sons, Thomas, who succeeds him; and Francis, a colonel in the army. His lordship married, secondly, Mrs. Child, mother of the late Countess of Westmorland, who survived her marriage but two years. The present Lord is married to Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Richard Stevens, of Steventon, Berks, to Miss Avis Pinfold.—Mr. Anthony Robins, jun. butler of Merton college, to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham.—Mr. Henry Dewdney, of London, to Miss Ann Dewdney, of Woodstock.

Died.] At Woodperry, near Oxford, Mr. William Lay, cook of Brazenose college. He was apparently well in the morning, and, after making a hearty breakfast, took a walk in an adjoining field, where he was soon after found quite dead. He bore an universal good character, and had been cook of that college near fifty years.

At Oxford, Samuel Willson Bishop, esq. 64.—Mr. Charles Cook, mayor's serjeant and surveyor to the commissioners of the lighting and paving act.—Mrs. Hitchcock.

At Bicester, Mrs. Nurdin, wife of Mr. John N.

At Wolvercot, Mrs. Faichen, relict of Mr. F. of Ensham Paper Mills.

At Watlington, Mrs. Stringer, 87.

At Winson, near Bibury, Mr. Richard Howse, 39.

At Ensham, Mr. Thomas Winter, 49.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Stony Stratford, in his 96th year, James Richardson, (usually called *Old Jemmy*) a huntsman, and many years landlord of the Fighting Cocks public-house. It is supposed that he had not been sober a whole day during the last 40 years of his life.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A curious piece of antiquity has lately been discovered in the church-yard of Hemel Hempstead. In digging a vault, the sexton, when he had excavated the earth about four-feet below the surface of the ground, found his spade strike against something solid, which, upon inspection, proved to be a large wrought stone, the lid of a coffin, and under it was found the coffin entire, which was afterwards taken up in perfect condition; but the bones contained therein, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. On the lid of the coffin is an inscription, partly effaced by time, but still sufficiently legible, decidedly to prove that it contained the ashes of the celebrated Offa, king of the Mercians, who rebuilt the Abbey of St. Alban's, and died in the eighth century. The coffin is about 6½ feet long, and contains a niche or resting place for the head, and also a groove on each side for the arms, likewise for the legs; it is curiously carved, and altogether *unique* of the kind.

Married.] At Ridge, Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, esq. of London, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Arnold, esq. of Shenley Hill.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Thomas Bennion, esq. surgeon to the forces.

At Bushmead Priory, Miss Wade, sister of the Rev. Hugh Wade Gery.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Twywell, Mrs. Allington, wife of the Rev. William A.

At Moulton, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. William T.

At Duddington, Mr. Daniel Soden, 25.

At Rushton, Mr. Phillips.

At West Haddon, Charles Heygate, esq.

At Watford, Mr. Joseph Butlin, master of the free-school, and of the Star and Garter inn.

At Islam, Mr. William Smith, 74.

At Brixworth, Mrs. Weston, wife of Mr. Joseph W.

At Kettering, Mrs. Elizabeth Collis, 81.

At Peterborough, Mr. James Blater.

At Haringworth, Mr. Wade.

At Northampton, Mrs. Wright, 90.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Gatty, esq. of London, to Miss Waller, of Buckden.

Died.] At Stibbington, Mrs. Layng, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. vicar of St. Lawrence, and daughter of Mr. Bulmer, of York.

At

At Upwood, Mr. William West, 73.

At Little Paxton, Mr. Richard Britten, 79.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Dullingham House, Mrs. Crop, relict of R. C. esq. of Westoe Lodge, 80.

At Croxton, Joseph Leeds, esq. 79.

At Stetchworth, the Rev. Mr. Symonds, vicar of that parish, and of Swaffham Bulbeck, also in this county.

At Great Shelford, Mr. John Grain, second son of Mr. Peter G,

At Comberton, Mr. Baker, 84.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Mary Jennings, daughter of Mr. J. formerly an apothecary of this place, 58.

At Wisbech, Mr. John Wright, of the Bell inn.—Mr. Thomas Lewis, of the Unicorn.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mrs. Everitt, wife of Mr. Richard E. druggist, 24.

At Wimpole, Mr. Gray, gardener to Earl Hardwicke.

NORFOLK.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an act for erecting a bridge over the river Wensum, at or near Carrow Abbey, and for making roads for connecting the same with the Trowee and Thorpe turnpike roads.

At a late meeting of the County Magistrates, it was agreed, that the passage way from the top of the Castle-hill, Norwich, on the North East side, should be filled up, and the iron railing continued from the bridge quite round.—The descent from that part of the hill towards Gurney's Bank, will be by a flight of stone steps, so that only pedestrians can cross the hill.

At the anniversary of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held July the 15th, at the Crown Inn, Swaffham, the stock shewn was not numerous, but excellent of its kind. The Premiums adjudged were, for the Leicester ram and ewes, to Mr. J. Reeve, of Wighton. For the best Southdown ram to Mr. E. Beck, of Lexham; and the second best to Mr. Moseley. For the best Southdown ewes to Mr. W. M. Hill; for the second best to Mr. J. Reeve, of Wighton. And for the bull (one only being shewn) to Mr. J. Reeve, of Wighton. This breed is a new kind, partaking of the best qualities of the Suffolk, the Devon, and the old Norfolk. It has no horns, is of a true Devon or Norfolk red, and will get stock that will fat to about 50 or 60 stone, with as little coarse meat as can be expected. The premium for improving meadows and pastures was voted to Mr. Salter, upon a certificate being produced, that the improvement made in the herbage of 20 acres, upon which pulse and corn were dibbled last year, without ploughing, was so great, that the judges think the mode thus successfully practised by Mr. Salter should be strongly recommended to Norfolk farmers. The society then agreed to the premiums recommended by the committee at their last meeting, to be proposed for the next year, which were ordered to be advertised. It was also recommended by the President, that premiums shall be proposed to cottagers who shall keep bees, and produce the most honey. It was then recommended to the Society to adopt such means as might be in their power to bring forward a navigation into the interior part of the county, from Wells to East Dereham.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Edward Symonds Ommaney to Henrietta Maria, second daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon.

At Norwich, John Stainforth Patteson, esq. to Miss Anne Elizabeth Tasker, youngest daughter of the late William T. esq.—Mr. E. Dowson of Welbeck-street, London, to Miss Hannah Hey.

Died.] At Yarmouth, Miss Elizabeth Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. B. of Acle.—The Rev. William Leigh, Dean of Hereford and Rector of Plumstead, with Wilton and Brundale annexed.

At Kenninghall, Mr. John Gooch, of the White Horse, 55.

At Martham, near Yarmouth, Mrs. Marston.

At Foulsham, Mrs. Sarah Cornwell.

At Shouldham, Mr. William Butter, 55.

At Gimingham, Mr. William Bayfield, 50.

At Framingham Pigot, Mr. William Brooke, 67.

At Great Ellingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner.

At Middleton, near Lynn, Mr. Bradfield Fuller, 35.

At Long Stratton, Mrs. Howes.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Balding.

At Ludham, Mr. John Hammond Crowe, schoolmaster, 31.

At Thetford, Mr. G. W. Marshall, clerk of the three parishes in that town. Having occasion (in his situation of Serjeant-Major of the Thetford Volunteers) to assort some damaged cartridges, a spark from a hearth-brush, which had just been used in sweeping up the embers of a wood fire, and was procured by his son for the purpose of gathering up some scattered powder, accidentally communicated with a barrel of gunpowder standing near, which exploded, and blew up him and his youngest son a considerable distance. The workshop, in which they were, instantly took fire, and from its communication with the house and adjoining buildings, at first occasioned considerable alarm, but the flames were soon subdued, from the ready assistance afforded by all classes of the inhabitants. Mr. M. and his boy languished until the following evening. It is not unworthy of record, that this man had, for a considerable period, filled nearly 30 situations in the Borough of Thetford, and his loss is much deplored there.—The father was 40, and the son 11 years of age. A subscription for his widow and six surviving children has been set on foot by Major Gill and the other officers

cers of the Volunteers, which has already received a considerable addition from the inhabitants in general.

At Norwich, Mrs. Jane Archbold, relict of Thomas A. esq. formerly in the Portuguese service.—Mrs. Gill, 24.—Matthew Brograve, esq.—Mrs. Mary Wood, 54.

At Hoveton, Mrs. Hester Negus, relict of Henry N. esq.

At Horstead, Robert Baret, jun. esq. 33.

At Sedgeford, the Rev. Thomas Weatherhead, vicar of that parish, and of Rougham and Easton.

At Rockwold Wilton, Mrs. Bilingsley, wife of Edward B. esq.

At Little Walsingham, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of the King's Head Inn.

SUFFOLK.

The fine Saxon tower of St. James's church, Bury, has for many years been considered in a dangerous state, from the numerous breaches in the walls, which are thought to have been greatly increased by the ringing of the recently erected peal of ten bells within the same steeple; and in consequence the attention of the inhabitants has been called to it, in order to consider of the propriety of repairing it, and taking down the bells, but no decision has yet taken place, further than an agreement to have it professionally surveyed. As the danger seems to have been in a great measure occasioned by the latter cause, it would perhaps be most advisable to have the whole or part of the new bells translated into St. Mary's steeple, and the surplus ones sold to defray the expences of the exchange and repairs; for as there is but one set of ringers in the town, it is surely needless to have two peals of bells. But should it be deemed advisable for the public safety to take part or the whole of the steeple down (as was recently the case at Yarmouth) it will be well worthy of consideration, nevertheless, to preserve entire the beautiful arched entrance into the church-yard, which is deemed one of the finest specimens of antient architecture in existence; and as the steeple does not immediately attach to the church, it might very well be dispensed with.

Married.] At St. Ipswich, A. H. Stewart, esq. to Miss Bleaden, daughter of John B. esq. of Stoke Hall.

At Bury, Mr. Thomas Wheldon, solicitor of Barnard Castle, Durham, to Miss Mary Hanby, third daughter of the late Joseph H. esq. of Eastwood Hall, Greta Bridges, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant Bromley, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Westrup of Hazlewood.

Died.] At Bury, in his 44th year, Dr. William Hamilton, physician of that town, author of "Observations on the Preparation and Utility of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove;" and some other medical works.

At Boxford, Miss Elizabeth Ann Ayres, 31.

At Stoke, next Clare, Mrs Fitch, 84.

At Gazely, Mrs. Carsey, 27.

At Raveningham, Mr. William Salmon, 67.

At Wickham Market, Mrs. Cole, relict of the Rev Denny C. of Pottistree.

At his seat at Rendlesham House, Peter Isaac Thelusson, Baron Rendlesham, 46. He was taking the diversion of shooting, when he fell from his horse, and instantly expired. His lordship enjoyed his title but two years and a half. He married Miss Cornwall, of Hendon, Middlesex, who survives him, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son John, who has just attained his 23d year

At Tattingstone Place, Thomas White, esq. 87. He served the office of high sheriff for the county, in 1749, and was again nominated in 1794.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Romford, Mr. Thomas Cambers, to Mrs. Palmer.

At Althorne, Mr Charles Milbank, of Feering, to Mrs. Revett, only daughter of the late John R. esq. of the Mansion House, Althorne.

The Rev. Henry J Randolph, of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, to Frances Cater, eldest daughter of the late Beckford C. esq. of Church Hall, Broxted.

Jonathan Crosier, esq. of Breleigh Grange, Maldon, to Miss Warner, of Hornchurch.

Died.] At Chelmsford, J. Judd, esq. He directed by his will, and made it a particular request to his friends, that upon his decease, his body should be immediately dressed in the clothes he usually wore, and in that state deposited in his coffin. This desire has been strictly complied with, and the remains of Mr. J. instead of a shroud, are covered with his best suit of clothes, a blue coat, boots, and a hat, form part of the funeral apparel. —Mrs. Abrey.—Mrs. Lakin.

At Hatfield Broad Oak, Mr. Chemist.

At Malden, Mrs. Sadd, 70.

At Dunton, Mr. Bowers.

At Colchester, Mr. Stuttle, 68.—Mrs. Seabar, relict of William S. esq. 79.

At Prittlewell, Mr. Aaron Hurrell, 24.

At Sible Hedingham, Miss A. P. Burleigh, 16.

At Little Hallingbury, Mr. Robert Ellistion.

At Harlow, Mr. William Joscelyn, only son of Mr. Thomas J. 22.

At Writtle, Mr. John Turnidge; and at Pleshy, nearly at the same hour, his brother Mr. Robert T.

At Ingatestone, Mrs. Steed, relict of Dr. S.

KENT.

Married.] At Lewisham, Thomas Downward, jun. esq. of Liverpool to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Shuter, esq. of Southwark. —Thomas Cox, esq. of Bermondsey, to Miss Batley, eldest daughter of William B. esq. of Blackheath.

At

At Rolvendon, the Rev. John R. Coombe, vicar of Tenterden, to Miss Morris, of the former place.

At Bromley, Captain Robert Welbank, of the East India Company's service, to Sarah, third daughter of Major Rhode, esq. of Oakley Farm.

At Canterbury, Anthony Whiting, esq. of Boxley, to Miss Ann Prentis, youngest daughter of the late George P. esq. of Maidstone.

At Ramsgate, Lieutenant Knight, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Kingsford.

At Gravesend, Lieutenant Mackey, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Pattison, daughter of the late ——— P. esq. attorney.

At Erstry, Mr. Thomas Pettman, formerly steward to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and much employed in the county, in the valuation of estates.

At her brother's house, at Cranbrook, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Paine, wife of the notorious Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," to whom she was married at Lewes, in Sussex, in the year 1761. She had lived only three years with this asserter of rights, when a separation took place, occasioned by his brutal behaviour to her, since which she has lived with her friends. She was the daughter of Mr. Olive, a respectable tradesman in Lewes; she lived much respected, and died sincerely lamented.

At the Vicarage-house, Petham, in his 68th year, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, M. A. He was brother to the present Bishop of Bangor, and eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Randolph, D. D. Archdeacon of Oxford, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and President of C.C. College, in that University. He was educated at Westminster School, and was formerly Student of Christ Church. He had been many years Rector of the united parishes of Saltwood and Hythe, and also Vicar of Petham and Waltham, Kent. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county; was a diligent parish priest and active magistrate, and died universally lamented and regretted.

At Woolwich, Major Alexander Spearman, 47.

At Sandwich, Terry Sayer, esq. one of the jurats of that town.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Wootton.

At Lewisham, Eliza Ann Castell, eldest daughter of the late Samuel C. esq. of Lombard-street, 37.

At Ramsgate, Mr. S. Bax, sen. 83.—Mrs. Hayward, 95.

At Canterbury, Charles, eldest son of Mrs. Charles Pout, 18.—Gilbert Knowler, esq.

At Tenterden, Mr. William Mace, surgeon.

At Margate, Mrs. Franklin, wife of Mr. F. of the Bull's Head Inn.

At Groves, near Staple, Lady Lynch, relict of Sir William L. K. B. 73.

The Rev. Robert Breton, vicar of Boughton Aluph, 83.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Richards.

At Deal, Mrs. Judith Christian.—Miss J. Oakley, third daughter of Thomas O. esq.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Penn.

At Chatham, Mary daughter of G. Manger, esq. of the Dock-yard.—Mr. Lodder, of the Crown and Anchor.

At his seat, Old Park, near Dover, Dr. William Osborne, formerly of Hanover-square, London, aged 76. He was born in the County of Rutland, where after obtaining a good classical education, he received the early part of his medical acquirements, under the guidance of Dr. John Fordyce, of Uppingham; who was also the instructor of the late Dr. George Fordyce, and of Dr. Garthshore. After passing some years at Uppingham, he came to London, where he attended the lectures of the late Dr. William Hunter, and the practice of St. George's Hospital. His industry in the pursuit of knowledge, was much assisted by a memory uncommonly retentive; and a happy art of so arranging all which he read and saw, as to be able always to produce it with great readiness, when the occasion required it. This faculty aided by a well regulated judgment, probably contributed in a great degree, to that celebrity, which he afterwards attained in his profession. Having finished his studies in London; Mr. Osborn went to Paris, where he attended the practice of the Hotel Dieu, and the teachers at that time in most estimation, especially the celebrated Levret. This gave the direction to his mind, which fortunately for the interests of mankind, led him into that department of medicine, in which he maintained for many years, as long as his health permitted, the highest character. Returning from France, he took a professional situation in the guards, and went with them to Germany, in the war at the end of the last, and beginning of the present, reign. It is not a little singular that many of the young men at that time engaged in the service of their country, rose afterwards to high reputation. Among them are to be numbered, Mr. John Hunter, Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Kerr, of Northampton, Dr. Huck Saunders, Dr. Denman, and Dr. Osborn, the subject of this memoir. At the conclusion of the war, he settled in London as a surgeon, but his studies under Levret at Paris, gave a bias to his mind, and led him to devote his attention to the improvement of midwifery, and the investigation of the diseases incident to the female sex, and to children. He observed, that whilst the other departments of medicine had been successfully cultivated by men of education and science; these had been grossly neglected, and the lives of women under circumstances often of the greatest peril, committed to the most ignorant, illiterate, and uninformed practisers, whilst the disor-

ders

ders of children, were scarcely named in the books of medicine. A similarity of pursuits and opinions produced a connexion between Dr. Osborn and Dr. Denman, which led to their association, in a plan of opening a school in London, for teaching these subjects in an extended way, and rescuing the practice from ignorance and temerity. The celebrity which they both acquired is a strong proof of their fitness for the undertaking, and their lectures were attended by some of the most celebrated men in every country in the world. To the combined influence and exertions of Dr. William Hunter, Dr. Osborn, and Dr. Denman, it has been owing, that the practice of midwifery has been ameliorated, and a better knowledge of the diseases of women and children has been acquired In the year 1785, Dr. Osborn and Dr. Denman associated their former pupil Dr. Clarke with them in teaching. In the following year, Dr. Denman retired, and the school was continued for many years by Dr. Osborn and Dr. Clarke. Dr. Osborn soon rose to great eminence in his profession, for which he was not more qualified by the powers of his mind, than by a peculiar urbanity of manners, and deportment, which falls to the lot of very few, and by a disposition naturally tender and humane. The extent of his practice, and the time which he devoted to study, did not leave him much leisure for writing. He has however left behind him a work of great practical utility, in a volume of essays on Natural and Laborious Parturition, which whether the manner of treating the subject be considered, or the elegance and perspicuity of the style, will rank him among the best medical writers in the English language. The fatigue necessarily attendant on a laborious profession, slowly impaired his constitution, and brought on complaints of the stomach, and palpitation of the heart, so as to induce him about the year 1800, to retire to his estate at Old Park, near Dover, where he acted as a magistrate for the county of Kent, and was always ready to afford medical assistance to the poor in his own neighbourhood. Here he lived in learned leisure, in the bosom of his family. About two months before his death the symptoms of great debility in the stomach rapidly increased; the disease about his heart was very much aggravated, and he was well aware they would terminate fatally. He looked forward to his death, with great composure and resignation, and with the humble confidence of a christian. He retained the powers of his mind, and the vivacity of his disposition to the last moments of his life, and died almost without a struggle. The whole tenor of his life was useful to society, and his death was enviable.

SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing sessions, for acts for the following purposes:—1. For making a turnpike-road, from Horsham, to Alford Cross Ways, Surrey; there to join the turnpike road leading from Loxwood, to Guilford. 2. For making a turnpike-road, from Horley Common, Surry, to Horsham. 3. For inclosing the forest of Ashdown or Lancaster Great Park.

A new Shire Hall is about to be erected at Lewes. The exterior of the edifice is to be built exactly after the manner of the Court Hall, at Chelmsford, and like that, is to have a spacious Market-room in front; but the interior is to be improved upon.

Married.] At Eastbourne, L. K. Willard, esq. captain in the Royal Garrison battalion, to Miss Thomas.

At Croydon, Mr. A. P. Driver, of Albion Place, Blackfriars, to Miss Harris of Croydon Common.

At Thurpe, Mr. Saunders, of Chertsey, to Miss Humber, of Bath.

At Westham, the Rev. John Preston, to Mrs. Ann Bristow.

At Lewes, Mr. C. Verral, to Miss E. Morris.

Mr. George Wille, sen. to Mrs. Newman.

Died.] At Brighton, Miss Cecilia Napier, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George N. and Lady Sarah N. sister to the late Duke of Richmond.—Mr. Thomas Weston, 40.

At Worthing, Lady William Russel, wife to Lord William R. only brother to the Duke of Bedford, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Jersey. Her ladyship was married at the age of eighteen; and died in her 37th year.

At Rye, Mrs. Watson, relict of N. C. W. esq. 66.

At Chichester, Mr. Thomas Bradford, 26.

At Horsham, Mr Rowland.

At Bentley Farm, Framfield, Mr. John Holman, 74.

At Norton Lodge, Mrs. Amber, relict of T. A. esq. of Brentford.

At Shoreham, Captain Jarvis, late paypaymaster in the Montgomery Militia. He was nearly five years Lieutenant and Paymaster in the Loyal Essex Fencible Dragoons, in which situation he conducted himself with the strictest honor and integrity in all his public concerns with the regiment, and from his private virtues was held in the highest estimation by all his brother-officers. On the reduction of that corps in Ireland, in the year 1800, he returned to England, and in the anxious desire to provide a suitable maintenance for a young and increasing family, he was induced to engage in a partnership concern, in the wine-trade, with a person of reputed credit in London. In the course of a few months, however, this person became completely insolvent, and the property which Captain Jarvis had embarked in the concern, was immediately seized by the creditors; and thus the very means by which

which he had fondly hoped to gain a decent and honorable support for himself and his family, became unfortunately the immediate cause of his complete and final ruin, and his whole property to the amount of above 3000l. was at once irretrievably sunk in this most deceitful and iniquitous transaction. Under these circumstances, Captain Jarvis, by the recommendation of his friend, the late Lieutenant Colonel Scudamore (of the Essex Dragoons, and Member for Hereford) obtained the situation, which he held in the Royal Montgomery Militia at the time of his death; and in which, for a period of more than five years, he discharged the duties of paymaster, with the same regularity, integrity, and honor, as he had before manifested in the very extensive money concerns entrusted to him in the Essex regiment, barely supporting his wife and numerous family, to whom he was a most affectionate husband and father, by the pay annexed to it.—On the arrival of the regiment at Shoreham, after a long and fatiguing march from Plymouth, he found himself suddenly called upon, after a lapse of more than five years, to answer a demand on account of his late unfortunate partnership, the concerns of which, as far as they regarded him he thought had been long since entirely settled; this sudden and unexpected claim was too much for his sensible and honest heart to support; he was shortly after attacked by a violent fever which determined rapidly to his brain, and in a few days carried him off in a state of perfect frenzy.—By this fatal termination of his misfortunes, his unhappy wife and children are at one blow deprived of a fond husband and parent, and of the only means of subsistence which yet remained to them; for no length of service in Fencible or Militia regiments, entitles the widows of officers who die in the service, to that small salary which is allotted for those whose husbands have served in the regular army. The above narrative is drawn up and attested by the brother officers of the deceased, and in behalf of the unfortunate widow (who is pregnant with her sixth child) and five orphans, they earnestly recommend it to the attention of the benevolent and humane, from whom it will meet, they trust, that charitable assistance, to which a case of such real and severe distress presents so strong a claim. Col. Browne, of the Royal Montgomery Militia, and G. E. Graham, esq. of Chailey in this county, late Captain in the Essex Dragoons, have taken upon themselves the management and conduct of this subscription opened for the benefit of this unfortunate family.

HAMPSHIRE.

Application will be made to Parliament in the next session for acts for the following purposes: 1. For supplying the towns and parishes of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, with water. 2. For the more easy and speedy recovery of debts not exceeding ten pounds, contracted within the borough of Gosport and the liberty of Alverstoke, and also for regulating and settling the rates, prices, and fares, for the carriage of passengers and goods for hire, to and from any place within the limits of the harbour of Portsmouth and Spithead. 3. For inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Hursley and manor of Merdon.

Married.] At Christchurch, George Paton, esq. of Upper Gower-street, London, to Miss Ashmore.

At Winchester, Mr. Yalden, to Miss Kezia Baker.

Died.] At Winchester, Miss Mitchel.

At Portsmouth, Alexander Farrier, esq. a burgess of the corporation.—Captain Small, of the Fifeshire militia.—Mr. Sutherland.

Near Lymington, Mr. Robert Daw, late of Portsea, and one of the burgesses of the corporation of Portsmouth.

At West Combe, Mr. Micklethwaite, wife of J. M. esq. and daughter of Edward Stracey, esq. of Rackheath, Norfolk.

At Romsey, Sophia Frances, second daughter of Thomas Latham, M. D. of Bexley, Kent, 20.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Edward Hinxman, esq. of Little Durnford, to Miss Delitia Ekins, youngest daughter of the Dean of Salisbury.—Mr. J. Kington of Corsham to Miss Bromley of Pickwick.

At Chippenham, Lieutenant C. Bagnell, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Ashe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. A. of Langley Burrell.

At East Knoyle, Sir W. G. Parker, bart. of the royal navy, to Miss E. Still, third daughter of J. C. Still, esq.

Died.] At Langley Parsonage, near Chippenham, Lucy Anne, youngest daughter of the late Richard Watts, esq. of Harnhill, near Cirencester.

At Melksham, William Simpson, M. D. formerly of Bristol.—In his 77th year, the Rev. John Ekins, D.D. rector of Newton Toney and Trowbridge, and dean of the cathedral at Salisbury. He was formerly of King's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1755, M. A. 1758.

At Shasten, Mrs. Hannen, wife of Mr. Charles H.

At Southbrook-house, near Devizes, Mr. William White, 62.

At Ramsbury, Miss Meyrick, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Salisbury, Mr. Scullard.—Mr. Richard Lee.—Mrs. Harris.—Mr. Clements.

At Willow, Mr. Barnard.

At Devizes, Mr. Whitfield.

At Holt, near Bradford, Mrs. A. Ross, 62.

At Bradford, Miss Hester Hooper, youngest daughter of Mr. H. surgeon.

BERKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an act for inclosing

closing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Bray.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Faithorne, of London, to Miss Crook.

At Reading, Mr. Record, to Miss Pearce.

At Sonning, Captain Abdy, of the royal navy, to Miss Rich, daughter of the late Sir Thomas R.

Died.] At Maidenhead, Mr. John Pimell, 62.

At Reading, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. Justice.

At Newbury, Mr. G. Arrowsmith, 55—Mr. Samuel Grigg, many years a member of the corporation, and twice mayor of this borough.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The sale of Lord Porchester's Merino Ryland flock took place a few days since, near Dulverton, and though but few purchasers attended, they went off at the following high prices.

	£.	s.	d.
50 Full-mouthed Merino Ryland Ewes, in five lots, fetched,	130	0	0
55 Four-tooth Ditto.	166	17	0
60 Merino Ryland Shearling Ewes,	179	16	0
9 Merino Rams of the pure blood,	151	0	0

—Besides these, some very old broken mouthed ewes, of the pure blood, were sold from 6l. to 7l. each. Lord Porchester's pen of twenty picked ewes, of the pure blood, attracted general admiration, and his lordship was offered four hundred guineas for the twenty sheep, or fifty guineas for one of them, but not being disposed to part with them at any price, he declined the offer.

Married.] At Clifton, O. L. Harris, esq. of Oakland, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, to Miss Maria Williams only daughter of William W. esq. of Ivy Tower, Pembrokeshire.—Michael Hinton Castle, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Susan Smith.

At Bath, George Bradshaw, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Bethell, second daughter of the late George B. esq.

At Bristol, Philip Sydney, esq. of London, to Miss Everitt.—Richard Cartwright, esq. of Shirehampton, to Miss Betten, daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of Whitchurch, Herefordshire.—The Rev. John Hensman of Vauxhall, to Miss Vaughan, daughter of Richard V. esq.

Died.] At Bristol, J. C. Hurry, esq. merchant and banker of Gosport.—Richard Stratton, esq.

At Bath, Miss Caroline Mostyn, eldest daughter of Charles B. Mostyn, esq. of Kiddington, Oxfordshire.—Charles Pye, esq. late of Walford, Berks, 87.—Miss Ann Dodd, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq.—Mrs. Erskine, relict of John E. esq. of Jamaica.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Charmouth, Mr. Robert Spiller, of London, to Miss Julia Robins, daughter of John R. esq.

Died.] At Yetminster, Mrs. Barrett.—Miss Gilpine, eldest daughter of Mr. G.

DEVONSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament next session, for acts for inclosing the commons called Islington, Heathfield, and Bovey Heathfield, in the parishes of Islington and Bovey-tracey, and that part of the Stoke Commons, belonging to Higher Gabble and Minicombe, in the parish of Stokeintinhead.

Married.] At Plymouth, Lieutenant Mercer, of the royal marines, to Miss Pridham, daughter of John P. esq. North View-house.

At Pinhoe, William Farrant, esq. of the 35th regiment of foot, to Miss Sarah Elliard, daughter of Mr. James E. proctor of Exeter.

At St. Mary Church, James Cosserat, esq. attorney, to Miss Lucy Brown, daughter of William B. esq.

Died.] At Thancks, near Torpoint, Mrs. Nesham, wife of Captain N. of the royal navy, and daughter of Lady Graves.

At Plympton, Mrs. Joanna Cholwich, last surviving daughter of William C. esq. of Oldstone.

At Exeter, Mrs. Dorothy Browne, a maiden lady, 81.—Mrs. Dunsford, of Plymouth.—Mrs. Long.—Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. William Langley, druggist, 22.—Mrs. Squire, of the Globe tavern.

CORNWALL.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament next Session, for an Act for inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the Manor of Callington.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. William Downing, merchant, to Miss Ann Bellman, of St. Austle.

Died.] At Falmouth, Miss Russel, daughter of Mr. Samuel R. 14.

WALES.

Considerable improvements are going on at Newport, in Monmouthshire, by the opening of a new shipping-place, under the name of Pill Gwernlyn docks. Wharfs, &c. are nearly completed, and large shipments of coal, iron, &c. have already been made. A new street three quarters of a mile long, is also laid out, which, when completed, will have a handsome appearance, being methodically planned. The present main street is also to be widened at the entrance into the town, and the new road now forming, to avoid the hill, will be of considerable advantage to travellers. The public are indebted to Sir Charles Morgan, for these improvements, the worthy Baronet having liberally given all the land required for the purpose, without the smallest remuneration.

DEATH ABROAD.

On board the Meleager frigate, off the island of Cuba of the yellow fever, in his twentieth year John Theodore Marshall, second lieutenant of the said ship, and youngest son of the Rev. John Marshall, late rector of Orseth, in Essex. A most amiable young man, of great promise in his profession, and most deservedly beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE cargoes of the fleet from India (reported in our last to have arrived) are as follow, viz.—

Company's Goods.—51,598 Bags Saltpetre; 41 Keemo Shells; 149 Bales Hemp; 1,549 Bags Pepper; 6,219 Bales Piece Goods; 15 Boxes, 15 Chests, Opium; 970 Boxes, 994 Chests, Indigo; 608 Bales Raw Silk; 677 Bales Cotton; 1,416 Bags Sugar; 3,280 Bales Cinnamon; 70 Boxes Benjamin; 2 Boxes Mace.

Private Trade.—1,626 Chests, and 383 Boxes, Indigo; 34 Chests Mace, 16 Chests Nutmegs, and 34 Chests Cloves; 62 Pipes Madeira Wine; 625 Maunds Galls; 13 Chests Castor Oil; 284 Maunds, and 967 Bags, Ginger; 300 Maunds Redwood; 16 Bales Silk; 24 Bales Cotton; 846 Elephants' Teeth; 10,475 Hides, 12 Bags Coffee, and 12 Bags White Pepper.

Privilege.—3,253 Chests, and 2,707 Boxes, Indigo; 38 Pipes Madeira Wine; 30 Bags Cotton, and 4 Bales Silk, besides other goods; particulars of which are not yet known.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a very valuable fleet from China, consisting of the following vessels.—The Hope, Coutts, Alfred, Taunton Castle, Earl Camden, and Woodford. Their cargoes consist of 105 Chests, 600 Half Chests, and 1,800 Quarter Chests, Bohea Tea; 17,438 Chests best Bohea Tea; 25,699 Chests Congou; 2,452 Chests Campoi; 1,768 Chests Souchong; 4,645 Chests Singlo; 28,325 Chests Twankay; 1,999 Chests superior Twankay; 3,090 Chests Hyson Skin; and 5,453 Chests Hyson Tea, with 519 Chests Raw Silk, weight 51,609 lbs.; 102,750 Pieces Nankeen Cloth.

A very large fleet is also arrived from the Leeward Islands, loaded with Rum, Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton. The first articles are come to a very dull market, but the Cotton has arrived to a very great market indeed, when we can say that Brazil Cotton has advanced full 9d. per lb. within a few days past, owing to the great orders now executing at Manchester, of all kinds of manufactured Cotton goods for the Brazils; and 3s. 6d. per lb. is asked for fine Brazil Wool, notwithstanding that there is a fleet of thirteen vessels just now arrived from South America, and has on board upwards of 12,000 bags of Cotton. Birmingham and Sheffield are full of orders for that country for all kinds of hardware, toys, and cutlery, &c. and we trust soon to have our accustomed commerce with Spain and Portugal. The latter country having been plundered by the French, will stand in need of almost every necessary of life from this country; and no doubt the exports of Woollens, Manchester goods, Linen, and Provisions, will be immense to Portugal, particularly.

All kind of Russian goods, as Tallow, Hemp, Flax, Iron, &c. have got to unheard of prices; but there is little doubt Tallow must fall considerably, as the ships from Brazil, now discharging their cargoes, have a considerable quantity of Tallow from Rio on board.

On Saturday, the 10th inst. 817 Pockets of *new*, and 30 pockets of *old* Hops were weighed in Worcester market: current prices 5l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt. A few prime samples sold at 4l. 4s. per cwt. It is with pleasure we may say the Hop crops have been wonderfully abundant, and of a very superior quality.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Sept. 13.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 20.
Hamburgh..	34 2	34 2 ..	34 2 ..
Altona	34 3	34 3 ..	34 3 ..
Amsterdam	35	34 7 ..	34 7 ..
Paris	23 8	23 8 ..	23 8 ..
Leghorn....	50½	51½	51¼ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	47½	47½ ....
Lisbon	60	68	68 ....
Oporto	70	70	70 ....
Dublin	10½	10½	10½ ....
Cork	11½	11½	11½ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 12s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
——Sussex, 3l. to 3l. 18s. per cwt.
——Farnham, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 17th of September, 1808, is 35s. 6d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Sept. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Leeds and Liverpool, 182l. dividing 8l. per cent. per annum, nett—Grand Junction, 132l.; the last half yearly dividend was 2l. per share, nett—Monmouthshire, 100l. paying 5l. per cent.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. 10s. for 16l. paid—Huddersfield, 19l.—Basingstoke, 19l. 19s. to 21l.—East-London Water-Works, 42l. premium each—West-Middlesex ditto, 22l. premium—West-India Dock Stock, 157l. to 159l. per cent. dividing 10l. per cent nett—London Dock Stock, 115l to 116l. per cent. dividing 5l. 2s. per cent.—Commercial Dock Stock, 25l. per cent. premium—Globe Insurance, 111l. per cent.—Provident Institution, 5s. to 10s. premium each.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

AUGUST.

Reaping month.

Now golden Autumn from her open lap
Her fragrant bounties shows'rs; the fields are shorn;
Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,
And counts his increase; his barns are stor'd,
And groaning staddles bend beneath their load.

THE weather has been variable throughout the greatest part of the month. In the evening preceding the 1st, there was one of the heaviest falls of rain that we have had this year; and the succeeding day was very squally, with much rain. From the second to the fifth we had fine weather; but the sixth was cloudy, with strong gales from the south west and west. The 9th was squally, with thunder and rain. The most seasonable weather for the harvest was from the 9th to the 24th, but particularly during the four latter days. On the 21st the thermometer, in the shade, was as high as 68°. The last days of the month were variable; and on the 30th and 31st we had some heavy gales of wind.

August 1. In the evening of this day I was surprized by the ticking of the Death-watch, Termes (*Termes pulsatorium* of Linnæus) in a small box containing some chrysalids of insects, which stood very near my writing-desk. I was at first deceived by it, and fancied that the noise proceeded from my watch.

A redbreast, of this year's brood, that now flies about wild, and has never been in a cage, has become so familiar, that, when called, it will approach the person who attends to it, alight upon, and eat out of her hand.

August 8th. The following wild plants are in flower:—Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), Marsh Mallow (*Althæa officinalis*), White Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Hooded Willow-herb (*Scutellaria galericulata*), Lesser Skullcap (*Scutellaria minor*), Marsh Samphire (*Salicornia herbacea*), Bastard Stone Parsley (*Sison Amomum*), Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), and Upright Goosefoot (*Chenopodium urbicum*).

During the warm evenings, after rain, the different species of grasshoppers and locusts are every where very noisy, but particularly about the hedges, and in meadows.—In the evenings, just at the close of day, I have lately remarked that large buff-coloured moth, the Drinker Moth (*Phalæna bombyx potatoria*), flying about the hedge-bottoms in considerable numbers. A female of this kind, which I caught on the 2d, laid several eggs, each with a green ring round it, and a spot of the same colour in the middle of the upper part. These I kept by me till the 19th of August, when the young caterpillars began to break forth from their shells, some of which it is my intention to rear. They feed, without difficulty, on several of the large kinds of grass which grow in the hedge bottoms.

August 20. I saw a Goat-sucker this evening, but have not seen one since.—The young broods of the Gold-finch begin to fly about.

The seeds of the Spindle-tree (*Evonymus europæus*) begin to take their beautifully red colour.

August 26. The employment of the Leech-catchers is at an end for this season, as the leeches no longer swim about as they do during the spring and summer months. They are now concealed in the weeds and mud.

August 29. The following autumnal garden plants are in flower:—China Aster (*Aster Chinensis*), Italian Aster (*Aster amellus*), Althæa frutex (*Hibiscus syriacus*), rough-leaved Phlomis (*Phlomis herba venti*), shewy Aster (*Aster spectabilis*), jagged-leaved Rudbeckia (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), and purple Rudbeckia (*Rudbeckia purpurea*).

August 31. In this part of England, the oat, wheat, and rye, crops, are nearly all housed, and for the most part, in the best possible state. Much of the barley is yet uncut.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

PARADISUS LONDINENSIS. Any petty variety that has the good luck to be touched by Mr. Salisbury, is sure to be graciously elevated to the rank of a species at least; and we know of no instance, during the whole of his botanical career, of his ever having degraded a species, how much soever it might have merited it. In this month's number we have the Dianthus *fragrans*, alias *plumarius* with white flowers, from which, however, it is said to differ in its entire leaves, smooth petals, and shorter stigmas. Perchance next year Mr. S. may have the mortification to see all these important characters vanished. He was probably not aware that Molinieri contrived, by varied treatment of the Dianthus *plumarius*, to produce more than thirty varieties of it in the course of one year.

Salvia

Salvia *bicolor*, a native of Algiers and Morocco, first correctly described by Desfontaines, whose name (we observed it with agreeable surprize) Mr. S. has left unchanged. The generic character and description are drawn up with great care and precision. But why is Jacquin's excellent figure of this sage in the Hortus Schönbrunnensis left unnoticed in the synonymy?

The third plant, Podalyria *oleæfolia*; a native of the Cape of Good Hope, is, in Mr. Salisbury's opinion, easily distinguished from all the other species by the form of the leaves and the absence of pubescence on their upper surface. But a look cast into the *Species Plantarum* in the neighbourhood of Podalyria *hirsuta*, to which his plant bears great affinity, would have pointed out the very next species, Podalyria (Sophora) *buxifolia* of Retzius, as the plant here described for a new one.

Botanical Magazine. Mr. Gawler's monthly contingent for the last number consists in Cyrtanthus *obliquus*, considered by Linnæus as a Crinum and by L'Heritier as an Amaryllis. As Cyrtanthus differs from both only from having the tube of the corolla longer, and consequently its laciniæ shorter, these genera can scarcely depend on as much as the habit to be kept distinct from each other. Ornithogalum is a perplexing genus of the same kind: O. *lacteum*, the milk-white Star of Bethlehem, figured in the next plate, costing its describer no less than half a hundred long words of *differentia specifica*, to distinguish it from others of its congeners. Both the figure and letter-press of Tulipa *gesneriana* merit great praise. The latter contains several *corrigenda* and *addenda* respecting Tulipa *Breyniana*, &c. It is really a matter of regret that there no longer exists a publication exclusively devoted to learned botanical disquisitions of this kind, which, as they cannot possibly be acceptable to all "Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gardeners," however desirous these may be to become scientifically acquainted with the plants they cultivate, appear to be rather misplaced in the work under consideration.

Browallia *demissa*, cultivated in our gardens before *elata*, appears to have been long lost in this country before it was reintroduced by Mr. Vere. It is well characterized by Dr. Sims: the chief distinction seems to be in the peduncles being all solitary in the axils of the leaves; while those of *elata* are in part collected in a kind of terminal corymb.

Goodenia *tenella* of Andrews, the Velleia *trinervis* of Labillardière, from New Holland, keeps as it were the midway between the above nearly related genera. In habit it is a Velleia, of which however it has not exactly the calyx; but on the other hand this part is not adnate as it should be in Goodenia; a circumstance, indeed, of no great moment in the natural order of Campanulaceæ. But there appears to be other peculiarities which may possibly hereafter elevate this plant to the rank of a distinct intermediate genus.

Cercis *Siliquastrum*. Dr. Sims might have added to his interesting account of this tree, that it is with the Turks, what to the ancient Romans was the Cypress; what to some other eastern nations is the Weeping Willow, and to the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands the Casuarina—the emblem of sorrow and the tree of cemeteries. The value of the very good figure here given might also have been enhanced by the addition of one of the beautiful crimson pods that succeed the blush coloured flowers.

The varnished Heath, Erica *resinosa*, the E. *Vernix* of the Gardeners, comes nearest to *ardens* of Andrews, considering the difficulty with which the brilliant varnish of the corolla can be imitated by the artist, the figure of this handsome heath is very well executed.

An intelligent correspondent observes, that, after the excessive rains that have of late fallen, if the weather should be warm, an unusual number of Fungi may be expected this autumn; and as Dr. Smith's fourth volume of his Flora Britannica, which will contain the Fungi, is not yet, as we suppose, in the press, nor the second volume of the new edition of Dr. Hull's Synopsis, many valuable additions may be made to these works, if the general attention of botanists should be directed to this tribe. Even those who have no scientific knowledge of mushrooms, but amuse themselves with drawing, may, by securing representations of these very fugacious vegetables, afford no little assistance. The lawn in the front of the house, or the walk through the adjoining wood, may perhaps afford no inconsiderable crop.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest has now been fully secured in almost every part of the kingdom, and nothing scarcely remains out, except a few beans in the more northern districts, which will soon be housed.

In threshing out, the oats and barleys turn out very favourably, in most of the northern counties; but the wheats in some places are found rather light, and not to yield so well, having been affected with the mildew, which did not fully show itself before they were cut.

A great breadth of land has this year been prepared for wheat, in different parts of the Island, and even in the northern counties much of this grain is already put into the ground in the most favourable circumstances. The advantage of early sowing in these districts, begin now to be better understood.

The

The potatoe crops are now beginning to be taken up in most places, and from their appearances would seem to turn out well in all those parts in the north, where they are much grown. In the south they will probably not be so favourable in their produce.

From the great abundance of grass in the meadows and pasture lands, both store and fattening stock must be carried on well, and the prices of the latter be kept somewhat down.

The fine refreshing showers have likewise brought forward the turnips of all kinds, more favourably than was expected.

The prices of grain are somewhat on the advance. Throughout England and Wales, Wheat averages 84s. 1d. per quarter;—Barley 42s. 2d.;—Oats 34s. 5d.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone.—Mutton, from 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb, from 5s. to 7s.

Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. 6s.;—Clover, from 6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s;—Straw, from 1l. 7s. to 2l. 2s.

The weather has continued so fine, that all sorts of farm labour has gone on with much dispatch, during the whole of the month.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August to the 24th of September, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.30, Sept. 20 & 22. Wind N.W.
Lowest 29.30. Sept. 8. Wind West.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 5-tenths of an inch. } { The mercury fell from 30.2 to 29.7 between the mornings of the 22d and 23d inst. }

Thermometer.

Highest 72. Aug. 30. Wind West.
Lowest 41. Sept. 24. Wind East.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 13°. } { Early on the 29th ult. the thermometer was only 47° and on the next day at the same hour it was as high as 60°. }

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report is equal to 5.2 inches in depth.

During the early part of the present month we had almost constant rains, which will account for the proportion that has fallen; this is very much larger than the average quantity for September. In this country July is usually the rainy month; but that is characteristic this year of September, notwithstanding which the average height of the barometer for the whole month is 29.9 nearly: and the average height of the thermometer is 60°. We have been favoured with a communication from the Isle of Wight on this subject, by which we learn that the average height of the thermometer taken at eight in the morning, from August 20th to September 17, both inclusive, was 62.7. From various observations made for several years, it should seem to the writer of this article that the temperature of eight o'clock, or between eight and nine in the morning, may be taken for the average temperature of the twenty-four hours: this being admitted, and the climate of the Isle of Wight is between two and three degrees, warmer than the neighbourhood of the metropolis. We hope, by the kindness of our friend, to be able hereafter to give a comparative view of the temperature and quantity of rain of the two places.

The wind during the month has been variable: from the 25th to the 29th ult. and also from the 14th inst. to the 21st, we have had in general very brilliant days.

Astronomical Anticipations.

About two o'clock in the afternoon on the 4th, the moon will be full; and on the 19th about five o'clock in the evening will be change or New Moon. On the 1st of the month the sun rises at fourteen minutes past six, and on the last at twelve minutes after 7. The clock on the 1st is more than ten minutes behind the sun, and the difference continues increasing the whole month, so that on the 31st, the clock to be right must be 16′ 13″ behind a well constructed sun-dial: that is, when the dial marks 12 o'clock, the clock, if accurate, will want 16′ 13″ of that hour. On the 19th the sun will be eclipsed, but as this phenomenon will be invisible to these islands and indeed to Europe at large, we need only to notice the fact. Venus is now an evening star: and Jupiter, which is much higher in the heavens, is an interesting object. On the 1st instant that planet will be on the meridian at seventeen minutes past ten, and on the 25th at 42 minutes past eight. Saturn is still an evening star, but too low to admit of observations. Mars and Herschell are morning-stars, and towards the end of the month Mercury may be seen in the evening.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 177.] NOVEMBER 1, 1808. [4 of Vol. 26.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT similar causes produce similar effects is an axiom as old as philosophy; and that there is nothing new under the sun, is another axiom confirmed by long experience.

I am led to obtrude these observations upon you at the present time, in consequence of the distinction lately assumed in literature by a class of Scribblers, who have recently emerged from the shades of Grub-street, whose own private infamies render their ill word no slander among those who *know them*, and whose sole object is to subsist, for a short season, on the inconsiderate patronage bestowed on private anecdote and scurrility.

To the secret pleasure which is felt by most persons in the degradation of others, may, doubtless, be referred the avidity with which scandal is devoured by the public. The knowledge of this depraved appetite consequently gives rise, at successive periods, to literary speculations of desperate adventurers, who, setting at defiance every principle of moral feeling, and all regard for truth and decency, surprise the world for a time by the audacity of their assertions, and by the turpitude of their inventions. They meet, however, with encouragement from rogues or fools, until, by falsehoods too gross to be tolerated, they have surfeited and disgusted even such patrons. The interdict which follows is generally as *certain* as it is *just*. Their infamous works are by the common voice speedily proscribed society—the good sense of mankind predominates again, and the vicious authors, and their abettors, generally end their days either by their own hands, or in some prison, parish workhouse, or public hospital.

This is no ideal portrait. Repetitions of the same causes and consequences take place every twelve or fifteen years. The history of literature indicates one or two epochas of scurrility in every generation, and the termination is always, and is necessarily, the same.

It is not to be expected, that those who are themselves the dupes of the worst passions should profit by unerring experience; but a salutary lesson, inculcating patience, may be derived from an observation of the past by those who are the victims of those passions, and who as such are generally singled out for their eminence in wisdom or virtue. While the lawyers do not choose to make the distinction which plainly exists between discussions on public objects, and libels on private character; and while a man who seeks redress in a court of law for a private libel, is liable to be still further calumniated by council *paid* by his libellers, for the express purpose of insulting him, and is liable afterwards to see those *venal* calumnies printed with impunity and industry in all the newspapers, he will act prudently to submit to the original outrage, rather than run the risk of sustaining a greater by an appeal to *such* justice. If, for example, a *caricature*, calculated to bring a respectable man into contempt, and made the sole object of a complaint, may be treated by the president of a court of law as a piece of fair criticism, and may be *gravely confounded* in terms with the ablest controversies on subjects of legislation and philosophy; if the true ground of action, as declared upon, may be overlooked, and a silly and puerile, though malicious, *travestie*, may in like manner be confounded as well with the real ground of action as with sober discussion; if judges *will not* distinguish between the *avowed* discussions of legislators and philosophers, and the *anonymous* impertinencies and misrepresentations of venal and malicious Scribblers, and juries will permit themselves to be dictated to by judges, then indeed social order is at an end;—the domination of the strongest supersedes that of justice—audacious falsehood triumphs over modest truth—and the liberty of the press becomes a curse instead of a blessing!

Those who uphold the publication of private libels, and who studiously confound libels on private life with the free-

dom with which public topics and the public conduct of public men ought to be discussed, can be no friends either to the liberty of the press, or to liberty in any shape; and whatever may be their outward professions, they cannot but be *covertly* engaged in attempting to bring that glorious privilege into contempt! Nothing is so odious among the good and wise as slander on private character; hence the enemies of free discussion always endeavour to confound private slander with public discussion, and affect to maintain, that if the latter is *tolerated* the former must be *endured*. If the public could be made to believe that the publication of slander on private character was a necessary consequence of allowing unrestrained discussion on public and abstract topics, we should have a censor of the press called for with irresistible voice. But the distinction is so plain, that, in spite of the studied perversions of crown lawyers, and of the doctrines maintained by the agents of corruption (in whatever *disguise* they may appear), the sensible part of the people of England will, I trust, continue to abhor private libellers, at the same time that they will distinctly insist upon, and maintain, the liberty of the press, as far as respects the public actions of public men, and the unrestrained freedom of discussion on all scientific, religious, and abstract, topics.

Such have always been the doctrines of the conscientious and consistent friends of public liberty; and I might excuse the mistake of those who have lately maintained very opposite doctrines, if I did not know something of their general characters, if I did not know that they have for this occasion become the apparent friends of liberty and toleration; in short, if I did not believe them to be wolves in sheeps' clothing!

In regard to other subjects of an analogous nature, which have lately been forced in various shapes before the public, such as the question, *Whether anonymous Reviews are entitled to respect or credit?*—I confess I think this a question which chiefly agitates booksellers' apprentices, small wits, and *petits-maitres* in literature! No man of ordinary sense, or observation, can for a moment lend his judgment to the *dictums* of *anonymous* critics, when he duly considers the Protean shapes which are assumed by the needy, profligate, and malevolent, when personal responsibility is not a necessary qualification. The trade of anonymous reviewing is, however, on the decline; and at the present moment not more than two of the Reviews pay the expence of their fabrication. Charity to the parties interested, as well as respect for the good intelligence of your readers, renders it therefore unnecessary for me to enlarge on so beaten a topic.

I am, Sir,
Your old Correspondent,
COMMON SENSE.

London, Oct. 2, 1808.

ACCOUNT *of the tremendous* THUNDER-STORM, *which fell in* SOMERSETSHIRE, *on the* 15*th of* JULY, 1808, *with* REMARKS; *in which the best* MEANS *in general of avoiding the* DANGERS *of* LIGHTNING *to* ANIMAL LIFE, *and the* MEANS *of* SAFETY, *are pointed out.*

By MR. CROCKER, *of* FROME.

OF all the phenomena of nature which we distinguish as *occasional* or *extraordinary*, that of the storm of lightning with thunder seems to be at once the most splendid and the most sublime. Nothing appears to be so forcibly and so directly calculated to awe the mind of man, by exhibiting, in the same instant, the Creator's power of action and of controul—his omnipotence to *destroy*, with his benignity to *preserve*.

On this island, these occurrences of nature are much less formidable than in some other countries; yet here some have been noticed as worthy of recording, for the information of posterity, particularly two in the year 1697. The first, as Dr. Halley and others relate, fell in Cheshire and Lancashire, on the 29th of April; it was estimated to be two miles in breadth, and to have passed over the country sixty miles in length, by which small animals were killed, trees were split, horses and men struck down, and other calamitous consequences ensued. Some of the hail-stones of that storm are said to have been five or six inches in circumference, and to have weighed five or more ounces. Some were round, others half round; some smooth, others embossed and crenated; the icy substance very transparent and hard, with a snowy kernel in the middle.

The other storm fell in Hertfordshire, five days after; of which it is stated that the thunder and lightning was succeeded by a shower of hail, by which some persons were killed, and their bodies beaten black and blue; vast oaks were split, and fields of rye cut down as with a scythe.

The

The stones measured from ten to thirteen inches about; some oval, others pricked, and some flat.—*Philos. Trans. No.* 229.

Superior, however, to either of these, both in grandeur and extent, was the Somersetshire storm of the 15th of July, 1808; some general idea of which, with some of the very interesting particulars, I am desired to communicate through the medium of the Monthly Magazine.

Standing, as I did, about two miles from the eastern limits of the most powerful part of this memorable tempest, I had full opportunity of viewing and contemplating those magnificent volumes of electric fire which exhibited themselves every three or four seconds, and of listening to those solemn reverberations of sound which accompanied them, without experiencing any of their baleful effects; and could make my observations on the sublime spectacle in safety. I perceived that, as the storm approached the neighbourhood of Frome, the smaller detached clouds frequently rushed with unusual rapidity towards that part of the main cloud where an eruption had taken place, in exact conformity to the known doctrine in eletricity (which may be termed thunder and lightning in miniature), that when bodies possess such portion only of electric matter as they can retain by non-attraction, they are in an unelectrified state. When the equilibrium of electric matter is disturbed, and they acquire an additional quantity from other bodies, they are electrified *positively*, or *plus*; and and when they lose their natural share, they are said to be electrified *negatively*, or *minus*: so that when bodies are electrified thus *differently*, they will attract each other until they mutually give and receive equal quantities of the electric fluid, and the equilibrium is restored. Thus, in the instance before mentioned, when any part of the main cloud had parted with a portion of its fluid by eruption, the neighbouring clouds rushed forwards to communicate their contents, that such equilibrium might again be restored.* The effect produced by the ignited electrical matter causing a vacuum in its passage, and the contiguous air collapsing suddenly, and with violence, are therefore the immediate causes of thunder.

In less than two hours time, this thunder-cloud had encreased to a vast magnitude, extending its bulk over the horizon from S.E. to N.W. and its height or thickness I found, by observation and computation, to be nearly a mile. Its progress, as I have since found, was nearly seventy miles, and its average breadth about eight miles; so that the space of earth over which it was suspended, in its progress, was not less than 550 square miles.

The lightning exhibited flashes vastly extended, and highly vivid, and which darted in every direction, as the electric attraction invited. The thunder was one incessant roar. The following morning was fraught with intelligence of devastations caused by a tremendous shower of hail, which fell at the time, such as the oldest man living in our country had not remembered. The hail-stones were extraordinary, both in size and form; some small as a pea, others larger than an orange: some round, others broad, flat, polygonic, angular, or crenated, having cores of different density from the extreme parts. The hail-water was of a blackish hue, and of an unpleasant phosphoric taste.

Various and contradictory relations of the facts, made me desirous of ascertaining them; and to this end I dispatched circular letters to my distant friends within the limits of the storm, requesting the favour of their reply to certain questions that I judged applicable to the subject: such as the time when the storm began, in their respective situations; the length of its continuance; the point from which the wind blew at the time; the quarter from which the storm appeared to come, and the point to which it tended at its departure; the medium and extreme sizes of the hail-stones; the time of intermissions between the flashes of lightning; the general effects of the storm on vegetables, animals, buildings, &c. &c.—To these enquiries I have been favoured with satisfactory answers from persons of great respectability, who were witnesses of the phenomenon, and its effects.

* This equilibrium of electric matter seems to denote the purest and most salutary state of our atmosphere. A physician of eminence, in his Monthly Report of Diseases, remarks, that "Fevers abounded less in the month next after this storm, than they did in the month preceding, in proportion of three to twelve; in consequence, no doubt (he says), of a mitigation of heat, and other atmospheric amelioration."—*Monthly Mag. Aug. and Sept.* 1808.

From this we perceive, that even storms of lightning (alarming as they are) are amongst the ultimately beneficial economies of Nature.

In

In the arrangement of such communications, it may be necessary to regard the time of the observed commencement of the storm at different places, in progressive order; and, thence, in some measure, to determine its progress, premising, however, that such data will necessarily be deficient, when so many and various causes were operating, such as different electrive attractions and currents of air, and that even the observed course of the storm, at particular places, cannot be securely relied on for the general tendency, since the attraction of hills, and the different extent of vales, over which it passed, must have been strong opponents to any regular progress.

It appears, then, that this storm originated on the north-western confines of Dorsetshire, and entered the county of Somerset, about Milborne-port, where it divided itself into two branches, northward and westward. The northern branch was observed to approach Temple-Combe,* about five in the afternoon, and continued two hours and a half. My correspondent there informs me that the hail-stones in some of the neighbouring villages measured from 1 to 13¼ inches in circumference, many of which weighed eight ounces each. The corn and apples were very much beaten down and destroyed, to the amount of many hundreds of pounds loss to the proprietors.

On the western side of Horsington parish, about Thrope, Cheriton, &c. the storm was violent for about twenty minutes; windows broken; all the apples beaten down; bark of the trees much battered, and their top branches beaten off. Hence it passed slowly on to Maperton, Holton, Bratton, and other villages west of Wincanton.

From Suddon-house (a mile west of Wincanton) Mr. Melhuish gives me the following particulars of the storm there, and in that neighbourhood:—I observed, says this gentleman, the storm about six o'clock, *p. m.* coming from the S.W. The evening set in unusually dark for the season of the year; a servant of mine, who was unloading hay near the house, was struck violently on the arm by a hail-stone, which surprized us all, as at that time we had not conjectured what was near us. About a minute after, I discovered two or three hail-stones, about the size of pigeon's eggs. In a few minutes after, one of larger dimensions fell by my side with such velocity, that, striking on the ground, it dashed to pieces, and the different fragments rebounded as high as my head. In about seven or eight minutes more, the hail descended in one dreadful storm, fraught with destruction. In the N.W. side of the house, sixty panes of glass were broken: apples sufficient to make forty hogsheads of cyder destroyed: seven acres of oats, and the unmown grass, beaten down as flat as if a heavy roller had repeatedly passed over it one way. The impressions of the hail on the ground were as though the head of an iron bar had been forced upon it.

Hook-farm, a mile from hence, sustained much injury in corn and apples; as did Hatherly-farm, about the same distance: so also the parishes of Cheriton, Holton, Maperton, Clapton, Bratton, Shepton, Montacute, &c. felt the direful effects of the fury of the storm. The thunder was tremendously awful; not "peal on peal resounding," but one incessant roll for three hours, without one moment's intermission; the element all on fire; flash answering flash from different parts of the hemisphere. It seemed as if the magazine of heaven had been opened, and all its artillery let loose upon us.—Vegetation, disrobed of its beauty, bending beneath the pressure of its affliction, appeared mourning one general loss. It must be some considerable time before the trees can recover, as the hail descended with such velocity as entirely to strip or loosen their bark; not one has escaped. Providently no lives were lost in this neighbourhood, of man or beast.

At Castle Cary, a few miles further, it began about the same time, and came from the same quarter; its continuance one hour and a half; lightning and thunder incessant. The hail-stones, my correspondent remarks, were of the size and form of split nutmegs: but one was measured, after it had been carried two miles, whose circumference was eleven inches. No material damage done in this parish; but the villages of Cadbury, Yarlington, &c. felt much of the force of the storm.

At Bruton some of the hail-stones measured more than seven inches round; the lightning and thunder almost incessant.—At the village of Stratton, a few miles northward, the lightning fell on the dwelling-house of a Mr. Keate, and shattered it very much.—At Batcombe, in the same neighbourhood, the corn and apples

* Refer to the map of Somersetshire.

apples suffered considerably; one hail-stone is stated to have measured thirteen inches and a half.

At the village of Wanstrow, the distant thunder was heard one hour and a half before the storm began there, which was a little before seven. It was observed to come from the S.S.W. and proceeded to the northward. The fall of hail was of short continuance, not more than five minutes; the medium size of the stones three inches round. One measured twelve inches, flattened on one side, and much crenated:—the intermissions between the flashes of lightning were about three seconds. The wind was turbulent. The clouds, at the commencement of the storm, appeared in complete *hurly-burly*, rushing with impetuosity towards each other in every direction, and again receding, according to the principles of electricity, above adverted to. Windows broken; wheat and barley beaten down, and much injured.

At Shepton Mallet the storm appeared to come from the S.W. and to pass to the eastward:—hail-stones of the size of a walnut, the fall of which continued but a short space of time; the lightning incessant, and the thunder scarcely ceasing for two hours. A valuable horse near the town killed by the lightning. A report of the damages done in the neighbouring villages, my correspondent observes, would exceed credit. At the villages of Donhead, Leigh on Mendip, and Stokelane, very much damage done to windows, corn, grass, and trees.

At Whatley, near Frome, on the western part of the village, some few hail-stones fell. In the village of Elm, a mile north of Whatley, one hail-stone only was seen to fall; but in the adjoining parish, Mells, the storm was truly tremendous. Col. Horner, of Mells'-park, writes me that the lightning was almost incessant; that the severity of the hail-storm lasted about a quarter of an hour; hail-stones generally from seven to eight inches and a quarter circumference; that he had more than 3,000 panes of glass broken in his house, hot-houses, garden-glasses, &c. Very many rooks,* pigeons, and pheasants killed; his pine-plants and other exotics destroyed: wheat and barley cut off, and unmown grass beaten into the ground.

From the village of Mells, another correspondent (Mr. Fussell, the eminent manufacturer of iron instruments), gives me the following particulars:—The storm, he says, began at half past seven, coming from the S.S.W.; that it was not more than seven minutes continuance at his house, but at other parts of the parish more than half an hour: the hail-stones from four to nine inches circumference: the intermission between the flashes of lightning could scarcely be perceived; at every place where the violence of the storm was felt, the effects were truly astonishing. Wheat, oats, and barley, entirely destroyed; as were all the garden vegetables; unmowed grass beaten down flat; the roads and lands strewed with leaves and branches of trees. Wherever a hail-stone struck a tree or large branch, the bark was struck off. Every pane of glass exposed was broken to pieces. Two days after the storm, hail-stones were taken from a ditch, which measured from six to seven inches in circumference.

From various communications (none of which I had reason to doubt) of the peculiarly destructive effects of this storm on a farm of Col. Horner's, within this parish, in the occupation of Farmer Nuth, I was induced, four weeks after, to visit the spot, and view the ravages made on the corn crops. Here I saw the honest man's hopes and prospects of an abundant harvest entirely blasted by this tremendous visitation. Of thirty-eight acres of promising wheat, twenty-four of barley, and twelve of oats, he has not a sheaf left to carry to his barn. The storm, he informed me, came to him from the west; the hail continued from twenty-five to thirty minutes: it fell not in a perpendicular, but a slanting direction, and was, as he emphatically termed it, *a sweeping storm, indeed!* His wheat in full bloom, standing in promising condition (as well as his other crops), so battered, crippled, broken, and beaten down to the ground, that not enough was left standing on his farm to furnish him with a handful of ripe corn, when the time of harvest came.

* It may be remarked, that in this park is a very extensive grove of ancient venerable beech-trees, which for ages has been the nightly resort of multitudes of rooks, not only the rightful tenants of the grove, but those of the neighbouring rookeries for miles round, a mode of association which is common to this species of bird. It seems not improbable that the numerous dry limbs of trees in this grove (and in the park generally), being electrified negatively, attracted the cloud, which was electrified positively; and that such attraction may have tended to encrease the violence of the storm at this spot.

A crop

A crop of turnips, also, five acres, literally beaten into the ground, and the field dotted all over by the hail-stones, as if with the end of an iron bar, in numberless instances to the depth of two inches. In passing the western side of an hedge, I could not but remark the effect of the storm on the trees and under-wood; the bark of several branches which I gathered had wounds an inch and a half in length. In short, such a scene of devastation my eyes never before saw, and I trust never will again.

J. Paget, esq. of Newbury-house, two miles N.W. of Mells, informs me that the storm of rain began there at half past seven; that it lasted three quarters of an hour: the fall of hail about twenty-five minutes; the medium size of the hail-stones that of a pigeon's egg, some of them eight or nine inches in circumference: one was picked up just as it fell, which could not be put into a pint cup; another was the size of a man's wrist. A gentleman, who is tall and altogether a stout man, selected three hail-stones, near his house, after the storm, which he could not grasp in one hand, so as to hold them: the large hail-stones were more or less flat, some of them extremely smooth, much resembling sea pebbles, others altogether as rugged and irregular. All windows facing the west were demolished, scarcely a pane escaped. A quantity of Cornish slates broken, as were many pantiles that lay rather flat. Flower-pots and pans in the garden broken. Fruit-trees not only stript of their fruit, but so battered with the hail, that in numberless instances the injury on the bark seemed as if it had been inflicted with a hammer. All cucumber lights utterly demolished, even those which were glazed with the thick knob, or bullen glass. The vegetables in the gardens beaten down as flat as if a large flock of sheep had been driven over them; many rooks, ducks, &c. were killed, and others severely maimed. A farmer's boy, on a neighbouring down, was so battered by the hail, that he was black and blue. Near the same spot a hare was knocked down by the hail, and taken up as dead. A young farmer, in attempting to run from the stable into the house, was so stunned by a blow from a hail-stone, that he could only save himself from falling by catching hold of a gate. At Babington, Kilmersden, Hemington, and Writhlington, many score acres of corn almost wholly destroyed.

Babington, the seat of C. Knatchbull, esq. suffered much in glass and the garden vegetables: wheat, barley, and other grain destroyed.

Ammerdown-house, the seat of T. S. Jolliffe, esq. being on a more elevated spot than the seats just mentioned, suffered in its windows and roof proportionately. The storm, which came from the S.W. began there soon after seven, and continued an hour; the common size of the hail-stones about five or six inches; some nine inches in circumference. The corn, Mr. Jolliffe informs me, was much prostrated; small animals killed, the roofs of buildings materially injured, and the glass of many houses utterly demolished.

Here is the first instance which occurs of this weighty storm ascending and crossing a hill of any material elevation. It seems hereabout to have sub-divided, part passing down the vale to Kilmersdon and Radstock, and the other part passing over the hill near Ammersdown, to Hemington; where the hail fell with considerable violence, broke some of the windows of the church, and of the parsonage-house, and destroyed several fields of corn. At Highwood farm, in this parish, seven acres of wheat, in a field of twelve acres, were totally destroyed, whilst the other five remained unhurt:—a flock of sheep near the house, which had been shorn but few weeks before, were so bruised by large hail-stones, that the contusions produced suppuration; and the shepherd had much difficulty in curing them. The cattle running to the wood-side for shelter, expressed their feelings by the most piteous moanings. Not only the windows of the house were broken with violence, but the outer door (of ancient oak) was so battered, that numerous impressions of the hail-stones still remain, and consequently will, as long as it shall be a door.

This branch of the storm proceeded down the narrow vale to Writhlington and Radstock, in which short progress it destroyed many fields of corn, to the amount of nearly £1000.

At Radstock, the Rev. Mr. James writes me that the general storm (which seemed to come from every point) continued for several hours; the size of the hail-stones from that of peas to that of hen's eggs; few windows broken; but wheat and barley much injured.—Midsummer Norton, a neighbouring village on the west, sustained little or no injury.—Chewton Mendip, farther to the west, sustained

sustained no injury; but the lightning, my correspondent observes, was one continued wavering flash.

At Chew-magna, the Rev. Mr. Hall writes me the storm continued furiously two hours and a half, and went off to the N.E.; little hail; but what did fall, was more like pieces of ice than common hail-stones. About the middle of the storm, this gentlemen remarks, there was the appearance of a ball of fire, attended instantaneously with a tremendous clap of thunder, and a succession of reports, similar to the bursting of a bomb-shell.

The city of Bath felt very little of the destructive part of this awful occurrence; but the neighbouring villages in the vale below (Priston, Farmborough, Newton-park, Kelweston, Keynsham, and Brislington) suffered materially. At Bristol, the storm was violent in lightning and rain; but the hail-stones are stated to be not larger than small marbles. Here then we may perceive that the extreme fury of the northern branch of this storm was abated; and its progress in the county of Gloucester (where the thunder and lightning were tremendous) was not marked with the demolition of windows, cornfields, gardens, and vegetables, as in its course through Somersetshire.

In order to trace the full extent of this phenomenon, and its effects, through Somersetshire, it is necessary to return to the point I first set out from, and follow its other main branch in its western progress.

From Milborne-port, its direction seems to have been towards Yeovil, passing over the Earl of Digby's-park, at Sherborne-castle, where two sheep were destroyed by the lightning, and a large oak tree shivered to pieces.—At Yeovil, the thunder and rain continued from seven to eight, without any material mischief. The storm appeared to come from the S., S.W., W., and N.W. Between the flashes of lightning there was scarcely any intermission, and the thunder was continual, forming altogether a most terrific and wonderful scene. Although no mischievous effects were observed in the immediate vicinage of Yeovil, yet my correspondent (Major White) informs me, that in his rides through the surrounding villages, shortly afterwards, he observed much devastation of corn, unmown grass, beans, and potatoes, all which were literally beaten into the ground: leaves and branches of trees, beaten off, covering the ground as in autumn. In a fallow field at Horsington, he saw the impression of hail-stones, two inches and a half in diameter, five days after the storm. Between Tintinhull and Ilchester, a horse was struck dead by the lightning; the rider unhurt.

At High Ham, the storm is stated to have begun at eight; the hail to have continued half an hour; the stones from six to eleven inches. It appeared to come from the north, and to pass to the east. At this village, and at Pitney, Upton, and Long-Sutton, apples sufficient to make hundreds of hogsheads of cyder were beaten down; wheat, beans, peas, barley, and potatoes, to the value of one thousand pounds destroyed. Windows beaten to atoms.

At Pedwell, near Ashcot, the storm began at nine; its continuance three quarters of an hour; its approach was from the south-east; its departure to the west; the hail-stones from three to six inches; the lightning almost continual; the thunder incessant. My correspondent (Mr. Lilly) had more than one hundred sash-squares broken in his house and premises. Similar were the effects at Butleigh (the seat of Lord Glastonbury,) at Kingweston, &c. The damage done at Kingweston, and its vicinity, is estimated at many thousands of pounds.

The destruction of corn and apples in the neighbourhood of Ashcot, is very great: one gentleman is supposed to have lost one hundred hogsheads of cyder.

At Langport, it began at half past nine; continued three quarters of an hour; came from the south-west, and passed off to the north-east: the hail-stones from four and a half to six inches; little or no intermission between the flashes of lightning. Many fields of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, entirely destroyed: the ravages of the storm, my friend observes, are beyond description; and nothing but ocular observation, he remarks, could satisfy the enquiry I had made.

This western branch of the storm (now much abated in its fury) passed over the low, rich lands of the county, and crossed the Bristol Channel, between Bridgewater bay and Watchet.

Imperfect as my account of this awful phenomenon must necessarily be, yet it will appear to be more extensive in its progress, and far more injurious in its effects, on the produce of the earth, than any other that is either remembered or recorded: yet it is highly consolatory to observe, that not a single human individual perished by it! Who shall assert, that it may not even have been an instrument

strument, or modus, in the hands of providence, not merely of recalling his creatures to the necessary sense of their weakness and his power, but also of averting some still more extensive, more afflictive, more dreadful, calamity.

Your's, &c. A. Crocker.

POSTSCRIPT.

Hints of some cautionary Means, by which the Dangers of Lightning, to animal life and safety, may be avoided.

In storms of this kind we are frequently, from inadvertence, exposed to imminent danger, when a timely, and in general a very practicable, mere change of station would secure us against it.

It has been long known that the cause of thunder, is the same with that which produces the ordinary phenomena of electricity; thunder being no other than a grand species of electricity, or, rather, that electricity in the hands of man is a feeble imitation of thunder from the hand of the Almighty. A thunder-cloud may be considered as a large conductor, actually insulated and surcharged with electric matter; which, should it meet with another cloud not electrified, or less so than itself, will discharge part of its subtile fluid into the latter, by flashes of lightning and formidable reports of thunder; until an equilibrium of quantity be restored.

Whether this principle, the electric fluid, actually emanates from the sun, and commixes with our atmosphere, as some philosophers conceive; or whether it is a principle inherent in the earth and its appendages, *per se*, is a question not necessary to be here discussed: certain it is, that we find it abundantly diffused through the atmosphere, and on the surface of the earth, and on various bodies attached to the earth: we know also that some kinds of bodies will convey this fluid with greater facility than others will. Such bodies as most readily convey it from object to object, are called conductors: the most common of which are all metals, in the following order of perfection; gold, silver, platina, brass, iron, tin, and lead; metallic ores, the fluids of animal bodies, water, ice, snow, green wood, and most earthy substances. There are other bodies which will not, without difficulty, conduct it; and which, on that account, are called non-conductors: such are glass, sulphur, resin, silk, cotton, feathers, wool, hair, paper, ashes, and most hard stones.

From hence it may be inferred that, in dangerous thunder weather, we should carefully avoid standing or sitting in contact with any of the conductors.

By dangerous thunder weather, I mean such storms as are over our heads or near us. The distances of which may be nearly ascertained, by the known progress of sound through the air, which is at the rate of about 381 yards in a second of time; so that if there are nine beats of a clock, or ten of the pulse of a person in health, between a flash of lightning and the report of thunder, the distance is then about two miles, and no danger is at hand: but if no more than about four beats of a clock, or five pulsations, are between them, danger may be apprehended, and precaution should be taken.

In the open air, standing under tall trees, especially such as have dead or dry branches, or against very lofty buildings, is dangerous.

As lightning runs swiftly along, or plays amongst metallic bodies, let care be taken to avoid all such, whether out of doors or within.

All doors and windows of apartments should be set open, that lightning may have free passage through.

A sitting or recumbent posture on chairs, mattresses, couches, or beds, filled with hair, wool, or feathers, in such part of a room as may be out of the influence of conductors, or may not be in the way of any current between windows and doors, is, undoubtedly, the safest situation that can be chosen.

The furniture of the fire-place should be carefully avoided.

So, also, should the wires and cords of bells.

Picture-frames, and other furniture gilt, are unsafe to stand close by. A most remarkable effect of lightning, in gilded rooms, happened in the hotel occupied by Lord Tilney, at Naples, in the year 1793. The apartments were decorated with great elegance, as was the taste of persons of rank in that country: the cornices of the rooms were gilt, in the Italian manner, from whence proceeded a number of plat-bands, serving as frames to the tapestry, gilt likewise; so also were the borders of the pannels of the wainscot, the frames of pictures, mirrors, and door-posts.

On the 24th of March, Lord Tilney had a numerous party at dinner. A loud clap of thunder alarmed the company, and in an instant the whole apartment seemed to be on fire. Every one thought himself struck by the lightning; but, to their great joy, no one was wounded; for the prodigious quantity of metal conductors enabled the lightning to pass, without injuring any one.

On examination, it was found that great part of the cornices were damaged, particularly at the corners, and where bell-wires passed through; picture frames, much injured; and some of the bell-cords burnt.

By these facts, we have clear testimony that the electric fluid most readily attaches itself to metallic conductors; which in this instance, were the means of saving the company from destruction: had any of them, at the time, been in contact with these gaudy trappings, it is probable that their lives would have been the sacrifice. A. C.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of sending you the following anecdotes of Totnes. The greater part of them are collected from Prince's "Dannonii Orientales Illustres," Camden's "Magna Britannia," ed. 1730, and "Jeffery of Monmouth's History of England." Should you think them worth inserting in your valuable Magazine, I may perhaps, at some future time, send you an account of the many interesting objects which are to be met with in the neighbourhood of Totnes, as Berry-castle, Compton-castle, the river Dart, &c.

Totnes, according to the old historian Jeffery of Monmouth, is the most ancient town in England; the first that was inhabited by men; for previously to the landing of Brute, the whole island was inhabited, though very thinly, by giants! This luckless lad, Brute, who was the great grandson of Encas the Trojan, killed his mother in his birth, and at fifteen years of age destroyed his father. Being expelled Italy for the parricide, he wandered about the world, till, by stratagem and good fortune, he became possessed of the daughter of king Pandrasus for his wife, with plenty of gold, silver, ships, corn, wine, and oil. With all these riches, and at the head of a fleet of three hundred and twenty-four ships, he set sail in quest of further adventures. In the course of the voyage they landed on an uninhabited island, where there was a temple of Diana, and a statue of the goddess that gave answers to all who consulted her. Here Brute enquired whither they were to go, and was informed by the goddess, who appeared to him in person, that beyond Gaul there was an island in the west, where he should found another Troy, and a race of kings by whom all the world should be subdued. With this answer they put to sea, and after great danger from pirates, and sea-monsters called Syrens, they picked up some Trojans whose general was Corineus, a very modest man, but so courageous, that "if he encountered with any giant, he would immediately overthrow him as if he had been a child." They then attacked and defeated all the confederated Gauls, burnt their cities, laid waste their fields, and "made dreadful slaughter among the people, being unwilling to leave so much as one alive of all that wretched nation." After this they set sail for Britain, the promised land, and arrived at Totnes.

And here noble diversion awaited Brute's friend Corineus, for to him was confided the difficult enterprize of driving out all the giants from the country of Cornwall, because they were in greater number there than in all the other provinces. There was one of these detestable monsters named Goemagot, about eighteen feet high, and of such prodigious strength, that at one shake he would pull up an oak as if it had been an hazel-wand. One day when Brute was at Totnes, this fellow and twenty more of his companions fell upon the new-comers, among whom they made dreadful slaughter; but they were all soon dispatched except Goemagot, whom Corineus, throwing aside his arms, challenged to a wrestling match; but a cornish hug from the Goliah of Cornwall, soon broke three of his ribs, two on his right side and one upon his left. This enraged Corineus to such a degree, that he seized hold of this tremendous giant, "threw him over his shoulders as if he had been a hare, ran with him as fast as he was able for the weight to the next shore, nay, got even up to the top of a very high rock, and there hurled down the savage monster into the sea. The place where he fell (adds Jeffery), is called Goemagot's leap to this day." Such is an outline of a part of the story which was gravely related by Jeffery of Monmouth, and firmly believed by those of our early historians who lived prior to the sixteenth century.

But in proving the antiquity of Totnes, it is not necessary to have recourse to Jeffery of Monmouth; for at the survey of the kingdom made by order of William the Conqueror, according to Dooms-day Book, it did not geld but when Exeter gelded, and it was to serve upon any expedition by land or sea, as did Barnstaple and Lidford. William gave it to the noble Norman Judael, who took from it his name "de Totoness," (derived by Leland from Dodoness, a rocky town,) made it the principal seat of his barony, and erected a castle. From Judael it came by the Brewers, Brecoses, and Cantelupo Lord of Abergavenny, to the Lords Zouche, who repaired the castle, and made the town much more beautiful and strong. It continued in this family till John, Baron Zouche, being banished for siding with King Richard III. King Henry VII. gave it to Piers Edgcumbe, a man of high birth and wisdom, whose family retained it till the second year of Queen Elizabeth, when Richard Edg-

cumbe, esq. conveyed the manor of the borough of Totnes to the corporation, on a reserved rent of twenty-one pounds per annum, payable to the owner of the castle, reserving with this alienation, the right of a burgess-ship to his heirs for ever. The castle now belongs to the Duke of Somerset, of whom it is rented by a private gentleman at a very small sum annually, on the condition of his opening it to any person who may wish to see it.

The town is situated on the declivity of a steep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Dart. The castle stands at the top of the hill, and is built on a high mound, evidently an artificial one; the keep of the castle rises to a commanding height above the surrounding buildings, and from its embrasures the views are uncommonly beautiful and extensive. A little below the castle stands the church, erected A. D. 1132, by Bishop Lacy; it is a fine Gothic building, but the interior of it has been sadly disfigured by modern improvements. A few years ago one of the pinnacles of the tower was thrown down by lightning, and falling on the church destroyed a considerable part of the roof and the organ-loft. In repairing it, a light elegant gallery was erected, which ill accords with the venerable antiquity of the rest of the building; but perhaps this handsome gallery was placed there to countenance the altar which stands opposite to it; for over the altar there is thrown a light semi-dome, supported by four Corinthian columns, decked with all the tinsel of Corinthian architecture! The church-yard is very small, and only a part of it is used as a burial-ground: already the soil formed almost wholly of human bodies, rises at some places, nearly to a level with the windows of the church: that such a mass of putrefaction, collected in so small a place, and in the midst of a populous town, must be injurious to health, appears to be wholly discredited, else, why not have a burial-ground at some distance from the town? The tythes of the parish, which are very productive, are, both great and small, lay impropriations; one year's produce of them would be quite sufficient to purchase an excellent piece of ground for the purpose; the vicar's twenty marks would be but a mite to be taken from the whole sum.

In the church-yard stands a large monument, erected by the celebrated biblical critic Dr. Kennicott, to the memory of his parents, the inscription on it is,

"As virtue should be of good report,
sacred
be this humble monument
to the memory of
BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, parish-clerk of TOTNES:
and ELIZABETH his wife:
The latter,
an example of every christian duty!
The former,
animated with the warmest zeal,
regulated by the best good sense;
and both constantly exerted
for the salvation of himself and others.
Reader!
soon shalt thou die also;
and as a candidate for eternity,
strike thy breast and say,
Let me live the life of the righteous,
that my last end may be like his.
Trifling are the dates of time,
Where the subject is eternity.
Erected
By their son BENJAMIN KENNICOTT, D D,
Canon of Christ-church, OXFORD.

There is a beautiful simplicity in the former part of this inscription, but the latter part betrays a considerable degree of vanity; the dates of time are too trifling to be recorded, yet the more trifling honours bestowed by an university, are all carefully detailed. Dr. K. was a native of Totnes, and received the rudiments of his education at the charity-school, of which, at a very early age, he became the master; from this situation he was taken by the inhabitants of the town and sent to Oxford; his attainments there are well known to every one who is acquainted with the history of the Bible.

On the northern side of the church-yard is the Guild-hall, and adjoining to it the Free-school. The school was endowed early in the 17th century, by Sir John Mainard, with the fee-simple of a tenement valued then at the yearly rent of near forty pounds. Behind where the school now stands, there once was a priory, founded by Roger Newman, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, and placed in it Cluniack monks.

There are now three places of worship in the town, a church and two meeting-houses; one of the meetings professes high Calvinism; the other, Unitarianism.

Totnes was once surrounded by walls, as appears by the gate-ways yet standing: it was made a corporation by King John, and ennobled with many immunities by King Henry III. It is represented in parliament by two members, one of whom is chosen by the free-will of the electors, the other is recommended by the

the Duchess of Boulton, who, if her right were questioned, would probably turn her water into a channel different from that through which it now flows, and thereby deprive the town of a fine stream which drives two sets of mills.

The present members are, Mr. Adams and Mr. Hall; the former has been returned to four successive parliaments, and perhaps, if an election were to take place again immediately, and a hustings to be erected on the plains, and every inhabitant to be allowed to vote, Mr. Adams would again be chosen without a dissenting voice: to say as much of the member recommended by the Duchess, would be hazarding a very bold assertion.

The right of voting is confined to the mayor, thirteen aldermen, and an unlimited number of freemen. Vacancies in the body of aldermen, or as they are termed in the charter "masters and counsellors," are to be replaced by the majority of aldermen and freemen, and the person chosen must be a resident merchant of Totnes. The mayor and aldermen have a right of creating as many freemen as they please; but at present the number is very small.

The population of Totnes was found by the census taken in 1801, to be as follows: 295 houses, occupied by 576 families; 7 uninhabited houses: the number of males 1042, of females 1461, total 2503 persons; of these 105 only were employed in agriculture, and 283 in trade, manufactures, &c. The manufactures of the town, which are very small, are confined almost entirely to the fabrication of woollen goods, chiefly long ells for the East-India company. A little more commercial spirit might perhaps enable Totnes to regain some of that commercial importance which it possessed a few centuries ago; when, as tradition relates, an immense trade was carried on between this place and the south of France, principally in woollen goods: now not a vestige of this trade is to be found.

But though the commercial importance of Totnes may have been declining, the manners and morals of its inhabitants have been rapidly improving. At the commencement of the French revolution, and for sometime afterwards, party spirit occasioned continual disputes; now those disputes are almost forgotten. As the mind becomes enlarged, man ceases to condemn his brother for adopting a creed different from his own, either in politics or religion.

Not a hundred years ago, the inhabitants of Totnes were famed for their attachment to the sports of bull-baiting and cockfighting. Men and women more savage than their dogs; the rich as well as the poor; derived their most constant amusements, from the tortures of the bull, while the dog was hanging at its tongue; and the agonics of the cock, when lacerated by the pointed steel with which man had armed its fellow. The fifth of November used to be kept very conscientiously, partly as a *holy day*, and partly as a *holiday*. Early in the morning a bull was tied to the stake, and tortured till the sound of the bells called off the bull-baiters to the house of God. Instantly it was announced that the bull would not be baited again till after prayer. Away ran the church-man to his church, and the presbyterian to his meeting, to offer up, with all speed, their prayers and praises to the God of Mercy. This done, the bull was again fastened to the stake, and not relieved, except at intervals that it might recover its breath; till the cockfighting commenced. The day was concluded with burning the Pope and the Pretender, and making large sacrifices to Bacchus. These were the amusements of all classes.

But in comparing the manners of the inhabitants of Totnes, at the beginning of the 18th century, with the manners of its inhabitants at the beginning of the 19th century, a wonderful improvement will be perceived. Instead of the cruel sports which then afforded pleasure, the love of more innocent and rational amusements has taken place. Dancing, drawing, music, language, and the polite arts, are more attended to by the better class of females; while literature, science, and domestic pleasures, occupy the leisure hours of their husbands and brothers.

Perhaps the present inhabitants of Totnes may not unjustly be characterized, as charitable and humane, and in some instances proud and ostentatious; fond of literary pursuits, yet much inclined to scandal; hospitable to the stranger who comes to them well recommended, but inaccesible to the poor wight whom "nobody knows." Of their charity, humanity, and hospitality, a thousand instances might be adduced; that they are attached to literary pursuits, the flourishing state of three book-societies evinces, into which novels are scarcely ever admitted; and that their fondness for scandal is rapidly declining, may be inferred from their improvement in knowledge: for according to a celebrated writer, "the love of scandal always prevails in the circles of ignorance and frivolity, and diminishes in proportion to the

the cultivation of the intellect!" There are three circulating libraries in the town, composed almost wholly of novels; but then the circulation of these novels is confined, with very few exceptions, to the lower classes, particularly of females.

Totnes has no regular streets, no handsome buildings, to boast of; nor are there any remains of the celebrated Roman foss-way, which Leland affirms, begun here; but the beauty of its situation is unrivalled. It is seated on the side of a hill inclining towards a fine country, and terminating in the transparent river Dart. From the bridge which crosses the Dart, the view, just before sunset, of an autumnal evening, is uncommonly beautiful. On the south is an expanse of water, covered with pleasure-boats, barges, and coasting-vessels, and encircling a small island on which a number of fine elms display their dark-green foilage; then making a sudden turn the river disappears, and the hills which rise boldly from its bed, terminate the view. On the north the river extends a considerable way, and is land-locked by slowly-rising fields, yellow with ripening corn; while at a distance Haytor rocks, and the forest of Dartmoor appear, with their summits frequently above the light clouds which hover around their base. The town is seen on the western side, stretching up the ascent of the hill, with its tower surrounded by trees, and the whole crowned by the ivy-covered keep of the castle.

Such is Totnes, and it may not be improper to conclude these anecdotes, in the language of one of its most celebrated literati!

"Europe (says he) is the finest quarter of the globe; and no one can deny that England is the finest part of Europe; it is universally allowed too, that Devonshire is the most beautiful county in England, and that Totnes is the prettiest town in Devonshire; and whoever has seen my little cottage will say, that there is no house in Totnes worthy to be compared with it!!"

"Such is the patriot's boast where'er we roam,
His first, best country, ever is his home."

Your's, &c.

MILFORD WINDEATT, Jun.

Bridgetown, Sept. 27, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the QUESTION *whether* SHAKESPEARE *was the* AUTHOR *of the* EPISTLES *translated from* OVID.

THOUGH I have little time to spare, the question concerning the authorship of the translations from Ovid, of the two epistles, "Paris to Helen, and Helen to Paris," necessarily occupies a portion of that little.

Had they never been claimed as being Shakespeare's in his life-time, the question would have been of no great moment. Of all the epistles of that charming writer, they were the least worthy of translation. And even for those days, when the principles of translating were little understood in England, their merit is not such as to make us anxious concerning the author. But it is of importance as it respects the character of Shakespeare.

It appears, that among his undisputed poems, these translations were published by Jaggard, in 1609.

In the same year, Heywood makes his claim: supported, as far as I can find, neither in the quotation by your correspondent, nor by that of Dr. Farmer, in the "first Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," but by his assertion only. This he does in a book entitled, "Britain's Glory," published by the very same Jaggard.

I do not find that he then accuses Jaggard. But in 1612 he publishes an "Apology for Actors," and there, "in an Appendix directed to his new printer, Nic. Okes, he accuses his old one, Jaggard, of taking the two epistles of Paris to Helen, and Helen to Paris,* and printing them under the name of another."

This Britain's Troy, in which he advances his claim to these translations, seems to have been the earliest of the many volumes which he published. In 1611, this voluminous writer published his "Golden Age," or the Lives of Jupiter and Saturn, acted at the Red Bull. And in 1638, twenty-two years after the death of Shakespeare, the Rape of Lucrece, also acted at the Red Bull. He is said to have been the author in part, or in the whole, of two hundred and twenty plays.

Sometimes a question is not badly illustrated by supposing it to be the subject of a trial at law: for although the rules of evidence as to admissibility, are, some of them, not such as to facilitate the general investigation of truth; yet the general rules of the credibility of testimony, when admitted, are rules of plain justice and common sense.

Suppose an information for a libel in accusing Jaggard as having knowingly, falsely, and maliciously, published that Shakespeare was the author of these

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* See Farmer's Essay.

translations,

translations, and that Heywood had falsely claimed them; he knowing that Heywood was the author, and that Shakespeare had pretended to be so: and that Jaggard had justified that Shakespeare was the author. Here Heywood could have been evidence in support of the prosecution: but without some other proof than his assertion, he would scarcely have been believed.

Let it then be supposed that an issue is directed to try, whether William Shakespeare, or Thomas Heywood, be the author of these poems; and as such entitled to the copy-right.

The chief difficulty would be, how Thomas Heywood, or any one claiming under him, could escape a nonsuit. For what would be the evidence to be left to a jury?

Suppose Jaggard called, and no objection to be taken on one side that he is interested; on the other, that he is not bound to criminate himself. His testimony proves this: that he has published as Heywood's, what he had previously in the very same year published as Shakespeare's.

Heywood, in his claim, states no circumstance whatever to support it; refers to no one to whom he had read the translations, or who had seen the manuscripts; does not even assert in general terms, that he has proof to bring forward in maintenance of his claim; and yet was not something of this kind fit and natural, when he denies the claim of another; and that other, Shakespeare?—adored, beloved, and esteemed, even in his own days; and who appears to have "borne his faculties so meekly," that envy and detraction were overwhelmed by affectionate respect.

As I said before, it appears to me it would have been a case for a mere nonsuit against Heywood.

It may be objected, but Heywood might have proof, which he might very properly not communicate: still if not as to particulars; why not at least so far as a general intimation? Shakespeare was in his full vigour of life, and of reputation. He was then about forty-five. And the plays on which his immortal fame rests, had nearly all established themselves on the theatre.

But it may be said, is it not strange that Shakespeare should have left behind him no contradiction of Heywood's claim; if it were unfounded? Not very strange in a poet, who, as my uncle in his edition has observed, left the noblest of his works as the ostrich leaves her eggs in the sand. Not strange too, had he been more solicitous, that this should have escaped him. It was not then the age of newspapers, of reviews, of universal communication. Seven years before, Shakespeare had purchased the house which he made his favourite, and perhaps almost constant residence to his death; which he repaired and improved, and named, "New Place." It may be justly doubted whether, in his tranquil and happy retirement, he ever heard of Heywood's publication of them in 1609; or of his claim of them as his and his censure of Jaggard in 1612. Shakespeare's vast treasures needed no such addition: nor was he, who was so little anxious for the most valuable of them, a man to have plumed himself out in feathers comparatively of so little value. Had he been so unjust, and so weak and base, Johnson would not have said, "I loved the man and honour his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any." That he was capable of these translations—I mean that he had sufficient knowledge of Latin, we have no reason to doubt. His contemporaries doubted not. This we may well believe, as otherwise we should have heard it. Dr. Farmer, it is true, having a system which he had taken up, that Shakespeare had no learning, has taken for granted, on the bare assertion of Jaggard, that Shakespeare was not the author of these translations. But I think this paper conveys sufficient reason for believing that Shakespeare was: without resorting to some portion of internal evidence, (though in a translation much less was to be expected than would have been in an original,) from the diction and the monotony. If I were convinced that Shakespeare must have known that these translations were published in 1609, with his other poems, as his, I should have disdained to offer arguments in proof that they were not another's.

Troston, CAPEL LOFFT.
Sept. 20, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present being an age characterized, not only by the various discoveries, and improvements, which have been made in every department of science, (extending the bounds of human knowledge to distances hitherto unknown,) but also by the means which have been used by learned men of every description to facilitate the progress of the young student to the temple of knowledge, we need not wonder at the number and variety of elementary works which have been published for these few years past,

past, on all subjects of human speculation. In that space of time, the press has teemed with Grammars of all languages, and Introductions to every art and science. This auspicious circumstance undoubtedly forms a new era in the annals of philosophy, and ought to be regarded by every lover of his species, as a favourable presage of the much to be wished for, and long-expected, universal diffusion of human knowledge, and as a consequence thereof, the certain and progressive amelioration of the human character. Who can behold without emotion the numerous list of learned men who have relaxed from their labours for the homely, perhaps irksome, yet laudable, purpose of smoothing the rugged paths of science to the yet unaccustomed feet of the youthful adventurer! Witness the attempts of a Watts, of a Lowth, of a Priestley, of a Turner, of a Clarke, of a Murray, of a Mavor, of a Goldsmith, of a Watkins, of a Wanostrocht; of an Evans, of a Robinson, and of a Blair, whose various elementary pieces adapted to the capacities of youth, call forth the warmest expressions of gratitude from every father of a family, from every lover of virtue, and from every friend to the real interests of mankind.

The diffusion of useful knowledge among the different ranks of society, is not the only good effect resulting from the number of hands employed in this laudable exercise, and the competition of talents excited thereby; but knowledge is actually increased, fresh discoveries made, doubts resolved, difficulties elucidated, abstrusities simplified, and a shorter and more effectual mode is struck out, for initiating the pupil into the arcana of science. It is an observation, which I think incontrovertible, that almost every fresh writer on any particular art or science, although he may have much in common with his contemporaries or predecessors; yet has always something original which distinguishes him from the rest, and renders his work of real utility to his fellow-creatures. And it is certainly requisite that it should be so, otherwise his works would be a pest, not a profit to society, and no proof of the superiority of his abilities, or in fact of their competency to the task he may have undertaken. From this view of the numbers of elementary works, and of their distinguishing differences, would it not be a thing much to be desired and worthy of the labour of any, who may have time, patience, and abilities, adequate to the purpose, to collect, as it were, all these scattered rays of human discovery, together into one focus, or in other words to combine the excellencies of every author on any particular subject, rejecting whatever may be deemed ineligible. Thus, might we not approximate to a perfect English grammar, and so on through all the languages, and in this manner go through the whole circle of arts and sciences? After having said much more than I intended, I beg leave to detail to you the circumstances which occasioned the most of the foregoing observations. In a conversation, lately, with one of my friends, on the defects and excellencies of some of our popular grammars, he informed me, that he was then endeavouring to acquire a knowledge of the Italian language, by means of a grammar which has generally been recommended as the best for the purpose; and that is Galignani's, edited by Montucci. He had not made much progress before he met with an insurmountable obstacle to his farther advances in the the difficulty of ascertaining the gender of the nouns in that language. Yet this difficulty would certainly vanish, however numerous the rules might be of the genders, were those rules but fairly stated and *all their exceptions enumerated*. But I am sorry to say, that there is hardly a grammar extant, of any language, with perhaps the exception of the Port-Royal Latin, that possesses this advantage, and indeed it does not seem to have been an object of any importance in the views of grammar writers and compilers to attain to this eminence. The same difficulty exists in the German and French languages. Rules of genders only perplex, when they are not adequate, or, in other words, when the nouns excepted, are more in number than those which the rule embraces, or when the exceptions are not given at full length. When a learner, in making his exercises, has occasion to use a noun whose gender he is not acquainted with, and cannot determine it by a reference to the rules, by reason of the exceptions not being detailed, he either stumbles in the dark by guessing at it, or else he is obliged, every time he is in doubt, to consult his dictionary, which is not only extremely troublesome, but very often fruitless, (many dictionaries not always indicating the genders, which is the case with several German ones,) and on the whole a wasteful loss of time, which might have been applied to a much better purpose. With such obstacles he turns away from his exercise with disgust, and perhaps with a resolution never more

more to resume it, from an opinion that his object is unattainable. Even these difficulties would have been rendered rather tolerable to my friend, had Dr. Montucci, in the manner of Wanostrocht marked the gender of the nouns, or even only where exceptions occurred. This is a very great defect, in a work, which professes to be calculated for such as would wish to learn that language without the help of a master; and I hope I shall be excused taking the liberty of recommending to Dr. Montucci, or any future editor of it, to supply this defect, as well as to increase the quantity of exercises. In the mean time, my friend not being able to make any farther progress in his attempt, would be much obliged to any of your numerous contributors to acquaint him with any other Italian grammar or exercise-book, which would furnish him with that desirable particular. It is astonishing to me, that grammars of other languages have not been formed on the plan of Deletanville's French and English Exercises, which are calculated for the use of such as are desirous of making French, without the help of any other grammar or dictionary. The peculiarity of this practical grammar is, that, throughout, the learner's understanding is never anticipated, nor is he supposed to be acquainted with any part of speech, till it has been explained to him. Each part of speech being separately treated of therein, its formation is first shewn; then its use; the order in which it is to be ranged is pointed out; afterwards the whole is exemplified in short sentences; and lastly English exercises are printed in one column, in order to be translated into French, according to the rules that are before laid down, with a dictionary in the other, containing the French for those exercises, and explaining the nature of every word. As a work adapted for practical utility, I think it is *sans pareil*.

In relation to the above subjects I beg leave to express how much obliged I am to the indefatigable pen of Dr. Wanostrocht for his numerous publications for the use of young people, and particularly for his practical Latin grammar. It has however one defect, which is, the want of a key. In endeavouring to read my Latin, I have found this to be a great hindrance. At the recommendation of the Monthly Reviewers, Dr. Montucci supplied a similar defect in a subsequent edition of his Italian grammar.

And here I would wish to ask any of your numerous readers whether any dictionary, either of the English, French, Italian, or German, languages has been published on the plan of Salmon's Stemmata Latinitatis, a work which I think inestimable, and only to be duly appretiated but by an experience of its uses. In one of your former numbers, I think an English one, on a similar plan was announced, if I am not mistaken, by Mr. Booth. Should be glad to know when it is likely to be published. Hoping you will excuse my taking up so much of your room, I remain, Your's, &c.

Greenwich, THOMAS FEWSTER.
September 28, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the obituary of the Freemason's Magazine for March, 1797, I find the following account of the death of the inventer of the polygraphic art, Mr. Joseph Booth, and also some hints respecting that important discovery. I should be glad to be informed, through the channel of your truly respectable publication, whether the process employed by Mr. Booth is now known, or whether it died with him, and if so lost, what is the supposed means he used to obtain copies from originals, so exact as I have seen some done by him; but if the secret is known at this time to any one, why is it not now practised? Any information relative to this discovery of Mr. Booth's, will be esteemed a favour conferred on, Sir,

Your constant reader,
Bedfordshire, R. R——D.
Sept. 12, 1808.

"Lately, in Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, Mr. Joseph Booth, the ingenious inventor of the polygraphic art, and of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a perfectly original process.

"Mechanical invention is one of the great pillars that support the grandeur of the British constitution. It was reserved for Mr. Booth, *the inventor of the polygraphic art*, to apply mechanical invention, and particularly the power of chemistry, to the diffusion, perpetuation, and in some respects the improvement, of the most generally pleasing and captivating of the liberal arts. This ingenious artist actually invented a method of multiplying pictures in oil colours, with all the properties of the original paintings, whether

whether in regard to outline, expression, size, variety of tints, and other circumstances, without any touch or finishing by the hand, and without any injury to the painting. By means of this chemical process are produced such exact copies, as cannot, without difficulty, be distinguished from the achetype, and possess all the qualities, and produce the full effect of the most finished paintings, while the price at which they can be delivered to the public is commonly under the tenth part of the price of the original."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine having recorded at different times several valuable reports and returns, as presented to the houses of parliament, which otherwise would not have been attainable, however desirable by the greater part of your readers, I send you for insertion a copy of various queries, as sent by the late secretary of state, Earl Spencer, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for his distribution amongst the established clergy of that country, together with the returns made thereto from the different dioceses, as well as the answers and observations made thereon, from the bishops. At a time when so much argument and discussion has been made on the state of the sister kingdom, particularly that of the established clergy, it is presumed the record of the inclosed will be found extremely interesting.

In consequence of a letter from Earl Spencer, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated June, 1806, the following queries were addressed by the several archbishops to the bishops in their respective provinces, viz.

1. What is the number, and what are the denominations of the benefices in your diocese?

2. How many parishes are comprehended in each benefice, and what are the denominations?

3. Are the parishes contiguous to, or how far distant from, each other?

4. What is the estimated extent of such as are contiguous?

5. When were the parishes united into one benefice, and by what authority?

6. Should such union be continued or dissolved, or would any other distribution of the parishes, comprehended within any union, be expedient?

7. Has the incumbent cure of souls in all parts of his benefice?

8. How many churches are there in each benefice, what are their present condition, and in which of the parishes do they stand?

9. State the names of all the incumbents.

10. Where does each incumbent reside?

11. What cause is there for the non-residence of such as do not reside?

12. By whom are the duties discharged?

13. Is there any glebe-house within the benefices?

14. In what parish is the glebe-house situated?

15. What glebe-lands belong to the benefice?

16. Are they contiguous to, or how far removed from, each other?

17. How near are they to the church, or in cases where there is no church in repair, how near are they to the scite of the old church?

18. What livings are in the different dioceses of a value too small to afford to resident incumbents the means of comfort, and by what mode may the condition of each be improved?

19. What is the allowance now given to curates in case of permitted non-residence of the incumbent, and the number of curates, resident or non-resident, upon their cures?

20. What is the best method of remedying the evil in each particular cure of non-residence?

21. What are the powers which now exist of enforcing residence, or which it may be necessary to recommend to the legislature to provide for the purpose?

22. What is the best mode of applying such funds as are now applicable, or hereafter may become so, to the purpose of building or repairing of churches, or glebe-houses, or the improvement of glebes, or otherwise?

23. What regulations appear to be proper to be established by law, or otherwise, to prevent unions, perpetual or episcopal, from being henceforth improperly made, and to preserve churches and glebe-houses from dilapidation, when there are more than one in the united parishes?

24. What can be suggested, in addition to the foregoing queries, for the improvement, protection, and support, of the church of Ireland?

The following is an abstract of the answers as received from the different bishops:—

DIOCESE.	No. of Benefices.	Unions.	Churches.	Benefices without Churches.	Glebe-houses.	Benefices without Glebe-houses.	Benefices with Glebes.	Benefices without Glebes.
Derry	49	2	53	3	37	12	46	3
Raphoe	26	1	32	0	15	12	21	5
Clogher	43	2	51	4	29	14	40	3
Kilmore	32	6	35	0	9	23	31	1
Meath	92	40	90	12	37	54	75	17
Dromore	23	1	24	0	13	10	16	7
Down and Connor	64	27	75	5	22	42	40	24
Ardagh	24	8	26	5	10	14	22	2
Armagh	74	11	73	5	57	17	67	8
Dublin and Glondelagh	87	0	87	6	34	53	53	34
Kildare	43	20	31	13	10	30	22	21
Leighlin and Ferns	77	48	78	19	28	49	55	22
Ossory	62	19	43	20	20	42	46	16
Waterford and Lismore	55	24	30	25	13	42	39	16
Limerick	47	12	29	18	18	29	35	12
Ardfert and Aghadoe	43	16	21	26	10	33	29	14
Killaloe	43	36	37	7	7	35	28	14
Kilfenoran	6	6	3	3	1	5	4	2
Cork	44	19	42	7	12	32	31	13
Ross	22	6	13	10	5	17	14	8
Cloyne	74	31	52	16	16	58	42	32
Cashel	31	21	24	7	17	14	8	23
Emly	22	12	14	8	9	13	7	15
Killala and Achonry	20	13	20	2	7	13	13	2
Elphin	33	18	26	7	Not returned.			0
Clonfert and Kilmacduagh	14	14	13	1	13	1	14	0
Tuam	22	19	20	4	5	17	11	11
	1172	432	1042	233	454	681	814	325

General Observations by the Bishops to the different Queries.

There is by act of parliament a sufficient power lodged in the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and the bishops of the several dioceses in Ireland, either to unite or disunite parishes, when either may be deemed advisable; and the archbishops and bishops are enabled, by act of parliament, to form a district, or part of a large parish, into a separate parish, under the title of a perpetual curacy, by which means several large parishes in Ireland have been actually divided into two or more separate and distinct parishes.

The Board of First Fruits can augment such livings by purchasing glebes and impropriate tythes out of the produce of the first fruits, and twentieth parts granted for that purpose by Queen Anne, and by assisting the incumbents of them with money for the erection of glebe-houses; but this fund is small and unequal to the effectual augmentation of such livings. There is also another fund, arising from charitable bequests of the late Dr. Boulter, primate of Ireland, and vested in the Board of First Fruits by act of parliament, out of which fund the Board is enabled to augment livings under one hundred pounds a year, by adding so much salary yearly to the incumbent of such livings, as will make their annual incomes 100l.

There is at present no other mode of improving such small livings, but these funds may be increased by the bounty of the king in parliament, so as to render such small livings capable of affording to the resident incumbents the means of comfort, in cases where the funds already mentioned are insufficient.

It is apprehended by the bishops of Ireland, that the present canon law, as hitherto exercised, is sufficient to remedy

medy the evil of non-residence; but at present the execution of the canon law, in cases of non-residence, has been obstructed by appeals; and there is a case now depending before certain commissioners of review, appointed by his Majesty, which, if it should be decided in favour of the ecclesiastical authority exercised in that case, will establish such a precedent, in cases of non-residence, as will supersede the necessity of recommending to the legislature to make any other provision, for the purpose of enforcing residence in Ireland; but if the decision in that case should be otherwise, it may then become advisable to apply to the legislature to enact some law for enforcing the residence of the clergy of Ireland.

We apprehend, that the laws already in being establish the best mode of applying such funds as are now applicable to the purpose of building or repairing, churches, or glebe-houses, or the improvement of glebes; and that the laws now in being are also sufficient to prevent unions, perpetual or episcopal, from being improperly made, and to preserve churches and glebe-houses from dilapidations, when duly enforced.

And we are also of opinion, that the due execution of the now existing laws, with the small alteration which we have suggested, and such grants as his Majesty and the parliament may in their bounty make for augmenting the incomes of poor livings, purchasing glebes, and assisting the building of churches and glebe-houses, will be sufficient for the present improvement, protection, and support, of the established church in Ireland.

Particular Observations, as made by the different Bishops.

If the result of the present commission of review should be in favour of episcopal authority, there yet will be wanting power sufficient to enforce residence to effect, so long as there may be *three appeals* against the decree of the bishop's court, viz. To the Metropolitan; to a Court of Delegates; and to the King in Council. The protraction and expences of such proceedings must greatly discourage the bishop from embarking in the contest; to which may be added, the total neglect of a parish for *years*, an evil of serious and extensive consequence. I must farther observe, that on a decree of deprivation the laws do not allow the benefice to be sequestered, and the incumbent, if he be indifferent both to duty and character, which will generally be the case when the matter comes to this extremity, is encouraged to litigate and protract proceedings, however certain he may be of defeat, as, in most cases, he will retain more revenue than the suit will annually cost him.

I am also of opinion, that the laws at present respecting the enforcement of building glebe-houses require amendment. By the 1st of Geo. II. cap. 15. the shortest time in which a bishop can by law enforce the building of a glebe-house is ten years, and the accomplishment of it generally takes twelve years. I never have heard of a single instance of this law being enforced through all its stages: the reason is manifest.

(Signed) E. Leighlin and Ferns.

I think there is reason to expect that episcopal unions will hereafter be much less frequently made than heretofore. If, however, any new regulations should be deemed necessary, I recommend that the consent of a superior should be made necessary to give validity to an episcopal union. And I see no present necessity for recommending any legislative regulations, with a view to the improvement, protection, and support, of the established church. A due regard to the regular and steady execution of the laws, and a conscientious discharge of the trusts reposed, will, as I conceive, promote gradually the discipline of the church, and secure permanently its interests. It is not to be denied, that there are circumstances in the church establishment, which, in theory, must be received as defects, but it is not so certain that these are found, in practice, to be attended with the evil consequences which might be expected from them; and there is much reason to question, whether, in attempting to cure these defects, much more serious inconvenience would not be let in. I am of opinion, therefore, that it is not now necessary, and that it would not be expedient to alter the laws affecting the established church in Ireland. I entertain no doubt that its discipline and general condition will be found to improve daily under the operation of the existing laws, and the influence of improving views and habits manifestly now progressive. Charles Cashel.

Many new arrangements of parishes, highly advantageous to the establishment of the Protestant church, might be made in the dioceses of Clonfert, were the government

vernment to extend to it the same policy under which it has been pleased at different periods to regulate every other diocese in Ireland, namely, to enable the bishop, by granting him a compensation, to restore the *quarta pars* (or certain portions of tythes due out of different parishes) or rather grant them (all tythes being originally the property of the diocesan) to the officiating parochial incumbents. Of such a measure, the first result would be to release the diocesan from the necessity of employing a tythe-proctor, or as it happens in some cases, where the incumbent wishes to become tenant to the *quarta pars*, from trafficking with one of his clergy for a property not unimportant to either. In the hand of the incumbent these portions would individually increase much in value, their dispartition would lay a reasonable foundation for the dissolution of several of the present unions. New churches and additional incumbents might follow; a competency would be established for general residence, and a single manse-house would no longer remain the opprobrium of the union of two not inconsiderable sees. In the instances of three benefices, viz. Clonfert, Dononaughta, and Kiltormer, I have the best authority to assert, that these three benefices would afford equal, if not superior, incomes to six clergymen; and three additional churches might be built in situations remote from any church, if the respective native tythes of each parish were relinquished by the diocesan, and conferred upon the incumbent. In respect to the parish of Clonfert, upon any dissolution of the union, it might be advisable to constitute a part of the corps of the deanry of Clonfert, which dignitary is at present without Cure of Souls, in order to induce the dean to reside at Clonfert, where, from the solitude of the situation, and uncivilization of the lower orders of people, such an association to the residence of the ordinary might prove very beneficial to the cause of religion and morality.

C. CLONFERT AND KILMACDUAGH.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A REVIEW *of the* EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Written in AMERICA, *in* 1805.

THE present period invites to a retrospect of past time. To mark the revolutions that take place among the nations of the world, and the rotation of the opinions, customs, and manners of men, is at once pleasant and useful.

The intended review will be confined to the following particulars; the comparative state of the nations of the Christian world, at the commencement and at the close of the eighteenth century; the improvements of the above period in sciences and arts; the state of religion and moral philosophy; and the important events of our own country.

The beginning of the last century was a distinguished era in history. William and Mary were then the sovereigns of England; Louis the XIVth was King of France; Charles the XIIth, King of Sweden; and Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. The civil constitution of England had then recently assumed a new form. The revolution in 1688 freed the nation from the fear of popery and of despotism. The doctrines of the divine and indefeasible right of the sovereign, and of passive obedience and non-resistance of the subject, were exploded; and the prerogatives of the crown, and the liberties of the people, were permanently settled. The extent of the commerce of England, and the strength of her navy, within this period, exceeded the former experience of nations. Although dismembered of most of her American colonies, she has acquired immense territories in the Eastern world. Scotland and Ireland have been more closely united with her; and the same legislative powers are now exercised over the whole realm. With King William originated the practice of borrowing money upon the credit of the nation. At his death he left a public debt of fourteen millions sterling, then thought an enormous sum. This has been increased by every subsequent war, and now threatens the nation with serious evils.

The people of France, at the commencement of the last century, were enthusiasts in royalty; they were ready to sacrifice their property and their lives for the honour of their *Grand Monarque*. At its close, they executed their king, discarded their nobility, forswore monarchy, and assumed the language and forms of republicans. At that period they were the bigoted disciples of the Romish church; before the century revolved, they massacred their priests, and flung down the altars of their religion. In 1700 Louis the XIVth was planning schemes of aggrandizement and universal empire; in 1800 the revolution of

France issued in a military despotism, and her fortunate chief marched forward in his conquests with a speed, for which, his ambitious predecessor in power dared not to hope.

Spain had fallen from her greatness at the above-mentioned period; but she had not lost her national energy. She is now sunk in sloth and weakness, and has scarcely any influence upon the important events of Europe.

Holland was then rising in the strength of republican virtue and commercial enterprize; her public virtue now appears to be lost; her strength is certainly palsied.

The Swiss, then a generation of industry, sobriety, and happiness, are now convulsed by party dissention, oppressed by foreign requisitions, and miserable by the devastations of war.

Prussia, under the direction of her politic and martial monarch, grew up to a great and powerful kingdom, and early withdrawing from the war, which now rages with unprecedented destruction in Europe, she has reserved her numbers and resources.

The house of Austria, powerful and ambitious, has seen her richest provinces wrested from her; her resources are exhausted; and she wages unequal war with her too potent neighbour.

At the beginning of the century Poland was sovereign in her government, numerous in population, and influential in her national character. Her name, as a distinct and independent country, is now blotted from the register of nations.

The schemes of the Great Peter of Russia have been in operation for the last hundred years; under two discerning and ambitious female sovereigns, improvements of every kind have been made through the provinces of this extended empire. Russia is the only continental power that can now balance the weight of France.

Italy, with a great part of Europe, at the commencement of the century, acknowledged spiritual allegiance to the church of Rome; which impiously assumed the direction of the consciences of men, and pretended, by divine authority, to regulate the concerns of the human soul with its God; which in the support of spiritual tyranny has exercised oppressions and cruelties, at the review of which reason is abashed, and humanity mourns. At that period, although some parts of Christendom were too much enlightened to submit to her impositions, yet she then retained great influence in all the political transactions of Europe; the sovereign pontiff is now despoiled of civil power, is degraded from his exalted seat, is dependent on the will of an antichristian military despot, and is deprived of the means to do good or evil.

The once commercial and weighty republic of Venice has been bartered to the house of Austria, and most of the Italian states are now affiliated with the Great Nation.

These are the revolutions which within the eighteenth century changed the face of Europe. As the century began, so it closed, with war; a war perhaps more destructive to man, than Christian Europe ever before knew; a war originated by civil dissentions in France, which in atrocity and barbarity were only equalled by the massacres and devastations of the ancestors of Frenchmen upon the Roman empire.

Within the period of our review, improvements in arts and sciences have been great. Sir Isaac Newton was born in the seventeeth century, but he published some of his most valuable works in the eighteenth; and within it his discoveries have been more generally communicated, and the world more generally enlightened by them. The method of investigating truth, previously suggested by Lord Bacon, has been universally adopted. Hypotheses in philosophy have been exploded, and those principles alone are now admitted as legitimate, which are the result of fair and repeated experiments. The last century has raised electricity from darkness almost to perfect knowledge; and our own countryman led the way in this improvement. Great discoveries have been made in chemistry and in the properties of air. Men in their enterprize have essayed a new element; they have dared to sail in the ocean of the atmosphere; but this discovery promises little utility; the former are applied to the most important purposes of human life.

In astronomy, Herschel has added a planet to the solar system, and the great improvement in optics has enabled men of this science to take a more accurate survey of the heavenly bodies.

The healing art has received improvements. The human frame has been more accurately analyzed; the nature and operation of medicine more fully investigated; and in many instances a bolder; and a more successful practice adopted.

Inoculation

Inoculation for the small pox was the discovery of the last century; at least the commencement of the practice in the scientific nations of Europe was within this period. By it, one of the most formidable diseases incident to the human constitution is greatly alleviated. Recently, experiments of inoculation by the kine pox fairly promise to banish the small pox from human society. Should the attempt prove successful, it will be considered as one of the greatest discoveries of the world.

The arts, which lessen the labour of man, enlarge the basis of society, and add to our convenience and comfort, have been greatly improved.

Commerce has unfurled her sails in every clime, and has united by her bands the family of man. An interchange now takes place between the nations of the earth, of the productions of every soil, and of the manufactures of every country. Scientific research has been blended with commercial enterprize. The Asiatic Society, composed of English literary characters, settled in the East Indies, have explored the ancient lore, which lay buried in the Sanscrit language. Their late president, the learned, the pious, the humane, Sir William Jones, pre-eminently distinguished himself in these researches. He brought to light the hidden treasures of past ages, and has thereby strengthened the evidence of the authenticity of the Old Testament.

An English and a Dutch embassy to the court of China have increased our knowledge of the customs and manners of this ancient and singular people.

Geography, within the last century, has been rendered more perfect. Cook has completed the map of the world; Bruce explored the sources of the Nile. Ledyark, Park, and Brown, have traced the course of the Niger, and laid the interior of Africa before our view.

Within the above period the English language was embellished; and the supposition is by some entertained, that it has passed its point of supreme excellence, and is on the decline. The first fifty years of the last century are selected, by some critics, as the Augustan age of the English language; and they say, that late English writers of celebrity sacrifice perspicuity to sound, and strength of composition to harmony of periods. Whatever may be the decision of cool judgment on this subject, the refined taste must be pleased with the copious, the flowing stream of Robertson, the polished diction of Gibbon, and the chaste neat style of Blair.

In institutions of humanity, the last century abounded. In these, the English nation was conspicuous. Humane societies, and charity schools of various descriptions, were multiplied among them; and many measures of a public nature adopted to remove the sufferings, and alleviate the burthens, of man.

The eighteenth century was distinguished by numerous defences of Christianity, which satisfy the inquiring and the honest mind of its truth; and for various treatises on moral philosophy, which delineate the obligations of man, through all his relations, and deduce the duties of his character from the nature of his powers, and the condition of his action. It has also been distinguished by a flood of sceptical and profligate publications. Within this period infidelity has assumed a more daring attitude, and uttered her blasphemies in a bolder tone.

Within the last century the face of North America has been totally changed. Our population has increased in a degree probably unparalleled in the history of the world. The wilderness has flourished like the rose, and the desert become a fruitful field. Within this period we have obtained a name among the sovereign and independent nations of the earth; and free and liberal constitutions of civil government have been established through our country. Our literary institutions have been extended; and we have made honourable improvements in arts and sciences. We can number our proportion of distinguished characters on the roll of fame. As a patriot, a general, and a statesman, we reckon Washington, the glory of his age, and the honour of his race. In the science of civil government, we have Adams and Hamilton. In astronomy and the higher branches of the mathematics, Winthrop and Rittenhouse. In electricity, Franklin. In history, Ramsay, Belknap, and Minot. In natural history, Jefferson and Williams. In divinity, Mayhew, Edwards, Lathrop, and Clarke.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading the description of that beautiful phenomenon, the marine rainbow, as recently given by Dr. Carey, in his moral tale, entitled, "*Learning better*

better than House and Land," I was surprised to find the following expressions:—"*The spreading spray of each wave, as tossed from its curling top by the wind, offering to the astonished sight a momentary exhibition of a perfect rainbow, though of diminished size.*" From this description, one would be induced to suppose that *every* wave, on *every* side, within the whole compass of the horizon, presented a rainbow to the navigator's view; which, however, I can hardly suppose to have been the writer's meaning, though his words might very fairly bear that construction. But, as I observe that Dr. Carey is a correspondent and reader of your Magazine, I beg leave to ask him, through its medium, whether he means that he actually saw rainbows in every direction around him, as his words would seem to imply, or whether (as I rather suppose) it was merely through oversight in the hurry of writing, or perhaps typographic omission, that the assemblage of rainbows is not *expressly* limited to *a particular portion* of the sea.

Sept. 10, 1808. CRITO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE *of a* TOUR *through* BENGAL, BAHAR, *and* OUDE, *to* AGRA, DELHI, *and other* PLACES *in the* INTERIOR *of* HINDUSTAN, *undertaken in the* YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, *and* 1797.

(Continued from p. 205.)

ON the 28th I arrived at Plassey, a small hunting-seat belonging to the former nabobs of Bengal, now in ruins, but celebrated by a splendid victory gained near it by "the heaven-born general" Clive over the numerous forces of Surajah Dowleh, which eventually established the sovereignty of the British over the provinces. The circumstances attending this action are familiar to those conversant with the affairs of India; but as many of my readers may not have had opportunities of being so well informed, a summary account will not perhaps be uninteresting. After the melancholy tragedy of the Black Hole in Calcutta, in the year 1756, the sanguinary despot, Surajah Dowleh, returned to his capital of Moorshedabad, amidst the adulatory exclamations of his courtiers, who, in the hyperbolical style of Orientalism, elevated his fame far above Zenghis Khan, Timoor, or Alexander. This operating upon a weak head and arrogant mind, occasioned a total disregard to the advice of such of his friends as wished to put him on his guard against the future resentment of the English; and so great was his ignorance or folly, that he was often heard to declare, that the sufferers in the Black Hole composed a majority of the chiefs of Great Britain, and that the whole nation did not amount to ten thousand souls—But the approach of Clive awakened him from his error. That indefatigable and enterprising officer was pursuing his career of victory on the coast of Coromandel, when intelligence reached him of the capture of Calcutta, and the inhumanity of the conquerors. Seeing, at a glance, the importance of the object, he immediately prepared to avenge the sufferings of his unfortunate countrymen, and embarked with a small corps of veterans on board of Admiral Watson's squadron for Bengal, where he arrived safe, and found no difficulty in recapturing Calcutta. After making such arrangements as were necessary at that place, he commenced his march towards Moorshedabad with a force which did not exceed 3,500 men, only 1,200 of whom were Europeans, and reached the vicinity of Plassey, where Surajah Dowleh lay encamped with an army of 70,000 men. Clive, whose reputation as a politician was noways inferior to his skill as an officer, had previously entered into a private treaty with Meer Jaffier Alee Khan, an officer of the highest rank and consideration in the court of the nabob. This treaty consisted of several articles, the principal of which were the deposition of Surajah Dowleh, and the elevation of the Meer to his place on the Musnud, an indemnification to the English for their losses by the capture of Calcutta, and the cession of certain districts to the southward of that city to the East India Company. Several other principal men about the nabob, who were disgusted with his violent and despotic disposition, joined in the confederacy, and agreed that Jaffier Aleé should succeed to the Subahdoree, as he was a man of the first rank among them, and held in general estimation and respect. Clive, thus secure of meeting no opposition from that part of the enemy's army, under the command of his new ally, drew up his own forces near a grove by the river side, which secured his left flank and rear, and the hunting-seat which I mentioned before, served as a safe and convenient magazine for his ammunition and stores. The nabob marched out of his

his encampment early on the morning of the 23d of June, 1757, and extended his line with an intention of turning the flank of the English and surrounding them, at the same time he sent orders to Jaffier Alee to advance his divisions. That crafty politician returned for answer, that the glory of extirpating the infidels ought to be the nabob's solely, but that he was preparing to follow and support him in case of need. This evasion served the double purpose of adhering to his engagement with the English, or of keeping on good terms with the nabob in the event of his proving victorious. As the lines approached each other, a partial cannonade with round shot took place, but with no great effect. This encouraged a considerable body of the enemy's chosen horse to push on with an intention of charging the British line; they estimated the dexterity of our artillery-men by the skill of their own, which was so miserably defective as not to be able to fire above three or four times in a quarter of an hour. They therefore determined to receive our first fire, and then rush on before, as they thought, we could reload our guns; but they sorely repented their rash attempt; when they came within grape-shot of our line, the field-pieces played on them with such vivacity and effect that most of them measured their lengths on the plain. When the nabob saw his best troops thus roughly handled, he was seized with a panic, and precipitately fled from the field of battle, the remainder of his troops followed his example, and the conqueror marched unmolested to his camp, which he took possession of with all his baggage and about fifty pieces of cannon; he then advanced towards Moorshedabad, the capital of Bengal, which he entered on the 26th in great pomp and triumph, and on the 30th Meer Jaffier Alee Khan was placed on the Musnud of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, with the usual formalities. On the same day the deposed prince was taken prisoner and privately put to death by Meer Meeran, the new Nabob's son. Thus perished, unpitied and unlamented, Surajah Dowleh, at the premature age of twenty-five years. His tyranny and oppression had rendered him odious to his own subjects, and his cruelties to the English deservedly drew down upon him the vengeance of that country. It was not, however, Colonel Clive's intention to have him put to death, and when he heard of his having suffered by the young Nabob's orders, he expressed his resentment in very forcible terms.

The events which followed and gave the East India Company full sovereignty over these extensive provinces are well known; but the foundation-stone of their power is the battle of Plassey, and the issue of it the best plea for maintaining their authority.

Only a small part of the hunting-seat now remains, the rest has been washed into the river, which makes rapid encroachments on the bank, and will, doubtless, soon demolish the remainder of the building. I walked over the field of battle, accompanied by an old peasant, who, by his own account, was among the camp-followers of the Nabob during the action; he pointed out, with seeming accuracy, the different positions of the contending armies, but I could not discover any traces of their encampments, nor a single vestige to denote the scene of an event which was attended with such great and important consequences to the British power in the East.

I strolled about a mile and a half from my boats, when feeling the sun rather powerful I made towards a tope,* which I observed at a short distance off, with an intention of procuring some toddy, or cocoa-nut milk, to quench my thirst. I had not proceeded far on this route when Mungloo, who accompanied me with my ammunition, called out to me to take care, for we were pursued by a wild buffalo. I turned round and saw it, but at so great a distance that I could hardly suppose it was in pursuit of us, and stopped some time to ascertain the course it was pursuing, against the earnest remonstrances of the lad; but I was very near suffering for my rashness. The buffalo approached with great rapidity; and that we were the objects of his fury, was now very evident. I therefore made for the tope as fast as I could run; but my speed was not likely to avail me much, for I had three or four hundred yards between me and a place of safety, when I could distinctly hear the buffalo snorting in my rear. The fowling-piece in my hand, loaded with small shot, would have made no impression on his tough hide; in this exigency, almost despairing of effecting an escape, a lucky thought struck me, which I immediately put in practice, and providentially extricated myself from the imminently perilous situation in which I was involved.

* A grove.

volved. I had frequently been told that this animal's anger was particularly excited by any thing of a red colour, and poor Mungloo's turban being of that hue, I took it off his head, and threw it behind me towards the buffalo; this immediately drew his attention from us, he tossed it up in the air, stamped upon, and spurned it with the most violent fury; the folds of the turban, by being tossed about, became disentangled, and consequently exposed a larger portion of the obnoxious colour to his view; this added fresh fuel to his rage, and enabled us to reach the tope, and make a safe lodgment in a mangoe tree. When he had amused himself some time with the turban, he made towards our retreat: although we were safe enough in our elevated situation, I could not entirely divest myself of apprehension, as I had been informed that these animals would keep a person in a tree for several hours, by remaining at the foot of it until some other object excited their attention: but I was not put to this inconvenience; there happened to be grazing in the tope two unfortunate asses, with their fore legs fastened to prevent them straying too far. The buffalo attacked them with the utmost ferocity, and soon left them extended on the ground; after this exploit he went out of the tope on the opposite side, and scampered across the plain towards a jungle at some distance off. I descended from the tree and returned to my boats, grateful for my escape, and now understood from some of my people that this part of the island of Cossimbuzar was famous for a breed of fierce wild buffalos, an animal certainly one of the most dangerous, as well as the most courageous in India: hardly any thing is safe from his fury, and he will as fearlessly attack a royal tiger as he would a kid; the colour is of a dirty brown approaching to black, the horns large, and resupinated, the eyes very full and peculiarly savage, and the tongue rough as a file; in short, his countenance exhibits such hideous traits of ferocity as to appal the stoutest beholder; some of the males are near six feet high, and large in proportion. They are not so dangerous in a herd as when alone, and a female with a young calf is the most dangerous of any. A gentleman of my acquaintance had once a very narrow escape from one of the latter description; he was out on a hog-hunting party, well mounted and armed with a spear. Having started a wild hog he pursued his game towards a neighbouring jungle over some very rough ground, when suddenly a cow buffalo with a young calf stopped his career. Aware of his inability to contend with so formidable an enemy, he endeavoured to effect his escape, but the roughness of the ground impeded his horse's progress, and gave the enemy a decided superiority in point of speed. He saw his danger, and with a happy presence of mind wheeled his horse round and buried his spear in the body of the calf, which immediately fell; the moans of the little animal diverted the mother from her pursuit, her natural ferocity gave way to maternal affection, and her endeavours to assist her offspring enabled my friend to escape.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING heard that the Germans prepare coffee in a superior manner to other nations, I request that some of your foreign correspondents would favour your numerous readers with the mode of preparing in Germany that grateful beverage.

Sept. 15, 1808. A. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XXIV.

I SHALL now proceed to detail the object of our expedition, and the progress made thereon. For the purpose of being more clearly understood, it will be necessary to take a short review of preceding circumstances. It is well known that Charles II. of England, by charter, granted to the then colony of Connecticut, every part of the Continent of America, lying between 41 and 42 degrees of north latitude to the west of Rhode Island. This extensive grant necessarily interfered with other grants, derived from similar sources, conceded to New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Hence in former times a vast number of disputes, which were frequently not settled without bloodshed. Connecticut, since she became a state, proceeded only to make good her title to that tract of country west of the Pennsylvania line, lying on the borders of Lake Erie, bounded then by that state to the east, the Miami of the Lake to the west, the centre of the lake to the north, and the line of Columbiana county on the Ohio to the south, including the parallel of

of latitude above mentioned, and of course most of the valuable islands in Lake Erie.

At the close of the revolutionary war Connecticut become a free, sovereign, and independent State, resolved to render this tract, called the Connecticut Reserve, valuable to her citizens. With this view, with an honourable diligence she demanded from her citizens an exact return of the injuries they had sustained from the wanton aggressions of the British, who, not satisfied with burning New London and other towns, burnt private dwellings, barns, stables, &c. within her domains. The returns being made, the total of the mischief done was found to amount to about 500,000 dollars. She next formed the sufferers into a company, called the Fire or Sufferers' Company, and vested therein as many acres of land, situate principally on the eastern shore of Sanduski River and Bay, as the losses amounted to in dollars, so that each sufferer had for every dollar of loss sustained one acre of land made over to him. This Company was represented at the treaty by a gentleman whose name I cannot immediately recollect. The remainder of the Reserve was sold to the Connecticut Land-Company for 1,200,000 dollars*. This Company was represented at Cleveland by Judge Phelps, a member of Congress from the State of New York. General Champion represented the State of Connecticut; Mr. South was United States agent; and Gideon Granger, post-master general, carried with him, and was to have opened, the commission, signed by the president of the United States, for opening the treaty. When the sale and grant above alluded to were made, the Indian title to the property in the Reserve was not extinguished, and therefore could not be improved by the holders; and it was not until 1794 that the Indians surrendered by Wayne's treaty to the United States all that part of the Reserve east of the Cayahoga, now divided into 115 townships, of five miles square each. Contending claims now arose between the holders under the State of Connecticut and the United States, which were not finally settled until the year 1800, when the United States confirmed to the Land and Sufferers' Companies, their title to the lands they held under the State of Connecticut; and the State of Connecticut resigned to the United States all her claims to lands west of the Pennsylvania line. This difficulty being removed, it became the interest of the landholders to extinguish the Indians' claims to the lands west of the Cayahoga, and east of the Miami of the Lake. This was also desirable to the United Sates, as the Canadian smugglers, British agents as they are called, ran large quantities of goods into the Indian country, south of the Lake, from whence they were carried into the territories of the United States, and this occasioned a loss to their revenue, which was estimated at 70,000 dollars annually. It being thus the interest of all parties in the United States to extinguish the Indian title, it was, after some effort, agreed to by the chiefs of the red men, that a treaty should be held at Cleveland, and to which place it was expected all parties would repair. A very small assemblage of Indians met there; and we understood, with much anxiety, that the interest of the British agents detained the great body, nearly 1,000, at Miami bay, and that they were distributing expensive presents, particularly copper kettles, with a very liberal hand, with a view to prevent the consummation of the contemplated treaty. We knew that our conduct was watched, and regular communications made to their employers by persons even on the eastern side of the Cayahoga, and three horses were kept on the west side completely ready to start at a minute's notice, with any intelligence which might tend to defeat our object. On the 4th of June, twelve Indians of the Seneca tribe, who reside in the State of New York, accompanied

* This money produced a formidable schism in Connecticut. The question was, how should it be employed? The reverend the clergy, the meek and unambitious preachers of the doctrine of Christ and their associates, contended that the interest thereof should be divided among the clergy of the State. The democrats, on the other hand, asserted, that no particular set of men ought to fatten on the property which belonged to all, and that those only who employed the priests ought to support them. They contended, that in every parish of the State one or more schools should be opened, at which each child of every citizen of Connecticut should have the right of being educated, without expence, for five years in the principles of the English language, writing, arithmetic, and geography. This question every year, for seven years, divided the legislature, and at last was carried in favour of the schools, principally by the zeal, influence, and eloquence of Gideon Granger, a citizen of that State.

companied by their agent, Erasmus Granger, esq. and Mr. Parish, their interpreter, and headed by the Farmer's brother, arrived at Cleveland. The next morning they visited our party in full form and dress; and as they marched in Indian file, reflecting the rays of a brilliant sun, they made, I assure you, a most splendid appearance. Their dress was rich, and each man walked under a profusion of silver. They had bands of silver which girt their wrists, arms, thighs, and legs; many wore silver medals of Mr. Jefferson, or General Washington, besides two or three gorgets; and two or three of them had even plates of silver, resembling waiters, suspended by silver chains from their necks, and hanging at their backs. Besides these, silver ornaments were inserted in their ears and nostrils, and on their fingers they wore many rings of silver. It may be observed, that all these ornaments were stamped with the arms of the United States, whilst most of the silver worn by the more western Indians were impressed with those of England. But the finest of the fine was the war-captain of this party. In addition to the common profusion of silver, round his head he wore a corona of silver, which was surmounted by a sort of helmet of the same metal, over which was thrown a net-work of silver, from which descended nearly to his knees a plated braid of silver. I essayed to wear this gorgeous ornament, but its weight produced in a very short time so violent a head-ache, that I was glad to get rid of it. Having entered the room where we were, the Indians, without taking the least notice of any of us, seated themselves. A dead silence ensued, which lasted about five minutes, when a glass of toddy was called for by Mr. E. Granger, who handed it to the Farmer's Brother; he, without tasting it, passed it to Mr. Parish, who drank a little, and returned it to the chief, who now rather sipped than drank, and gave the glass to E. Granger, who did the same, and passed it round to the other Indians, each of whom sipped in his turn. During the whole of this scene not a word was said by any one, and it was some minutes after the glass was removed, that the Farmer's Brother, who kept his seat and his eye vacantly fixed on the ground, in a negligent manner and guttural tone addressed the party in words, thus interpreted by Mr. Parish.

"BROTHERS,

"AT length the Great Spirit has afforded us an apportunity of meeting together at this place, appointed by our father, the President of the United States, to settle many important affairs to us all. We did hope that our brethren of the Western Waters would have met us at this place; and we trust you will inform us, why they are not here. We thank the Great Spirit for having conducted all of us here in safety, and we hope that it will be his pleasure that we should all get to our homes in safety when the business on which we meet shall be concluded. We also hope the Great Spirit will grant a safe and pleasant voyage hither to our brethren of the Western Waters, to consult with whom, on the ground appointed by the President of the United States, we are deputed by our tribe, with three others who have not yet arrived, but who, we hope, will be in time to settle with our brethren of the Western Waters these our important concerns. We hope, therefore, you will tell us, brothers, what you know respecting our brethren of the Western Waters."

Mr. Phelps, through Mr. Parish, told them that he also thanked the Great Spirit for having conducted them in safety to the place appointed by the President of the United States to settle their important affairs; that it gave him great pleasure to see them all well, and referred them for information to Mr. Jouett, respecting their brethren of the Western Waters, as that gentleman had recently parted with many of them.

Mr. Jouett then told them, that he left several of their brethren of the Western Waters at the Miami Bay; that others were then expected, and that when he left them he presumed they would shortly follow him. That since he had been at Cleveland he had sent forward two messengers, one only of whom had returned, and his report was unimportant; that the other might be expected the next day, and that if he did not arrive he himself would go to the Indians.

Mr. Phelps then hoped they would make themselves as easy and comfortable as possible until the next day, when probably some information would be received.

The Farmer's Brother said, "Brothers, my brethren and myself thank you for the information you have given us. We suppose our Western brethren must by this time have met, and it is probable that, according to our customs, they have held a meeting at their great council fire, which being over, they will, if it please the Great Spirit,

rit, soon be here, and we will wait for them with patience."

Thus ended this conference, and the Indians returned in the same order as they came; no messenger arrived the next day, and Mr. Jouett set out for Miami Bay on the 7th of June. I shall just observe in this place, that the Seneccas have no word in their language by which they can express the monosyllable *yes*.

On the 8th the second messenger returned; he informed us that the Indians were all at the Bay, but gave no indications of coming to Cleveland. On the 11th Mr. Jouett informed our party, that the only means to effect their object would be to go to the Indians, and not wait longer for them. Accordingly all the party, whites and reds, sailed in Mr. Phelps's vessel on the 12th, except myself and friend. That gentleman having important national business, which demanded his attention on the 5th of July, we started homewards the next day.

I shall now briefly state the result of the negociation, and hasten to conclude a Tour, many of your readers may already think much too long. Besides the reasons I have mentioned, which led to this treaty, it must be understood that the Indians are every day more and more appreciating their lands, and advancing their demands, for crossing ferries within their possessions. At many places they will compel a white man to pay a dollar for crossing. Although the treaty held at Miami Bay was not quite so favourable as had been expected, the whole tract between the Cayahoga and the Miami of the Lakes being desired (and probably will soon be acquired), it proved tolerably beneficial. By it was ceded to the United States all the country from the mouth of the Cayahoga until you get westward 120 miles from the western line of Pennsylvania; and from the cession granted to the United States in 1794 by the Indians, north of 42 degrees 2 min. including the Bay of Sanduski, and most of the islands in Lake Erie, the cession in favour of the United States is about 1,200,000 acres, for which they agreed to pay to the different tribes to whom it belonged, according to their respective rights, the sum of 825 dollars per annum for ever. The cession to the proprietors of the Connecticut grants is from 1,400,000 to 1,500,000 acres, for which they gave 4,000 in cash, deposited with the president of the United States for the use of the Indians, 2,918$\frac{67}{100}$, and agreed annually to pay them, for six succeeding years, 2,000 dollars per annum. Thus, Sir, has this treaty been concluded, by which the Canadian smuggling is restrained to the Indian territory west of the Cayahoga; the old suffering patriot enabled to possess and improve his property; a wealthy company set free from restraints that incapacitated them from improving their purchase; and a rich country opened to population; the Indian tribes nearly removed from the Lake shore, and the population, peace, and welfare, of the State of Ohio secured, at least in the northern and western parts, beyond the probability of interruption. That the peace, welfare, and happiness, of the United States may also remain long, very long uninterrupted, must be the prayer of every man who knows the value of good government, who is sensible of the benefits he receives from that of this country, and of no man more than of, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. Dinmore.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent at Cork having expressed, in your last Number, a desire to see a translation of some of the Tragedies either of Alfieri, or Monti, I beg leave to inform him, through the medium of your most excellent miscellany, that some time in November next I shall publish a translation of the Filippo of Alfieri. Your's, &c.

Lionel T. Bergner.

Westmoreland-place, Bath,
Sept. 25, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very dreadful Fire this morning that has consumed the whole of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, and some of the houses adjoining, is another proof (if another were now wanting) of the great inefficacy of the regulations for the general conduct to be observed on such occasions. In addition to the 84th clause in the 14 Geo. III. cap. 78, (commonly known as the Building Act) and which runs thus, "that upon the first breaking out of any fire or fires, all constables and beadles, upon notice thereof shall, with their staves, &c. immediately repair to the place, and be aiding and assisting in extinguishing such fires, and shall cause people to work at the engines, and prevent the goods being stolen, and shall

shall seize and apprehend all pilferers, &c. and give their utmost assistance to help the inhabitants to remove their goods;" it should be enacted, "that they shall immediately procure all the fire-plugs to be opened and stop blocks to be set up," &c. agreeable to the 74th clause, and for which a certain fee is directed for the turncock.

It is well known that, although several engines were presently on the spot, there was little or no water for near one hour, a mischief that might in every similar case be very easily prevented. Let the constables or other persons go from house to house, requesting as much water as their cisterns or pumps, &c. will afford, which, being poured into the channels of the street, may be so conducted to the engines as to supply them for a considerable time, until water could be procured at the plugs.

Cornhill, and its vicinity, had often been a prey to fire, in a great degree, as its old inhabitants can testify: but after the great fire, which many years ago, began where the London-tavern is now, and which raged with such destructive fury, that at one period I saw three out of the four opposite corners of four streets on fire at once, burning tremendously, and which had got to a great height before any water could be procured; a meeting of the inhabitants, on the subject was called; and as London is well known to be mostly built on a fine gravelly soil, it was resolved to sink a large well in the highest ground, and put thereto pumps of great force, water being sure to be found in abundance. Two very large bored pumps were so placed that several men might work at them at once, and which would (by properly damming up the several parts required, or by handing the buckets full, by a double line of men) keep many engines supplied even at a considerable distance; and if there be a descent toward the engines, it might flow in the channels.

It seems to have been one of the many foresights which too often are stifled in their birth, but which if attended to at the moment, might be of great future benefit; yet I believe that this well and the pumps, though formed near thirty years ago, have never been called into use for a supply at a fire. Were such plans conceived in the various wards or parishes in London, of what utility might they be; they might be ever in use for beverage as well as the other. Good spring water is a most useful article, and the New River Company would do well to encourage all such works within the limits of their service; for I have often known the water turned off before the engines could extinguish fires, and this has been urged as a reason, "If we continue to supply you here, other parts will have none;" but by the multiplying of wells and pumps, very little of their river need be taken.

Next, every parish should have at their watch-house, as many leather buckets as could well be therein contained; and then, at the breaking out of any fire near, every watchman should take two, at least, with his lanthern and staff. The names and residence of the turncocks should be painted on the wall, by the buckets. Attendance thus alertly, would often check the progress before the engines could be got to play. Every housekeeper should also have buckets according to his ability. The churches are generally supplied with them, and the sexton should have a fee for expeditiously distributing them. Every fireman should carry one with him, and by this means there would be an ample supply of water into the engines.

A proof of this want of water occurred in October 1807, at the fire near the bottom of Fleet-street, and at Bolt-court, on the 5th of November following, where no water could be got at the plugs, and yet large quantities of water were furnished by many of the housekeepers near. I was at one house which had three pails employed from their cistern and a pump, until the pump broke; and the persons who carried the water, not returning the pails, the servants actually furnished water in their saucepans and kettles; and one girl did the best she could with two ale-house pots, a quart and a pint—so earnest were all employed, and thus the fire was checked.

It is material that every engine should be worked once a month, whether at a fire or not, to see that it is in order; and certain men in every parish, at a small annual stipend, be considered as hired attendants and when employed, be paid by the hour, as the firemen are; and each should have a water-proof fearnought jacket to put on at such times, marked with a number, and the name of the parish; it would distinguish them from the rabble usually attending at such calamities.

Next, the volunteers—to whom, in general, too much praise cannot be given, though on the business of this morning, a small

a small party of them had most wickedly gone into a house in Bow-street, and in lieu of protecting, had broken open, the wine-cellar, and drunk there so great a quantity of liquor, as to have been taken out very nearly senseless. These will of course be made a proper example of. In every former case, these corps have been particularly useful, in keeping the ground clear for a considerable distance, admitting no persons within their lines, but such as should convince them of the propriety of letting them pass, and giving free passage and safe conduct to the neighbours removing their effects. They could also be well employed in watching and keeping clear the lines of the hose.

In order also to cause an early assemblage of all persons on the first sight of a fire, the tocsin should be rung, a drum-boy should be every night in every watch-house, and turn out with his drum, and beat the call all round the spot. Links should be ever kept in every watch-house, and sent out to the plugs or pumps at the first alarm, and also to shew a light along the line of the hose to prevent persons inadvertently treading on them. Vigilance should now be "the order of the day." I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

London, PHILANTHROPOS.
September 20, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY *of the* TREASURY, *in obedience to a* RESOLUTION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES *of* NORTH AMERICA, *relative to* PUBLIC ROADS *and* CANALS; *printed in April,* 1808.

THE general utility of artificial roads and canals, is at this time so universally admitted, as hardly to require any additional proofs. It is sufficiently evident that, whenever the annual expense of transportation on a certain route in its natural state, exceeds the interest on the capital employed in improving the communication, and the annual expense of transportation (exclusively of the tolls,) by the improved route; the difference is an annual additional income to the nation. Nor does in that case the general result vary, although the tolls may not have been fixed at a rate sufficient to pay to the undertakers the interest on the capital laid out. They indeed, when that happens, lose; but the community is nevertheless benefited by the undertaking. The general gain is not confined to the difference between the expenses of the transportation of those articles which had been formerly conveyed by that route, but many which were brought to market by other channels, will then find a new and more advantageous direction; and those which on account of their distance or weight could not be transported in any manner whatever, will acquire a value, and become a clear addition to the national wealth. Those and many other advantages have become so obvious, that in countries possessed of a large capital, where property is sufficiently secure to induce individuals to lay out that capital on permanent undertakings, and where a compact population creates an extensive commercial intercourse, within short distances, those improvements may often, in ordinary cases, be left to individual exertion, without any direct aid from government.

There are however some circumstances, which, whilst they render the facility of communication throughout the United States an object of primary importance, naturally check the application of private capital and enterprize, to improvements on a large scale.

The price of labour is not considered as a formidable obstacle, because whatever it may be, it equally affects the expense of transportation, which is saved by the improvement, and that of effecting the improvement itself. The want of practical knowledge is no longer felt: and the occasional influence of mistaken local interests, in sometimes thwarting or giving an improper direction to public improvements, arises from the nature of man, and is common to all countries. The great demand for capital in the United States, and the extent of territory compared with the population, are, it is believed, the true causes which prevent new undertakings, and render those already accomplished, less profitable than had been expected.

1. Notwithstanding the great increase of capital during the last fifteen years, the objects for which it is required continue to be more numerous, and its application is generally more profitable than in Europe. A small portion therefore is applied to objects which offer only the prospect of remote and moderate profit. And it also happens that a less sum being subscribed at first, than is actually requisite for completing the work, this proceeds slowly; the capital applied remains unproductive for a much longer time than was necessary, and the interest accruing during

during that period, becomes in fact an injurious addition to the real expense of the undertaking.

2. The present population of the United States, compared with the extent of territory over which it is spread, does not, except in the vicinity of the seaports, admit that extensive commercial intercourse within short distances, which, in England and some other countries, forms the principal support of artificial roads and canals. With a few exceptions, canals particularly cannot in America be undertaken with a view solely to the intercourse between the two extremes of, and along the intermediate ground which they occupy. It is necessary, in order to be productive, that the canal should open a communication with a natural extensive navigation which will flow through that new channel. It follows that whenever that navigation requires to be improved, or when it might at some distance be connected by another canal to another navigation, the first canal will remain comparatively unproductive, until the other improvements are effected, and till the other canal is also completed. Thus the intended canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware, will be deprived of the additional benefit arising from the intercourse between New York and the Chesapeake, until an inland navigation, shall have been opened between the Delaware and New York. Thus the expensive canals completed around the falls of Potomac, will become more and more productive in proportion to the improvement, first of the navigation of the upper branches of the river, and then of its communication with the Western Waters. Some works already executed are unprofitable, many more remain unattempted, because their ultimate productiveness depends on other improvements, too extensive or too distant to be embraced by the same individuals.

The general government can alone remove these obstacles.

With resources amply sufficient for the completion of every practicable improvement, it will always supply the capital wanted for any work which it may undertake, as fast as the work itself can proceed, avoiding thereby the ruinous loss of interest on a dormant capital, and reducing the real expense to its lowest rate.

With these resources, and embracing the whole Union, it will complete on any given line all the improvements, however distant, which may be necessary to render the whole productive, and eminently beneficial.

The early and efficient aid of the federal government is recommended by still more important considerations. The inconveniences, complaints, and perhaps dangers, which may result from a vast extent of territory, can no otherwise be radically removed, or prevented, than by opening speedy and easy communications through all its parts. Good roads and canals will shorten distances, facilitate commercial and personal intercourse, and unite by a still more intimate community of interests the most remote quarters of the United States. No other single operation, within the power of government, can more effectually tend to strengthen and perpetuate that union, which secures external independence, domestic peace, and internal liberty.

With that view of the subject, the facts respecting canals, which have been collected in pursuance of the resolution of the senate, have been arranged under the following heads:

1. *Great canals*, from north to south, along the *Atlantic sea-coast*.

2. *Communications* between the Atlantic and Western Waters.

3. *Communications* between the Atlantic waters, and those of the great lakes, and river St. Lawrence.

4. *Interior canals.*

Great Canals, along the Atlantic Sea Coast.

The map of the United States will shew that they possess a tide-water inland navigation, secure from storms and enemies, and which, from Massachusetts to the southern extremity of Georgia, is principally, if not solely, interrupted by four necks of land. These are the isthmus of Barnstable; that part of New Jersey, which extends from the Raritan to the Delaware; the peninsula between the Delaware and the Chesapeake; and that low and marshy tract which divides the Chesapeake from Albemarle Sound. It is ascertained that a navigation for sea vessels, drawing eight feet of water, may be effected across the three last; and a canal is also believed to be practicable, not perhaps across the isthmus of Barnstable, but from the harbour of Boston to that of Rhode Island. The Massachusetts canal would be about twenty-six, the New Jersey about twenty-eight, and each of the two southern about twenty-two miles in length, making altogether less than one hundred miles.

Should

Should this great work, the expense of which, as will hereafter be shewn, is estimated at about three millions of dollars, be accomplished, a sea vessel entering the first canal in the harbour of Boston, would, through the bay of Rhode Island, Long Island sound, and the harbour of New York, reach Brunswick on the Rariton; thence pass through the second canal to Trenton on the Delaware, down that river to Christiana, or New Castle, and through the third canal to Elk river, and the Chesapeake; whence sailing down that bay, and up Elizabeth river, it would, through the fourth canal, enter into the Albemarle Sound, and by Pamptico, Core, and Bogue, Sounds, reach Beaufort and Swansborough, in North Carolina. From the last mentioned place, the inland navigation, through Stumpy and Toomer's Sounds, is continued with a diminished draft of water, and by cutting two low and narrow necks, not exceeding three miles together, to Cape Fear river; and thence, by an open but short and direct run along the coast, is reached that chain of islands between which and the main, the inland navigation is continued to St. Mary's, along the coast of South Carolina, and Georgia. It is unnecessary to add any comments on the utility of the work, in peace or war, for the transportation of merchandize, or the conveyance of persons.

The following table is a recapitulation of the distance to be cut out on the whole line, and of the estimated expense.

CANALS.	DIRECTION.	Distance. *Miles.*	COURAGE. *Feet.*	EXPENSE. *Dollars.*
Massachusetts,	Weymouth to Taunton	26	260	1,250,000
New Jersey,	Brunswick to Trenton,	28	100	800,000
Delaware and Chesapeake,	Christiana to Elk,	22	148	750,000
Chesapeake & Albemarle,	Eliz. riv. to Pasquotank	22	40	250,000
	Total.	98	548	3,050,000

Communications between the Atlantic and Western Waters.

The Apalachian mountains, to use an ancient generic denomination, extend in a direction west of south, from the 42d to the 34th degree of north latitude, approaching the sea, and even washed by the tide in the state of New York, and thence in their southerly course, gradually receding from the sea shore. Viewed as a whole, their breadth may be estimated at 110 miles, and they consist of a succession of parallel ridges, following nearly the direction of the sea coast, irregularly intersected by rivers, and divided by narrow vallies. The ridge, which divides the Atlantic rivers from the western waters, generally known by the name of Allegheny, preserves throughout a nearly equal distance of 250 miles from the Atlantic ocean, and a nearly uniform elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Those mountains may, however, be perhaps considered as consisting of two principal chains: between these lies the fertile lime-stone valley, which, although occasionally interrupted by transversal ridges, and in one place, by the dividing or Allegheny ridge, may be traced from Newburgh and Esopus, on the Hudson river, to Knoxville on the Tennessee.

The eastern and narrowest chain is the Blue Ridge of Virginia, which in its north east course traverses under various names, the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, forms the high lands broken at West point by the tide of the Hudson, and then uniting with the Green mountains, assumes a northerly direction, and divides the waters of the Hudson, and of lake Champlain, from those of Connecticut river. On the borders of Virginia and North Carolina, the Blue Ridge is united by an inferior mountain, with the great western chain, and thence to its southern extremity, becomes the principal or dividing mountain, discharging eastwardly the rivers Roanoke, Pedee, Santee, and Savannah, into the Atlantic Ocean; southwardly the Chatahouchee, and the Alabama into the Gulph of Mexico, and westwardly the New river and the Tennessee. The New river, taking a northwardly course, breaks through all the ridges of the great western chain, and at a short distance beyond it, unites under the name of Kanhawa, with the Ohio. The Tennessee pursues, at first, a south-west direction between the

two chains, until having reached, and in a westwardly course turned the southern extremity of the great western chain, it assumes a northwardly direction, and joins its waters with those of the Ohio, a few miles above the confluence of that river with the Mississippi.

The western chain, much broader, and generally more elevated, is known under the names of Cumberland and Gauley mountains, from its southern extremity, near the great bend of the Tennessee river, until it becomes in Virginia the principal or dividing mountain. Thence in its northerly course, towards the state of New York, it discharges westwardly the Green Briar river, which, by its junction with the New river, forms the Kanhawa, and the rivers Monongahela and Allegheny, which, from their confluence at Pittsburgh, assume the name of Ohio. Eastwardly it pours into the Atlantic Ocean, James river, the Potomac, and the Susquehannah. From the northernmost and less elevated spurs of the chain, the Genesee flows into the lake Ontario; and in that quarter the northerly branches of the Susquehanna seem to take their source, from amongst inferior ridges, and in their course to the Chesapeake, to break through all the mountains. From the Susquehannah, the principal chain assumes a more eastwardly direction, and washed on the north by the lateral valley of the river Mowhawk, whilst it gives rise southwardly to the Delaware, it terminates under the name of Catskill mountain, in view of the tide-water of the Hudson.

This description has been introduced for the double purpose of pointing out all the rivers which can afford the means of communication, and of shewing the impracticability, in the present state of science, of effecting a naval navigation across the mountains.

The most elevated lock-canal of which a correct description has been given, is that of Languedoc and the highest ground over which it is carried, is only six hundred feet above the sea. It is not believed that any canal has been undertaken, or at least completed in England, of an elevation exceeding 430 feet above the waters united by it. The Allegheny mountain is generally, and from observations made in several places, about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The precise height of the dividing ridge was ascertained by the commissioners, who laid out the United States road from Cumberland on the Potomac to Brownsville on the Monongahela, at 2260 above the first, and at 2150 feet above the last river. Cumberland, from the levels taken by the Potomac company, is itself 735 feet above tide-water. Although some more advantageous and less elevated places may be found, particularly amongst the ridges which divide some of the upper branches of the Susquehannah from the corresponding streams emptying into the river Allegheny, there is none which is not of an elevation much beyond what has ever been overcome by canals in any other country. The impracticability arises from the principle of lock navigation, which in order to effect the ascent, requires a greater supply of water in proportion to the height to be ascended, whilst the supply of water becomes less in the same proportion. Nor does the chain of mountains through the whole extent, where it divides the Atlantic from the western rivers, afford a single pond, lake, or natural reservoir. It may be added, as a general feature of American geography, that except in the swamps along the southern sea coast, no lake is to be found in the United States, south of 41 degrees north latitude; and that almost every river, north of 42 degrees, issues from a lake or pond.

The works necessary in order to facilitate the communications from the seaports across the mountains to the Western Waters, must therefore consist either of artificial roads extending the whole way from tide-water, to the nearest and most convenient navigable Western Waters; or of improvements in the navigation of the leading Atlantic rivers, to the highest practicable points, connected by artificial roads across the mountains, with the nearest points from which a permanent navigation can be relied on, down the western rivers.

Communications between the Atlantic Rivers, and the River St. Laurence and Great Lakes.

Vessels ascend the river St. Laurence from the sea to Montreal. The river Sorel discharges at some distance below that town the waters of lake George and lake Champlain, which penetrate southwardly within the United States. From Montreal to lake Ontario, the ascent of the river St. Laurence is estimated at about 200 feet. From the eastern extremity of lake Ontario, an inland navigation for vessels of more than 100 tons burthen, is continued more than one thousand miles, through lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, to the western and southern

southern extremities of lake Michigan, without any other interruption than that of the falls and rapids of Niagara, between lake Erie and lake Ontario. The descent from fort Schlosser to Devil's Hole, a distance of four miles, which includes the perpendicular falls of Niagara, has by correct measurement been ascertained at 375 feet. The whole fall from lake Erie to lake Ontario, is estimated at 450 feet, making the elevation of lake Erie above tide-water, six hundred and fifty feet.

Lake Superior, the largest of those inland seas, communicates with the northern extremity of lake Huron, by the river and rapids of St. Mary's. The fall of these is not ascertained: but it is said that a small canal has been opened around the most difficult part, by the North-West Fur Company.

Five of the Atlantic rivers approach the waters of the St. Laurence; viz. the Penobscot, Kennebeck, Connecticut, the North, or Hudson river, and the Tioga branch of the Susquehannah. This last river will afford a useful communication with the rivers Seneca, and Genessee, which empty into lake Ontario. The length of the portage has not been precisely stated; and the general navigation of the Susquehannah has already been noticed. It may however be observed, that it is the only Atlantic river whose sources approach both the western waters, and those of the St. Laurence.

The three eastern rivers, afford convenient communications with the province of Lower Canada, but not with that extensive inland navigation, which penetrates through the United States, within two hundred miles of the Mississippi. No statement has been received of any improvement having yet been made on the Penobscot, or Kennebeck; and a very imperfect account has been obtained of some short canals opened around the several falls of the river Connecticut. One at Bellows' falls, in the state of Vermont, has been particularly mentioned, and is the highest improvement on the river.

What is called the North River, is a narrow and long bay, which in its northwardly course from the harbour of New York, breaks through, or turns all the mountains, affording a tide navigation for vessels of 80 tons to Albany and Troy, 160 miles above New York. This peculiarity distinguishes the North River from all the other bays and rivers of the United States. The tide in no other ascends higher than the granite ridge, or comes within thirty miles of the Blue Ridge, or eastern chain of mountains. In the North River, it breaks through the Blue Ridge at West Point, and ascends above the eastern termination of the Catskill, or great western chain.

A few miles above Troy, and the head of the tide, the Hudson from the north, and the Mohawk from the west, unite their waters, and form the North River. The Hudson in its course upwards, approaches the waters of lake Champlain, and the Mohawk, those of lake Ontario.

The works necessary to effect water communications between the tide water of the North River, the St. Laurence, and all the lakes, (lake Superior only excepted) are therefore estimated at four millions of dollars, viz.

	Dollars.
Northern navigation to lake Champlain, - - -	800,000
Western navigation to lake Ontario, - - - -	2,200,000
Falls of Niagara for a sloop navigation, - - -	1,000,000
	4,000,000

Interior Canals.

Under this denomination will be included all the canals of which any knowledge has been obtained, and which are not immediately on the rivers opening communications with the western waters or with those of the St. Laurence, although some of them may be considered as extending those communications to more remote sea-ports.

Turnpike, or Artificial Roads.

A great number of artificial roads have been completed in the eastern and middle states, at an expense varying from less than one thousand to fourteen thousand dollars a mile. The labour bestowed on the least expensive species consists in shortening the distance, diminishing the ascent of hills, removing rocks, levelling, raising and giving a proper shape to the bed of the roads, draining them by ditches, and erecting bridges over the intervening streams. But the natural soil of the road is used, instead of covering it with a stratum of gravel or pounded stones.

Fifty turnpike companies have been incorporated, since the year 1803, in the state of Connecticut alone; and the roads undertaken by those companies are all of that description. Thirty-nine of those roads extending together 770 miles, are completed.

No particular account has been received

ceived of the roads in the other eastern states; but it is known that besides some of a similar description with those of the state of Connecticut, several of a more expensive kind have been completed, particularly in Massachusetts.

A greater capital has been vested on turnpike roads in the state of New York, than in any other. In less than seven years, sixty-seven companies have been incorporated, with a nominal capital of near five millions of dollars, for the purpose of making more than 3000 miles of artificial roads; and twenty-one other companies have also been incorporated with a capital of 400,000 dollars, for the purpose of erecting 21 toll-bridges.

More detailed information has been obtained respecting the roads in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

In New Jersey a turnpike road has lately been completed from Trenton to Brunswick. The distance is 25 miles: the greatest angle of ascent 3 degrees, and the road is nearly in a straight line, the only considerable obstruction being the "Sand Hills," through which it was necessary to dig at the depth of thirty feet, in order not to exceed the angle of ascent. The road is 36 feet wide, fifteen feet of which are covered with about six inches of gravel. A few wooden bridges with stone abutments and piers have been erected across the intervening streams.

In Pennsylvania artificial roads of the most substantial kind, have been completed, or are proceeding from Philadelphia, in sundry directions.

In Maryland, roads extending from Baltimore in various directions have lately been undertaken by several companies and are rapidly proceeding.

South of the Potomac few artificial roads have been undertaken. From Alexandria one is now progressing in a northwestwardly direction towards Middleburgh. Another has lately been commenced from Richmond to Ross's coal-mine. But the only one which, so far as any accounts have been received, is completed, extends twelve miles from Manchester, opposite to Richmond, in a westwardly direction to the coal-mines of Falling creek.

The greater progress made in the improvement of roads in the northern parts of the Union, must be principally ascribed to a more compact population, which renders those improvements more necessary, and at the same time supplies with greater facility the means of effecting them. The same difference is perceptible in the number of bridges erected in the several states.

In the eastern states, and particularly Massachusetts, wooden bridges uniting boldness to elegance, and having no defect but want of durability, have been erected over the broadest and deepest rivers. In the lower counties of Pennsylvania stone bridges are generally found across all the small streams. Both in that state, and at some distance eastwardly, bridges with stone piers and abutments, and a wooden superstructure are common over wide rivers.

The want of bridges south of Pennsylvania, even on the main post road, is sensibly felt. One lately thrown across the Potomac three miles above the city of Washington, and which without any intervening piers is wholly suspended to iron chains extending from bank to bank, deserves notice on account of the boldness of its construction, and of its comparative cheapness.

The general principles of improved roads seem to be: 1st, The reduction of hills by diminishing the angle of ascent, which ought not to exceed, whenever practicable, 3 degrees and a half, and under no circumstances 5 degrees: 2d, A sufficient convexity in the bed of the road, together with ditches and drains, all which are intended to prevent the injury caused by standing water or freshes: 3d, An artificial bed of pounded stones or gravel sufficiently substantial to support the weight of the carriages in general use on the road, either for the conveyance of persons, or for the transportation of merchandize.

On the last point it appears from the facts already stated, or scattered in the communications received on that subject: 1st, That the stones ought to be similar in quality and reduced to the same size, which should not exceed three inches in diameter: 2d, That the preferable qualities of stone, rank in the following order—hard black stone, granite, flint, or quartz, blue lime stone, white ditto: 3d, That the stratum may be either of pounded stones twelve inches thick, or of pounded stones ten inches thick, with two inches of gravel spread over the stones; or entirely of gravel eighteen inches thick: 4th, That when the materials are equally convenient, the expense of those three modes will not materially differ, but that the rate of expense

pense depends principally on the number of hills and bridges, distance of materials, breadth of the road, and price of labour: and 5th, That the general adoption of broad wheels for the transportation of heavy loads, is necessary to the full enjoyment of the advantages expected from the most substantial artificial roads. On the degree of convexity and on the proper shape to be given to the natural bed of the road under the artificial stratum, a diversity of opinions seems to prevail.

Recapitulation and Resources.

The improvements which have been respectfully suggested as most important, in order to facilitate the communication between the great geographical divisions of the United States, will now be recapitulated; and their expense compared with the resources applicable to that object.

I. From north to south, in a direction parallel to the sea coast: *Dollars.*

1. Canals opening an inland navigation for sea vessels from Massachusetts to North Carolina, being more than two thirds of the Atlantic sea-coast of the United States, and across all the principal capes, cape Fear excepted, - - 3,000,000
2. A great turnpike road from Maine to Georgia, along the whole extent of the Atlantic sea coast, 4,800,000

7,800,000

II. From east to west, forming communications across the mountains between the Atlantic and western rivers:

1. Improvement of the navigation of four great Atlantic rivers, including canals parallel to them, - 1,500,000
2. Four first rate turnpike roads from those rivers across the mountains, to the four corresponding western rivers, - 2,800,000
3. Canal around the falls of the Ohio, 300,000

Brought forward 7,800,000

4. Improvement of roads to Detroit, St. Louis and New Orleans, - 200,000

4,800,000

III. In a northern and north westwardly direction, forming inland navigations between the Atlantic sea-coast, and the great lakes and the St. Laurence:

1. Inland navigation between the North river and lake Champlain, - 800,000
2. Great inland navigation opening the whole way by canals, from the North river to lake Ontario, - 2,200,000
3. Canal around the falls and rapids of Niagara, opening a sloop navigation from lake Ontario to the upper lakes, as far as the extremities of lake Michigan, - 1,000,000

4,000,000

Making together, - 16,600,000

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, through the Monthly Magazine, to reply to various enquiries; *that I do not mean to publish a new edition of Hygeia, or Essays on Health.* A totally new work will be substituted in the place of such an edition; in that I shall endeavour to point out what men ought to do, and what they ought to shun, in order to secure the sound mind in the sound body; as also what it is their interest to feel and think concerning our profession. My hope is to contribute to domestic welfare, and also towards the extirpation of that part of the routine which degrades and oppresses the most important of human arts. I have neither wanted opportunities of instruction, nor the inclination to profit by them. I have neglected no means of correcting or enlarging my own experience, which I may presume to have been more valuable for having set on foot, and for years superintended,

an

an institution of which it was the peculiar and leading object to bring together whole families, for the sake of making enquiries and comparisons, which should throw light on the rise and progress of our most formidable and insidious diseases.

I have now in hand a general tract for the use of the labouring part of the community; which shall be printed in as cheap a form as is consistent with legibility. This tract will be much in the manner of the *Good Advice*, which, by a very unlucky mistake in your last number, is said to sell for seven shillings in place of seven-pence.

The favourable reception of the said *Good Advice*, as it appeared first in the Newspapers, and afterwards by itself, has encouraged me to extend it.

Your's, &c.

Oct. 10, 1808. T. BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you a table of vegetation and enflorescence here at Troston.

February 1. Euanthes (olim); Helleborus hiemalis.
——— 7. Galanthus nivalis.
March 1. Carylus flores mapulos protulit.
——— 3. Bellis officinalis.
——— Viola odorata.
——— Primula veris.
——— Tussilago Siberica.
——— 4. Papilio sulfurea volitat.
——— 15. Lamium propureum.
April 14. Ranunculus ficaria.
——— 29. Caltha palustris.
——— Potentilla fragarioides.
June 16. Rosa cynosbatos.

THE SELLING OF WIVES.

As to the custom of selling wives in Smithfield, and in other markets, of its illegality there can certainly be no doubt. As to its origin, if it have any other than licentious grossness, I doubt the nearest appearance of an example for it must be found in the slave trade.

PRESENT STATE OF EUROPE.

I STRONGLY believe the present state of Europe to be highly, and from most unexpected causes, favourable to peace, on honourable terms to all the contending parties.

But, if not content with the great and salutary prospect of seeing established the independence of Spain and Portugal, we must still cherish our old delusion, and imagine an opportunity of changing the internal government of France, we shall probably be farther from peace than ever: and shall have converted a great blessing into an enormous aggravation of evil. It is not likely that three months, or even three weeks hence, the facilities of peace will be the same as at this moment.

MR. ASHBY'S LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

THESE were purchased by Mr. Deck, of Bury. I have seen the museum formerly with much pleasure. It contained several curious models, and many interesting gems and other fossils.

THE STEEPLE OF ST. MARY'S, BURY.

WHAT will be done with this beautiful tower I know not, being neither of the corporation nor town of Bury. Every one who is an admirer of antient architecture, or feels interested in the memorials or vestiges of past ages, must regret the great destruction within these few years of beautiful and venerable works of antiquity. It is to be hoped, therefore, that before this tower be taken down two things will be ascertained by a proper survey; that it is in danger, and that nothing better can be done than taking it down.

I much doubt, whether in so considerable a tower, a ring of bells of no great magnitude and weight, can either have weakened it by being put up, or would preserve it by their removal.

THE COMET.

I believe I have found the Comet, but with much difficulty last night, between the back of the chair of Cassiopeia, and the right-hand and sceptre of Cepheus. It is any thing rather than easily visible. As far as I can trust to a single observation, made with an excellent night-glass, but with no other apparatus, its place is thus.

R.D. 35° } nearly.
P.D. 20 }

If the Edinburgh statement was right, and my observation of last night, it appears to be tending toward the Pole, nearly in the line of the Equinoctial Colure.

Position and appearance nearly as under.

Deviation perhaps about 10′.

Light, very weak, rather stronger toward the centre; the appearance greatly that of a faint nebula: but I know of none in that position.

I have stated Polar Distance, rather than N. Declination, for an obvious reason.

son. The latter is found at once, being the complement to 90°.

I should add that a right line from the Pleïades, carried directly up till it falls into the south-east side of the Milky-way, brings the eye to the phenomenon. It was very nearly on the Meridian at twelve last night.

It is nearly in opposition to the ☉ and probably as far as ♂ beyond the ♁'s orbit.

I see nothing to support the idea which I wished to entertain of its being the Comet of last year. Your's, &c.

Troston, CAPEL LOFFT.
October 20, 1808.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the late* RICHARD PORSON, ESQ. M. A. *and* GREEK PROFESSOR *in the* UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE.

"Sint hic etiam sua præmia laudi."

IT is the fashion to pay court to whatever is vulgarly considered either as great or noble. The demise of those encumbered with wealth, or bedecked with stars or titles, is announced with pomp, their memories embalmed with incense, and their names loaded with panegyric. Their faults and failings are at the same time carefully concealed, while every semblance of virtue is ostentatiously brought forward, so that the recollection of the dead may become a subject of servile flattery for the living.

We are sorry to observe, and to remark, that it is otherwise, notwithstanding their superior pretensions, in respect to men of letters. A "green-eyed jealousy," with a few honourable exceptions, seems to pervade the whole fraternity. The poet criticises his brother bard with acrimony, the antiquary derides the collector of antiquities, and the historian *reviews* the historian with a splenetic envy of his talents. We have only to look back to the reign of Ann, the boasted Augustan age of English literature, to perceive the paltry arts, and the envenomed artifices made use of, even by the greatest scholars of that day, in respect to each other. Whoever is acquainted with the literary history of the present epoch, must also lament, that the decorum of private life, gradually refined into elegance, in respect to all other classes of society, seems to be forgotten in the communications which ought to take place among those who aspire at once to amuse and to instruct not only their contemporaries, but the remotest posterity. Meanwhile our illustrious men seem determined to wing their flight to other, and better worlds.

The subject of the present memoir has just been numbered with the dead, and the renowned author of the ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ, perhaps, at this very moment ceases to be reckoned among the living.* The ashes of Hurd are scarcely cold in the grave; and his antagonist, Parr, (now become a solitary leviathan in the ocean of ancient literature,) is fast declining into the vale of years. Let us at once cherish and venerate such names, if we wish to do credit either to our country or ourselves.

Richard Porson, a native of Norfolk, was born at East Ruston, in that county, on the 25th of December, 1759, and was the eldest son of a former parish-clerk. Seemingly destined to a humble station of life, he became, of course, the architect of his own fortune: had he been a worldly-minded man, the edifice erected by him might have been far more brilliant, as well as commodious.

In the character of this celebrated scholar, there was one grand characteristic feature, which predominated from his early infancy, gave a colour to his future life, and led, by degrees, to all his immense acquisitions. This was a most astonishingly retentive memory, at once extensive and minute, accurate beyond common conception, and a source of continual amusement to all his friends.

The history of the early part of this gentleman's life seems to prove, that if this quality of the human mind cannot be actually created, yet that it may be improved to an extent, of which in this filicitous instance the *maximum* has been nearly attained.

Mr. Huggin Porson, the father, like many of those who have not received an

* The writer of this article is proud to say with the great Roman orator:—

"Nigidium vidi; Cratippum cognovi."

early

early education themselves, was determined to communicate this blessing to his children, who consisted of three sons and a daughter. He himself was self-taught, for he had not begun his own studies until a late period of life; but he had perceived, in the progress of them, that memory was an *inlet* to every species of knowledge, and that without this, the task of teaching resembled the boyish practice of inscribing characters on the sand of the sea-shore. He determined, therefore, to pay particular attention to the qualifications alluded to; and it is eminently deserving of the attention of both parents and instructors to weigh, consider, and imitate, the singular means recurred to by him upon this occasion.

The elder Mr. Porson began "from the earliest dawn of intellect" to collect, fix, and concentrate the attention of his children. He commenced, of course, with Richard, the first-born, whom he instructed in all the common rules of arithmetic, without any of the usual references to book or slate, and following this practice with incessant perseverance and increasing success, the future professor was at length capable of *working*, by the unaided operation of his own mind, a question in the cube root, before he had completed his ninth year.

This astonishing power of intellectual effort once attained, the process, in respect to every thing else, ceased to be difficult. A regular, close, and intense combination of thought was thus achieved, so that in future life, while others looked constantly to the board for the figure, young Porson could solve a difficult mathematical problem without recurring once to the diagram.

His initiation into the alphabet was obtained by a double process, simple indeed (for every thing excellent is generally simple in its principle), but wonderfully efficacious. His father taught him to read and write at one and the same time. To accomplish this he drew the outlines of the letter with chalk on a board, and the compliant pupil instantly attempted and completed the imitation. As soon as he could speak he traced the alphabetical character with a considerable degree of precision and correctness; and it ought not to be omitted here, that this sedulous and worthy parent appears to have recurred to the ancient eastern practice of writing in sand with the human finger, traces of which are to be found in the Bible long before either the indefatigable Mr. Lancaster, or the praise-worthy Dr. Bell, laudably introduced it into their respective seminaries. Taking great delight in imitation, Richard soon began to excel as a penman; the walls were covered with his delineations, and while yet a boy, without meaning any offence, he wrote what is called "a better hand," than any of the bench of bishops, or perhaps their predecessors, since the times of the primitive apostles. The period of from nine till twelve was passed under the superintendance of Mr. Summers, a village schoolmaster, whose humble powers as a teacher did not extend beyond his native language, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of Latin; but here again, paternal interposition came in aid of the scanty means afforded for instruction; for the boy was accustomed every evening to repeat to his father the labours of the day in the exact order in which they had occurred, so as at once to strengthen both his memory and his judgment, by that habit of recollection in which he excelled his contemporaries still more, if possible, than in his attainments in respect to learning.

At length a rumour was spread abroad, that a prodigy, in the shape of a little boy, had made its appearance in the obscure parish of East Ruston. Among others was the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, the rector of the parish, a gentleman whose benificence deserves high commendation; for not content with simple admiration, he determined to cultivate a wild plant, which, by being nurtured under his own fostering care, might expand its foliage in a richer soil, and exhibit all its yet unknown beauties to the day.

From that moment Richard Porson and his youngest brother, Thomas, daily attended Mr. Hewitt: Henry, the second brother, went one voyage to sea, and afterwards settled as a farmer. Richard's progress, in classical learning, to which his attention was now turned, for the first time, proved such as might be expected from a youth of this description; and after two years application, other accomplishments, chiefly produced by a memory tenacious in the extreme, fully disclosed themselves.

Being now upwards of fourteen years of age, the time had arrived when it became necessary that the further progress of this wonderful youth should be attended to. But without patrimonial fortune, wealthy friends, or opulent connexions, how was this to be effected? Interest was at the same time wanting

even for a scholarship at one of the great public seminaries, and at this eventful crisis of his life the least stoppage in the career of education might have proved fatal! To supply, however, all the deficiencies arising from penury, and want of patronage, a generous stranger stepped in, and like a guardian angel held forth his protecting hand. This was the late Mr. Norris, who, distrusting common report, insisted on a rigorous examination, which the pupil stood unappalled, and behaved so as to obtain great credit to himself. On this, the gentleman just alluded to, chiefly from his own purse, in part with the assistance of others, purchased to the amount of 80l. per annum in the *short* annuities, knowing that in respect to the duration of this fund, a portion of time would still elapse, fully sufficient for the completion of Mr. Porson's education; it was also imagined, perhaps, that an annual supply, determinable after a certain interval, would serve as a stimulus to industry.

Be this as it may, in the month of August, 1774, while still in his fifteenth year, and with a temporary provision of fourscore pounds a year, the subject of this memoir repaired to Eton. There, on the classic banks of the Thames, he was accustomed to mingle amusement with study, and frolic with the most serious occupations. There, too, honours awaited him that must have been peculiarly dear to a school-boy; and he was accustomed, indeed, at a latter period of life, to declare with a countenance animated by a recollection, perhaps, of the happiest hours of his existence, that he was noticed by, and even adopted as the companion of the young men of the upper form, for whose amusement he wooed the Muses, and composed a drama to be acted in their long chamber.

At this seemingly fortunate juncture, however, two events of an untoward nature occurred; the one prejudicial to his fortune, the other to his health; the first was the sudden death of Mr. Norris, his benefactor; the second, an imposthume formed upon his lungs. The former of these was in its nature irremediable: from the latter he found relief by a critical discharge, yet he recovered his health slowly; and if he escaped from a consumption, it was but to be subject during a large portion of his life to an asthma.

At the end of a period of nearly three years Mr. Porson removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, towards the close of 1777; and his fame having already preceded him, he was received as a person of superior powers and endowments. Here again his memory assisted him in such a manner, that, like the admirable Crichton, of whom we have heard so much, and know so little, he soon obtained an astonishing proficiency in every branch of learning.

Attracted partly by accident, and partly by the genius of the University, he began to cultivate sedulously his taste for the mathematics, for which his mind was admirably fitted. He is supposed to have been stimulated solely by the prospect of a scholarship, the emoluments of which would have been not a little acceptable perhaps, considering his scanty means. But our student at length betook himself irrevocably, and with all the intenseness of study peculiar to himself at that period, to classical learning, a pursuit in which he soon shone with unrivalled lustre, so as not only to eclipse all his competitors, but reflect great honour both on his college and the University, the honours of which now awaited him.

In 1781, we find the name of Richard Porson, of Trinity College, inscribed as one of those who had obtained a *Craven scholarship, he having been elected by the Vice-Chancellor, the five Regii Professors, and the Orator. In 1782, he received one of the two gold medals conferred annually on those who acquit themselves best in classical learning. In the course of the second year, but a little anterior in point of time, he was one of the *Senior Optimes*, and had also taken a degree as Bachelor of Arts. In 1785, he obtained the degree of M. A. and began already to be considered as an eminent literary character, in consequence of his learned notes and annotations to a Greek writer, who will be mentioned hereafter.

Anterior to this, while a Junior Bachelor, he had been chosen a fellow of his college in express opposition to the usual custom that then prevailed, which is supposed to have been departed from on this occasion, out of respect to his transcendent talents and acquirements. This distinction, the emoluments attendant on which did not exceed 100l. per annum,

* The amount is only 25l. per annum, and the restriction, in respect to residence, is so severe, that an absence of more than three months precludes the continuance of it.

was

was not long enjoyed by him. It is ordained by the statutes, that at the expiration of seven years the fortunate candidate must either enter into holy orders, or resign; but like some other great men, after the most deliberate investigation, he could not bring his mind to consent to subscription to the thirty-nine articles of the church of England. Accordingly, after long and painful deliberation, he determined to sacrifice his interest to conscientious scruples; this was accordingly accomplished in 1791, and when it is considered that his fortune was in a great measure *still to seek*, it must be allowed to be an act equally noble and exemplary. A lay fellowship might still have been held, without any impeachment of his integrity, but we have been told, "that the disingenuous conduct of an individual withheld him from that resource."

On this, with an impaired constitution, and a mind assailed, and perhaps a little ruffled by repeated mortifications, he took, as he imagined, an eternal farewell of his *Alma Mater*, and reluctantly repaired to the capital, where he still led a kind of college life, being, for the most part, entirely secluded from the bustle of the world, spending the whole of his time, partly in his own study, and partly in the libraries of his friends.

In 1792, he was, however, recalled to Cambridge in the most honourable manner. By the demise of Mr. W. Cooke, M.A. of King's College, who had held it during twelve years, the Greek professorship became vacant, and the learned candidate, after delivering a thesis on Euripides, was unanimously chosen by the seven electors.* It appears that this, instead of being, according to the design of the founder, an efficient office, is a mere sinecure, and seems intended to remain so; for Mr. Porson would have delivered an annual course of lectures in the College, had rooms been allowed for that purpose!

Three years after this, he determined to settle in life, and accordingly, in 1795, married Mrs. Lunan, formerly Miss Perry, a lady born in Aberdeen, and sister to the editor and proprietor of the Morning Chronicle, which paper Mr. Porson is supposed to have occasionally enriched with the lucubrations of his leisure hours.

After passing many years in a sedentary kind of life, but little favourable to his health, sometimes at his chambers in Cambridge, and sometimes in town, the professor was at length elected principal librarian of the London Institution, a choice which reflects great honour on the liberality and discernment of the managers. From that time he resided chiefly at their house in the city, and indeed died there.

After this narrative of the life of Mr. Porson, which has been purposely kept unbroken, we shall attempt a summary of his literary labours. These actually commenced at an early period, but were first made known to the public while he was still an under-graduate, in 1785, by the republication of Xenophon's Anabasis, originally edited by Hutchinson at Oxford. To this work, by turns undertaken by members of the two rival universities, the attention of the learned world was of course turned, and he added notes, but without affixing his name to them: they relate chiefly to MSS. of which Hutchinson was either ignorant, or negligent.* Those marked W. have been assigned to Mr. Whiter, the author of the *Etymologicum Magnum*.

In 1790, a new edition of the very learned work, entitled "Emendationes in Suidam et Hesychium, & alios Lexicographos Græcos," was published at the Clarendon press. To this the professor subjoined some critical notes, which were termed "Notæ breves, ad Toupii Emendationes in Suidam," and "Notæ in Curas novissimas." These were never publicly acknowledged, any further than by the initials† of the learned Grecian.

In the course of the same year, in which Mr. Porson thus stood forward as an editor, he distinguished himself by his celebrated controversial work, which was the first that extended his reputation beyond the bounds of his own and the sister Universities, and spread his fame not only throughout Great Britain, but also over the continent of Europe. It will be easily supposed that we now allude to the "Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis, in answer to his Defence of the Three hea-

* Doctors of all faculties are excluded from this office, which is more honourable than profitable, being 40*l.* per annum nominally, but in truth only 32*l.* It was founded by Henry VIII. in 1540; the names of Franklin and Lort are to be found among Mr. Porson's predecessors.

* They are introduced by a remarkable preface, beginning "Lectori, si quis erit."

† A. R. P. C. S. S. T. C. S. [A. Ricardo Porson, Collegii Sacro Sanctæ Trinitatis, Cantabrigiæ, Socio.]

venly

venly Witnesses, I. John, v. 7. This was his first regular avowed publication, and received, as it deserved, the hearty praise of Mr. Gibbon: for the author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was doubtless rejoiced to behold one of the most imperative of his antagonists thus humbled in the dust, "by the most acute and accurate piece of criticism which has appeared since the days of Bentley. The author's strictures (adds he) are founded in argument, enriched with learning, and enlivened with wit; and his adversary neither deserves nor finds any quarter at his hands."

In 1793, he disdained not the humble, but useful office of corrector of the press to a most beautiful edition of Heyne's Virgil. Prefixed to this will be found a short Preface, in which the modest professor disclaims any other merit than a few conjectural criticisms by learned men, together with addenda to the Index. This work was printed in London.

Mr. Porson was in possession of a copy of Pauw's edition of Æschylus, corrected throughout by himself. Having lent this to a gentleman, a surreptitious impression somehow most unaccountably found its way to the press. In 1795, a very beautiful small edition of the seven tragedies was published by the Foullis, of Glasgow: and Schultz, having afterwards printed another in Germany, added Mr. Porson's "new readings," to which he at the same time prefixed a short introduction, replete with respect and acknowledgment.

In 1797, appeared the Hecuba of Euripides, in one volume, 8vo. with many emendations from manuscripts, to which were subjoined notes, and a learned vindication. This work was intended, in part, to try the temper of the times, and prepare the public mind for the appearance of the other plays of the same author; two more, accompanied in the same manner as before, accordingly made their appearance in succession; and soon after the publication of the first of these, the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield issued from the press, his "Diatribe Extemporalis," in which emendations are pointed out, and certain canons of criticism objected to, as not founded in propriety.*

He also published a new edition of the Hecuba, according to his own notion of the text.*

It now only remains to add some remarks relative to the manuscript copy of the Lexicon of the celebrated Photius, who became patriarch of Constantinople, in 857, and died after his deposition, and during his confinement in a monastery, in the year 891. This valuable MS. appertains to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was carefully transcribed for the press from the original, which had become nearly obliterated. After the incessant toil of ten long months, all the professor's labours were frustrated, by a fire that occurred at the country-house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Perry, at Merton, Surrey, in the flames of which the copy was consumed. Fortunately, he himself was absent, and having, from a point of honour, always carried the original along with him, it escaped destruction.†

It is no small proof of his patience and his industry, that on this occasion he sat down once more to the desk, and without a murmur, as we have been told, made a new transcript, equally beautiful as the former: we believe it was a complete *fac-simile*, and is now ready for the press. On this, as on many former occasions, the lessons of Mr. Summers, the village-schoolmaster, proved serviceable, as has been already hinted; for through his interposition, Mr. P. was enabled early in life to write a most beautiful text, by means of which he could produce at will an admirable imitation of the original author.

The time had now arrived when the professor was destined to bid adieu to a world, in which his merits perhaps had never been either sufficiently noticed or rewarded, but in which, nevertheless, he had a great number of friends, and a multitude of admirers. It has already been noticed, that the professor narrowly escaped from a consumption at an early period of life. In the spring of 1797, his wife, for whom he entertained a great regard, sunk under that disease, and he himself, after that epoch, was incessantly afflicted with a spasmodic asthma, which deprived the world of his labours during a period of nearly a dozen years. Amidst the crisis of this afflicting disorder, he was not only unable to go to bed, but ac-

* This controversy was not attended with the usual asperity of Polemics, for the learned Wakefield ends his "Diatribe" with the following classical apostrophe:—

"Vade, age et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam."

* The professor has left an Orestes, completed for the press.

† In the same fire were irretrievably lost, a play of Æschylus, ready for the press, and several others in great forwardness.

tually obliged to abstain from all sustenance. This produced a general debility, which was followed, in September last, by an intermittent fever. On that occasion he had recourse to his sovereign remedy—abstinence—for he had no predilection for medical men, and but little faith in the salutary effects of physic. He might, and doubtless would, have recovered, had not two successive strokes of the apoplexy been superadded to the original disease, on Monday and Tuesday, September the 19th and 20th. He languished after this until the night of Sunday, the 25th, when he expired without a struggle.*

As a writer, Professor Porson affected not a flowery language. His observations abounded with critical acumen, and were conveyed in a style terse, pointed, and decisive. He knew his own powers, and always used them with effect. Never aspiring after pensions or employments, his character was manly and independent; he both cultivated and inculcated a love of freedom, and was ever a strenuous supporter of the civil and religious liberties of his country. To strangers he appeared shy, clouded, and reserved; but in the company of his friends, he was accustomed to unbend himself, and at times sacrifice to the rosy god. But this arose from the love and ardour of literary discussion, rather than the love of wine; for it was remarked that it was totally indifferent to him, on such occasions what he took, whether it was wine or table-beer, or snuff; whatever was before him he used indiscriminately, but he preferred table beer to all other liquids.

The enemies of his principles, and those envious of his fame, have endeavoured to convert an occasional indulgence, produced by a love of conversation, into a settled habit of debauch; but the charge is unfounded. In his person he was rather tall and thin; and his features, which at times would expand into a smile, clearly indicated his character.

On the demise of this eminent scholar, his College, by an unanimous vote of the board of priority, claimed the body, in order to be deposited in the chapel of Trinity, near to the ashes of Bentley, whom he so much resembled. It was accordingly removed on Monday, October the 3d, 1808, from the house of the London Institution, in the Old Jewry, where he died. The procession from London consisted of four mourning coaches, followed by six private carriages; the persons who attended him were his relatives and most intimate friends.

At half after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the hearse arrived at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was received at the great gate, and conveyed to the hall, where, according to the ancient usage, in cases where this distinguished tribute of respect is paid to a member, the body lay in state till five o'clock. At that hour, the Lord Bishop of Bristol, the Master of the College, the Vice Master, Senior and Junior Fellows, Bachelors of Arts, Scholars, and other Members resident in the University, in their academical habits, and in black scarfs, bands, and gloves, walked from the Combination Room, accompanied by the Chief Mourners, into the Hall; and after moving round the body, which was placed in the midst, they took their seats, the Chief Mourners being placed on the right hand and left of the Master. Upon the pall, several Epitaphs in Greek and English verse, the effusions of reverential respect for his high attainments and of love for his virtues, were placed, and afterwards read with the most sympathetic interest by his former Associates in Study. An Anthem was chaunted by the Choir, after which the body was raised by the bearers, and a most solemn procession was made round the great quadrangle of the College, from the Hall to the Chapel, in the following order:

Two

* The body was opened in the presence of several medical men, and they have given a report, ascribing his death "to the effused lymph in and upon the brain, which they believe to have been the effect of recent inflammation. The heart was sound, and the pericardium contained the usual quantity of lymph. The left lung had adhesions to the pleura, and bore the marks of former inflammation. The right lung was in a perfectly sound state." This is signed by Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Norris, Mr. Blizard, and Mr. Upton. In refutation of an idle falsehood about the form of his skull, they add, "that it was thinner than usual, and of hard consistence."

Mr. Porson has left a sister living, an amiable and accomplished woman. She is the wife of Siday Hawes, esq. of Coltishall, in Norfolk; they have five children; the eldest son is entered of St. Benet's College, Cambridge. Henry, the second brother of the professor, was settled in a farm in Essex, and died young, leaving three children. His brother Thomas kept a boarding-school at Fakenham: he was an excellent scholar, and died in 1792, without issue—and his father, Mr. Huggin Porson, died in 1805, in his 76th year. His mother died in 1784, aged 57.

Two Porters.
Singing Men and Boys, two and two.
Mr. Wilson, the Undertaker.
A Page. The Feather-lid. A Page.
Dr. Davy, Physician. Mr. Oakes, Apothecary.
The Rev. John Shepherd, Minister of Trinity Church.
The Rev. —— Henshaw Conductor of the Chapel.
The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Master.

The body supported by the eight following senior Fellows, viz.

Rev. G. A. Browne	Rev. G. F. Tavell
Rev. Dr. Ramsden	Rev. J. Hailstone
Rev. Dr. Raine	Rev. J. Davis
Rev. J. Lambert	Rev. J. H. Renouard, Vice Master.

CHIEF MOURNERS.
James Perry, and Siday Hawes, jun.
Brother-in-law, and Nephew of the deceased.
Junior Fellows, two and two.
Bachelors, two and two.
Scholars, two and two.
Pensioners, two and two.
Mr. John Newby, Clerk of the Chapel,
and
Other Servants of the College, two and two.

On entering the Chapel, which was illuminated, the Lord Bishop, Chief Mourners, and all the Members of the College took their places, and the Choir performed an Anthem.

After which the Lord Bishop read the lesson, and the procession moved in the same order to the grave, which was at the foot of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, and surrounded by those of all the illustrious persons which this great and distinguished College has produced. When they had taken their stations around the grave, and the body was placed above it ready for interment, the funeral Anthem was performed by the Choir in the adjoining Chapel, during the most perfect silence of the auditory, and with the most solemn effect.

The service was then read by the Bishop with great pathos. The senior Members of the College who had lived with the Professor in habits of the most endearing intercourse for thirty years, and who had had the best means of estimating his attainments, shed tears of sorrow over his grave; and the whole assembly displayed a feeling of grief and interest, which bespoke the sense they entertained of the irreparable loss, that not only their own society, but the literary world had suffered by his death.

The following was the simple inscription engraved in brass on his coffin:—

RICARDUS · PORSON ·
APUD CANTABRIGIENSES ·
LINGUAE · GRAECAE · PROFESSOR.
ET
COLL. · TRIN. · SS. · ET. IND. · OLIM. SOC.
APUD · LONDINENSES ·
INSTITUTIONIS · LITTERARIAE ·
BIBLIOTHECARIUS · PRINCEPS
NATUS · VIII. · CAL. · IAN. · MDCCLX.
OBIIT. · VII. · CAL. · OCT. · MDCCCVIII.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

PHYSIOGNOMY.

AN early treatise of physiognomy was composed by Michael Scott, who flourished in the thirteenth century, and is mentioned by Dante, in the twentieth canto of his Inferno, as a notorious magician. It was printed at Venice in 1533, with this title, "Physionomia la qual compilò maestro Michele Scotto a prieghi di Federico Romano Imperatore." The biography of this writer might be further elucidated, and his magical feats celebrated in ballads.

XANTHICUS.

Our calligraphers are so much at a loss for words beginning with an ex, that in their alphabetic specimens of penmanship engraved for children to copy, the most ridiculous abbreviations are recurred to, and the word *example* is written with an apostrophe *'xample*. If these writing-vshers read the Bible carefully, they might have found the name of the Macedonian month Xanthicus (2 Maccabees, c. xi. v. 30) which was the second of the spring quarter, and the time for beginning public drills and exhibiting military exercises.

MISTAKE OF DANTE.

Dante in the nineteenth canto of his Inferno uses these words:

Ahi Constantin, di quanto mal fu matre,
Non la tua conversion, ma quella dote,
Che da te prese il primo ricco patre,

which Milton has thus translated,

Ah Constantine, of how much ill was cause
Not thy conversion, but those rich domains,
That the first wealthy Pope received of thee.

Two distinct Constantines are in this passage confounded. The first emperor of that name was indeed a convert to christianity; but he did not bestow on the church those temporal dominions, which

which are called the Patrimony of Saint Peter.

Constantine, the fourth Byzantine emperor of that name, was he who bestowed the sacred territory on pope Zechariah. This *ricco patre*, as the poet fitly calls him, subsidized Pepin of France, with the wealth of the church, to reconquer from Astolfo, king of the Lombards, the exarchate of Ravenna, the March of Ancona, and other provinces which had been usurped from the Greek emperor. For thus rescuing the heart of Italy out of the hands of the barbarians, Constantine IV. ceded to the popes of Rome the expedient jurisdiction and independence; and allowed them to nominate *the patrician*, or civil governor, of Rome. But this Constantine was no convert to christianity. He was born a christian. His nick-name Copronymus (which it is not more easy to translate delicately, than the name of a color once called among our neighbours *caca du dauphin*) originated in his sullying, when an infant, the baptismal font during the initiatory rite, an accident, which put out of fashion the hitherto catholic practice of baptism by immersion.

Petrarch and Ariosto both repeat Dante's story; but it is surprising that Milton, instead of correcting them by his learning, should have lent circulation to their error.

RED SILHOUETTES.

The antients, as Pliny tells us, filled up their silhouettes with a red color. "Cinnabari veteres, quæ etiam nunc vocant monochromata, pingebant." This practice came from the east, and is alluded to in Ezekiel xxiii. 14. "She saw men pourtrayed upon the wall, the images of the Chaldeans pourtrayed with vermillion." The vases called Etrurian, which are adorned with red monochromatic figures, have been traced to a Greek, and might probably be traced to an oriental, origin.

FORKS.

In the ruins of Pompeii spoons have been discovered, but no forks; whence it is inferred that the Romans, at least before the accession of Titus, which was coæval with the suffocation of that city, had no such table-utensils. Nor is it known that at any later period the antient world ever adopted these instruments. Peter Damianus tells us (De Institut. Mon. c. 11) that in the year 999, Giovanni, a son of Orso, the then doge of Venice, married at Constantinople, and brought home a lady of exemplary luxury. After describing the superstitious delicacy of her habits, he adds: "Cibos quoque suos manibus non tangebat, sed ab eunuchis ejus alimenta quæque minutius concidebantur in frusta; quæ mox illa quibusdam fuscinulis aureis atque bidentibus ori suo ligiriens adhibebat." Hence it appears that two-tined forks to eat with were yet a novelty in Italy in the year 1000. This lady who first displayed them at her table was named Maria, and was sister to the Romanus, who acceded to the Byzantine empire in 1034. Forks, then, are from Constantinople, and were probably invented there.

A TOLERANT PRINCE.

Ammianus Marcellinus gives this character of the emperor Valentinian. "Inter religionum diversitates medius stetit; nec quenquam inquietavit; neque ut hoc coleretur imperavit, aut illud: nec interdictis minacibus subjectorum cervicem ad id, quod ipse coluit, inclinabat; sed intemeratas reliquit has partes ut reperit." Yet with all this sovereign equity, he was a staunch catholic, and professed that religion, under Julian, with some risk and loss of advancement.

SALT-CELLAR.

A salt-cellar, says Dr. Johnson, is so called from *salt* and *cellar*: in this case it ought not to mean a vessel of salt set on the table, but rather a cell underground where salt is stored. Probably the French *salière* is the real root of the latter half of the word, in which case the word *salt* is a superfluous part of the compound. We have many such tautologous combinations which give both the English and French name. Such are but-end, robin-red breast, wine-vinegar.

Why has it been esteemed unlucky to overturn a salt-cellar? This superstition derives from pagan Rome; where the salt-dish was a holy platter, in which the firstlings of the feast were offered to the gods, and which was usually ornamented with the figure of some divinity. "Sacras facitis mensas salinorum appositu, et simulacris deorum." And again Livy: "Ut salinum patellamque deorum causâ habeant." And Horace: "Paternum splendet mensâ tenui salinum." And Statius: "Exiguo placuerunt farre salina." To overturn altars and images of the gods, was naturally held ominous.

GAUDENTIO DI LUCCA.

That Mandeville wrote the History of the Sevarambians, is less certain than that Bishop Berkeley wrote the Travels of Gaudentio di Lucca. This learned

romance

romance is ascribed to him in Aikin's General Biography, on the authority of uncontradicted tradition. He owned it not, merely from professional decorum. It is no longer thought unbecoming in a bishop to have written a novel: the church has produced more than one Heliodorus: and in the next edition of Berkeley's Works, no doubt their orderly place will be assigned to the Travels of Gaudentio. As in Sethos, the knowledge of Egyptian antiquity displayed is very considerable; but the character of the suppositious legislation is too extraordinary either for a model or a satire.

HINDOO MISSIONARY.

Among the catholic missionaries who visited Hindustan, Saint Francis Xavier was most eminent for his zeal, his observation, and his progress. Yet the inferences of his experience are alarming both to the cause of faith, and to the cause of tolerance. With the advantages of an idolatrous ritual to exhibit, he hoped for success only from compulsion. Padre Navareta tells us, he said that no Christianity would ever thrive there, unless the people were within reach of the musket: "Dezia el santo, que mientras no estuvieran debajo del mosquete, no avia de aver Christiano de provecho."

PENAL LAWS AGAINST UNITARIANS.

The penal laws against persons of the Unitarian persuasion might be repealed, without at the same time repealing the Corporation or Test Act, or taking away any important buttress of the church. One such penal law occurs in the 9th and 10th Wil. c. 32, which enacts that "if any person having been educated in, or at any time having made profession of, the Christian religion, within this realm, shall, by writing, printing, teaching, or advised speaking, deny any one of the persons in the Holy Trinity to be God, he shall, for the first offence, be disabled to have any office or employment; for the second offence, be disabled to prosecute any action, or information, in any court of law or equity; and, for the third offence, be incapable to be guardian to any child, or administrator for any person, or to receive any legacy or deed of gift."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE COLUMBIAD.
BY JOEL BARLOW.

[Mr. Joel Barlow having at length completed his long promised Poem on the Discovery, Settlement, and Social Establishment of America, it has been printed at Philadelphia under the title of the Columbiad, in one of the most magnificent volumes we ever saw. The types, the paper, the ink, the presses, &c are American; but the copper-plates and their designs, are the production of the best English artists, to whom they do infinite honour. We shall introduce in our next Number a full account of this beautiful poem; but in the mean time we cannot forbear to insert, without delay, an extract from the opening of its first book.]

"I SING the mariner who first unfurled
An eastern banner o'er the western world,
And taught mankind where future empires lay
In these fair confines of descending day;
Who sway'd a moment, with vicarious power,
Iberia's sceptre on the new found shore,
Then saw the paths his virtuous steps had trod,
Pursued by Avarice and defiled with blood,
The tribes he foster'd with paternal toil
Snatch'd from his hand, and slaughter'd for their spoil.
Slaves, kings, adventurers, envious of his name,
Enjoy'd his labours, and purloin'd his fame,
And gave the Viceroy, from his high seat hurl'd,
Chains for a crown, a prison for a world.
Long overwhelm'd in woes, and sickening there,
He met the slow still march of black despair,
Sought the last refuge from his hopeless doom,
And wish'd from thankless men a peaceful tomb:
Till vision'd ages, opening on his eyes,
Cheer'd his sad soul, and bade new nations rise;
He saw the Atlantic heaven with light o'ercast,
And Freedom crown his glorious work at last.
Almighty Freedom! give my venturous song
The force, the charm that to thy voice belong;
'Tis thine to shape my course, to light my way,
To nerve my country with the patriot lay,
To teach all men where all their interest lies,
How rulers may be just and nations wise:
Strong in thy strength I bend no suppliant knee,
Invoke no miracle, no Muse but thee.

Night

Night held on Old Castile her silent reign,
Her half-orb'd moon declining to the main;
O'er Valladolid's regal turrets hazed
The drizzly fogs from dull-Pisuerga raised;
Whose hovering sheets, along the welkin driven,
Thinn'd the pale stars, and shut the eye from heaven.
Cold-hearted Ferdinand his pillow prest,
Nor dream'd of those his mandates robb'd of rest,
Of him who gemm'd his crown, who stretch'd his reign
To realms that weigh'd the tenfold poise of Spain;
Who now beneath his tower indungeon'd lies,
Sweats the chill sod and breathes inclement skies.
His feverish pulse, slow labouring thro' his frame,
Feeds with scant force its fast-expiring flame;
A far dim watch-lamp's thrice reflected beam
Throws thro' his grates a mist-encumber'd gleam,
Paints the dun vapours that the cell invade,
And fills with spectred forms the midnight shade;
When from a visionary short repose,
That nursed new cares and temper'd keener woes,
Columbus woke, and to the walls addrest
The deep-felt sorrows bursting from his breast:
Here lies the purchase, here the wretched spoil
Of painful years and persevering toil!
For these damp caves, this hideous haunt of pain,
I traced new regions o'er the chartless main,
Tamed all the dangers of untraversed waves,
Hung o'er their clefts, and topt their surging graves,
Saw traitorous seas o'er coral mountains sweep,
Red thunders rock the pole and scorch the deep,
Death rear his front in every varying form,
Gape from the shoals and ride the roaring storm,
My struggling bark her seamy planks disjoin,
Rake the rude rock and drink the copious brine;
Till the tired elements are lull'd at last,
And milder suns allay the billowing blast,
Lead on the trade-winds with unvarying force,
And long and landless curve our constant course.
Our homeward heaven recoils; each night forlorn
Calls up new stars, and backward rolls the morn;
The boreal vault descends with Europe's shore,
And bright Calisto shuns the wave no more,
The Dragon dips his fiery-foaming jole,
The affrighted magnet flies the faithless pole;
Nature portends a general change of laws,
My daring deeds are deemed the guilty cause;
The desperate crew, to insurrection driven,
Devote their captain to the wrath of heaven,
Resolve at once to end the audacious strife,
And buy their safety with his forfeit life.
In that sad hour, this feeble frame to save,
(Unblest reprieve) and rob the gaping wave,
The morn broke forth, these tearful orbs descried
The golden banks that bound the western tide.
With full success I calm'd the clamorous race,
Bade heaven's blue arch a second earth embrace;
And gave the astonish'd age that bounteous shore,
Their wealth to nations, and to kings their power.
Land of delights! ah, dear delusive coast,
To these fond aged eyes for ever lost!
No more thy flowery vales I travel o'er,
For me thy mountains rear the head no more,
For me thy rocks no sparkling gems unfold,
Nor streams luxuriant wear their paths in gold;
From realms of promised peace for ever borne,
I hale mute anguish, and in secret mourn.
But dangers past, a world explored in vain,
And foes triumphant show but half my pain.
Dissembling friends, each early joy who gave,
And fired my youth the storms of fate to brave,
Swarm'd in the sunshine of my happier days,
Pursued the fortune and partook the praise,
Now pass my cell with smiles of sour disdain,
Insult my woes and triumph in my pain.
One gentle guardian once could shield the brave;
But now that guardian slumbers in the grave.
Hear from above, thou dear departed shade;
As once my hopes, my present sorrows aid,
Burst my full heart, afford that last relief,
Breathe back my sighs and reinspire my grief;
Still in my sight thy royal form appears,
Reproves my silence and demands my tears.
Even on that hour no more I joy to dwell,
When thy protection bade the canvas swell;
When kings and churchmen found their factions vain,
Blind Superstition shrunk beneath her chain,
The sun's glad beam led on the circling way,
And isles rose beauteous in Atlantic day.
For on those silvery shores, that new domain,
What crowds of tyrants fix their murderous reign!
Her infant realm indignant Freedom flies,
Truth leaves the world, and Isabella dies.
Ah, lend thy friendly shroud to veil my sight,
That these pain'd eyes may dread no more the light;
These welcome shades shall close my instant doom,
And this drear mansion moulder to a tomb."

LINES

LINES

ON THE RECENT DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN, OF CHICESTER, WHOSE NAME IS DESERVEDLY RECORDED AS BEING "TO VIRTUE AND TO GENIUS DEAR."

A STRANGER to thy sight, but not thy worth,
O'B*******! seeks the sacred spot of earth
That hides thy bones, some gen'rous tears to shed
O'er so much virtue, so much genius dead!
He need not boast himself the Muse's friend,
Who feels no grief at thy lamented end!
He is her scorn (unconscious tho' he be)
Who heaves no sigh of sympathy for thee!
But how shall I (the meanest of her train)
Record thy merit in sufficient strain?
I who ne'er paus'd at thy harmonious tongue,
Nor on thine arm in social converse hung?
Who ne'er sat trembling o'er thy sickly bed
A sad spectator, by affection led,
As some have done, 'till Death with vengeance rude
Thy feeble frame, but not thy faith subdued?
Yet doth my kindred heart towards thee bear
Sweet fellowship, and hold thy mem'ry dear;
Dear by each tie that can its truth engage,
Soft piety, and wit's attemper'd rage;
For I have heard (whilst zeal my bosom fir'd),
The sacred themes* that thy pure soul inspir'd,
Themes that alike cou'd heav'nly peace dispense,
Or rouse to ecstacy the charmed sense.
My heart has kindled with devotion's flame,
To hear thee celebrate thy maker's name
In hymns of love—has joy'd to mark around
An equal warmth in ev'ry breast abound,
And triumph in an universal sound.
Much praise to him, who with true virtue blest,
Inspires that virtue in another's breast;
Who through sweet Poesy's delightful road
Thus leads the captive soul to dwell with God.
He shall not lose his well-deserved prize,
His crown of endless glory in the skies,
Who, zealous in religion's holy cause,
Thus tempts th' unwary soul, and from it draws
Each grov'ling thought and passion harbour'd there,
To scenes of purer joy more worthy of its care.
That praise is thine, O thou of early doom!
And thine that sure reward, if yet the tomb
Deceive not, and the voice of him who died
That we might live—our Saviour and our guide.
Oh! happy art thou, if with rev'rence due
Thou hast believ'd that voice—that voice is true!
And that thou hast, the strain that now I hear
(That still bespeaks thy spirit hov'ring near)
Declares aloud, for in that sacred sound
What love, what hope, what confidence, abound!
Then I will weep no more—thou art not gone,
But hast thy nature chang'd—'tis I alone
Am mortal still, whose uninstructed sight
Perceives thee not amid this grosser light.
Oh! cou'd it grasp thee in its furthest range,
That I might contemplate thy wond'rous change,
Then shou'd my soul its secret joy disclose,
To see thee smiling in serene repose,
Thee, happier in the thought of former woes!
But no—it cannot be—Death stands between,
A dismal shade, and intercepts the scene.
Here then we leave thee 'till the gloom be past
That veils our sight—the day will dawn at last;
When those now sever'd from thy fond embrace,
Will reunite, and grief to joy give place.

* He wrote several hymns in a collection lately published, which are equally admired for their piety and poetry.

ELEGY,

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN WOOLWICH WARREN, ON THE DEATH OF A FELLOW-SOLDIER.

'TIS now the pensive hour of early night!
The moon-beam glistens on the passing wave!
Around the bat revolves his whirling flight;
And watch-words hoarsely break a silence of the grave.
Save where in feeble gusts the hollow wind
Bears to the heart the seaman's hollow cry!
And hark! (sweet music to the wistful mind!)
The distant plaintive chimes in solemn pauses die.
Hapless the day, when fraught with cruel speed
Relentless fate the warrior's eyelids clos'd!
Unknown, unwail'd he fell; and doomed to bleed,
Far from the shores belov'd, where every wish repos'd;
Far from that widow'd bed, where dreams of fright
Embitter'd joys, that hope presented still:
Far from those eyes, that wak'd so oft at night,
Dim with a fervent tear, that wept some presag'd ill.

Here

Here first at early morn, with jocund air,
His smile contagious soften'd every pain:
His lightsome whistle banish'd peevish care
And spoke the merry heart, and well-contented swain

The iron load of toil on him was light,
And laughing stars did at his birth preside;
He mock'd the terrors of destructive fight,
And bless'd the glorious day, when first his zeal was tried.

Whether by duty call'd he trod the *waste,
Where the dread thunder of the mortar flies;
Or, speeding homewards with paternal haste
The busy crowded hearth illum'd the parent's eyes.

Tranquil his soul.—At night the busy hum
Of garbling infants stunn'd the cricket's song:
Some on his knee he toss'd; while proudly some
Strutted the house, with sword and bayonet along.

Again the wonted tale of former days
Fix'd the fond ear of his complacent wife;
As still she heard, thro' many a wordy maze,
The thousand hair-breadth hazards of her husband's life.

She fear'd not yet the luckless cast of fate,
Nor dream'd of future grief and helpless need:
She heard him many a comrade's death relate
But little thought she then, his own so soon decreed.

On foreign plains he lies! the wint'ry wind
Wails thro' the thorn o'er his sepulchral sod;—
His bones these arms in their lone cell confin'd:
With patriot's spirits flown, his soul awaits her God!

A. B. E.

LINES ON EPPING FOREST.

Man loves the forest.—*Gisborne.*

HAIL awful thickets, dark umbrageous bowers,
Spangled with morning mist, ye tangled woods
Where Nature ever gay spontaneous reigns,
In wild luxuriance throwing from her lap!
Ambrosial fragrance in the humid air!
To you I flee; your deep embowering shades,
Where thoughtful Silence builds her halcyon throne
Invite my wan'dring steps. Each woody glade
Teems with new life, as the light sunbeams float
Across the shade, rousing the timid deer
From their green bed, while on the whispering breeze,
The distant sheepbell swells its wavering sounds.
Yon broom-clad vale spreads out the sweetest flowers
That gem the mossy bank, the primrose pale
Expands its modest bud, and vi'let ting'd
With deepest purple and concealed beneath
The briery copse, the lily of the vale
Its peerless head upraises; cowslips fair
Sprinkle the upland lawn, and every bush
Echoes with melody. Thus balmy morn
Quick passes, and the sun on high serene
Darts wide his rays, pierces the forest gloom,
And beams a brighter lustre. The gay fly,
In beauty's tints arrayed, sips every sweet,
And in his smile rejoices till the hand
Of some rude stripling robs it of its charms,
And then to death consigns it. Now no sound
Disturbs the peaceful quiet of the grove,
But the low whisp'rings of the mournful trees
That rustle o'er my head, as 'neath reclin'd,
I view their shaggy trunks incrusted o'er
By mouldering Time, where myriad insects lie
Enwrapt in embryo shade. The parting clouds
Fly through the air and shew the orb of day,
Shrin'd in majestic splendour. How his rays
Illume yon tower,* dim-twinkling through the glade
(There from its ivied bosom screams the stare;
The wild bee murmurs and the hooting owl
Seeks a still deeper shade). What scenes appear
Amid the landscape. Here dark woods ascend,
Skirting the green hill's brow and half conceal'd
By the grey mists that e'er amusive play
Around its tufted summit; there o'erhung
By arching shade rich vales and meads arise,
Till in the sky the wide-spread prospect fades.
The the sun rages. Still direct he shakes
Still effulgent glory from his burnish'd throne.
Now let me leave the forest's skirts and plunge
Deep in sequester'd gloom, where frowning oaks
Fling their black shade athwart the sylvan wild.
Here let me wander rapt in thought profound
'Till sober Eve her dusky pinions spread
And robe the scene with grey; till the young Moon
Ascend her silver car, and throw o'er all
A languid gleam.

J. H. WIFFEN.

* Woolwich Common.

* Epping church.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

FRENCH BOARD OF LONGITUDE.

REPORT *on the* MEASUREMENT *of the* ARC *of the* MERIDIAN *from* BARCELONA *to* FORMENTERA.

THIS Board having appointed a committee of its members to examine and calculate, with the greatest care, the observations relative to the continuation of the meridian in Spain, as far as the Balearic isles; they delivered in a report containing the following results of their labours:—

The new measurement reaches from Fort Montjuy, at Barcelona, to the small island of Formentera, in the Mediterranean. The extent of the arc in the direction of the meridian, from the signal-post of Matas to that of Formentera, is 315,552 metres. As the whole of it is on the sea, it was measured by a series of triangles along the coast of Spain, from Barcelona to the kingdom of Valencia, and joining the coast of Valencia to the islands by an immense triangle, one of the sides of which is more than 160,000 metres (or 82,555 toises) in length. At such distances day-signals would have been invisible: they therefore had recourse to night-signals, formed by reflecting lamps, with a current of air, which were kept lighted at the different stations from sun-set to sun-rise. The angles were measured with a large repeating circle of the workmanship of Lenoir, adding every practicable kind of verification. The triangulation was begun in the winter of 1806; that being the only season of the year when the weather is sufficiently clear for the observing of large triangles. At the close of the summer of 1807 all the geodetic operations were finished.

The latitude of Formentera, the southernmost point of the arc, was ascertained that winter by means of 2,558 observations of the polar star, in which they used one of Fortin's repeating circles with a fixed level. The greatest deviation of the partial series, from the mean of the whole, is four sexagesimal seconds; and this happens only twice in a contrary direction. In all the other series the extreme aberration is two seconds. These deviations are the same that Bradley found in his researches on the mutation, in making observations near the zenith with large sectors. They seem to be owing to the variety of refractions produced by the changing forms of the layers of clouds. But from their smallness we may confidently conclude, that the latitude laid down from a mean of all the observations is exact.

This latitude in decimal degrees, or in *grades*, is -	42,961777
That of Dunkirk, observed by Delambre, and laid down only from the observations of the polar star, is -	56,706652
Difference, or arc of the meridian between Dunkirk and Formentera - - -	13,744875

By means of these results we may verify the metre which serves as the unit of mensuration. The metre adopted by the laws of France is equal to 443 $\frac{296}{1000}$ lines of the toise of Peru, taken at 16° $\frac{1}{2}$ of the centesimal thermometer. This length was determined according to the first measurement by Méchain and Delambre of the meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona; and they supposed it equal to a quarter of the terrestrial meridian, considered as an elliptic. If the earth were exactly of a spherical form, every decimal degree, or every grade, would contain 100,000 metres; and thus, if the celestial arc measured, be multiplied by 100,000, we should obtain the distance from Dunkirk to Formentera in metres—which would be 1374487,50.

But the flattened form of the earth renders it somewhat less. To calculate the correction thence resulting, we shall suppose the flattening to be $\frac{1}{305}$, which is given by the theory of the moon. This evaluation is the most probable of all, because it belongs to the whole of the earth's figure, independent of its small irregularities, which disappear at the distance where the moon is placed. We thus find that 48,37 metres must be deducted from the arc, and the result will be the real distance between Dunkirk and Formentera on the spheroid, viz. 1374439,13

According to the measurement of the triangles the distance is - -	1374438,72
Difference -	,041

That there should be so small an error in so large an arc is truly astonishing; as it is far less than might reasonably be attributed to unavoidable errors in the observations. It might have been forty or fifty times more considerable, without any sensible inconvenience thence resulting in the nicest operations of the arts. On calculating what would have

been the length of the metre, according to these dates, we find—

Length of the metre in the sphere - - - lines	443,27940
Correction resulting from the flattened form of the earth	0,0156,0
	443,29500

This result differs only $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a line from the legal metre founded upon the first measurement between Dunkirk and Barcelona; consequently, if the legislature had waited till the conclusion of the whole operation, the length of the metre would have been only $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a line less: but this quantity is quite imperceptible; and if we would find it to the nicest exactness by measurement, it would be necessary to make a vast number of experiments with the most perfect instruments. Neglecting this insensible difference, it is very satisfactory to see the legal metre so well confirmed by the whole operation; the influence of the flattened form of the earth being no more than equal to $\frac{5}{1000}$ of a line; and the element derived from the theory of the moon would seem to be as exact, perhaps more so, than the geodesic operations themselves.

The metre calculated from the figure of the earth is connected with the variations of gravity. It is therefore interesting to know the relation which the metre bears to the length of a second-pendulum, as it would be sufficient for recovering the standard if it should be lost. The knowledge thereof is equally useful for the theory of the earth. The pendulum was, therefore, examined with great care at Formentera; and the observations have been examined and calculated by a committee of the Board of Longitude. They are ten in number, and their deviations from the medium do not exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ of a millimetre, or $\frac{2}{10}$ of a line. The mean result of the whole give us for the length of the pendulum, vibrating decimal seconds in vacuo at Formentera - *metres* 0,7412061

According to the theory of the figure of the earth, calculated from very accurate experiments made at Paris by Borda, we find it 0,7411445

The difference then is only $\frac{6}{100}$ of a millimetre, or $\frac{3}{100}$ of a line: which may be owing to the irregularities in the figure of the earth. It is intended to repeat the experiments at Dunkirk, and at the middle of the arc about the latitude of Bourdeaux.

The inclination of the angles on the meridian, and their azimuths are likewise useful elements for the theory of the earth; Mechain and Delambre had observed them on different points of the arc between Dunkirk and Montjuy. The azimuth of the last side of the last triangle was likewise determined at Formentera, by means of a great number of passages of stars observed with the meridian glass.

From the results stated in our report, it appears then, that the new measurement of the meridian in Spain confirms and gives additional certainty to the metre, by rendering it almost independent of the flattening of the earth. This arc being joined to the meridian of France, presents an arc of nearly 14 grades, lying at an equal distance from the equator and the pole; and in the different points of which the latitudes, the azimuths, and the variations of gravity have been observed; and which, on account of its length, its situation, and the exactness of the means employed, may be justly pronounced the most perfect operation of the kind that ever was executed.

The observations for the first part, as is already known, were made by MM. Mechain and Delambre; and for the Spanish part, by MM. Biot and Arago, in conjunction with MM. Chaix, and Rodriguez, the Spanish commissioners.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD COLEMAN'S, (VETERINARY COLLEGE,) *for certain Improvements in the Construction and Application of a Horse-shoe.*

TO the Patentee, the British public are under very considerable obligations for the improvements which he has introduced in the veterinary art. There are persons who are found to object to the sums annually voted by parliament for the support of the institution, at the head of which Mr. Coleman stands: but these we may venture to affirm, are not acquainted with the advantages accruing to individuals; and particularly to the public in regard to the cavalry, from the money so expended. The various works of Mr. Coleman shew

that he is not only a man of science, but that he is enthusiastically attached to his profession. The object of his invention, for which he has now obtained letters patent, is to prevent those diseases to which the feet of horses are subject, particularly that called the contraction of the hoof. This disease proceeds from the hoof being exposed to artificial and unnatural heat in the stable, or from the frog not receiving its due degree of pressure: hence we have a shoe invented to prevent the contraction of the heels, though the frog should not be in contact with the ground: this shoe is said also to be more firmly united to the hoof, than any other hitherto employed. Another advantage is, that it can be applied with proper effect by the most uninformed and ignorant smith, as the difference in this from all other shoes, consists merely in the inner and posterior part of both heels of the shoe being turned up, so as to touch the inner and posterior part of both bars, by which means the heels of the hoof cannot contract, or the shoe have the smallest degree of lateral motion. The length of the turn-up of the shoe should be sufficiently long to embrace the heel of the bar, and yet not to touch the bottom of the cavity between the bar and the frog. A bar-shoe may also be applied with a similar projection, to press against the heels of the bars. If the hoof is already contracted, the heels may be mechanically expanded a little by a pair of farrier's tongs every time the horse is shod, and the shoe applied so as to press with more force against the bars: but under these circumstances, the hoof should first be made moist by standing two or three hours in water, and the horse not used for a day or two afterwards.

MR. EDWARD MOORE NOBLE'S, (BIRMINGHAM,) *for a new Method of making "Carbonate of Lead," or, as it is usually called, "White Lead."*

By this method lead is taken in thin plates, or small pieces, and placed in a vessel that has some communication with the atmosphere; to this is added acetous acid, or a solution of acetite of lead, so that the lead may be partly immersed in it; to this is introduced a mixture of carbonic acid gas, and oxygen gas. The whole is frequently agitated in order that the carbonate of lead, when formed, may be removed, and a new surface presented to the action of the fluids. Another process is, that, instead of lead in a metallic state, the patentee uses an oxide of lead, containing such a proportion of oxygen, as will allow it to unite with acetous acid, &c. in either case the carbonate of lead is produced, and the peculiar whiteness depends on the quality of the materials employed, and upon the excellence of the operation. The carbonate is to be separated from the mixture, and dried, in order to its being ready for admixture with oil. Sometimes it must be well washed to free it from impurities.

MR. JOHN CURR'S, (SHEFFIELD,) *for Spinning Hemp for making Cordage, &c.*

To the axis of the common spinning-wheel, made use of for these purposes, is annexed a small drum, made of tin, wood, &c. about twelve inches in diameter, and about twenty-two inches long; upon this a small cord, chain, &c. must be wound, of the length, at least, of the thread proposed to be spun, and by turning round the spinning-wheel, the cord, chain, &c. (which should be fastened to one of the spinners) will at the same time turn off the drum, and give the speed which the spinners must go. By different machinery, the cord, chain, &c. that points out the speed to the spinners, may be used and applied in a different manner; but what Mr. Curr lays claim to as his invention, is the cord, chain, &c. connected or applied in any way with the spinning-wheel, and the spinners of the yarns, which may, to a convenient distance, keep up a regular connection between them.

MR. JOHN HARRIOT'S, (WAPPING,) *for a New Fire-Escape.*

The Internal or Chamber Fire-escape, consists in having a fastening made of wood, iron, or other metal, in the nature of a small crane, or in the nature of a hinge to fix to the bottom, top, or sides of any window, or other opening in any house or building. At the projecting end of this fastening, there are two holes, through which a rope is to be passed. At one end of the rope an eye is to be spliced, or tied for the other end to pass through, which then forms a slip noose. The rope is to be long enough, not only to reach from the window to the earth when doubled, but to extend several feet more, slanting from the building; a small line is likewise to be added, fastened to the noose. This is all the apparatus wanting for the chamber fire-escape, and may be applied in the following way: the chamber fire-escape may be made to ship and unship at pleasure, and may be shaped variously; and being secured to the bottom, top, or sides of any window, or other opening, with the rope passed or reeved through both holes at the projecting

jecting end, the plain end of the rope is to be dropped, or thrown down to any person on the outside to take hold of, and to lower down the person to be rescued. Persons to be rescued have only to slip the noose over the head and shoulders, so as to draw the noose close just under their arms, and getting out of the window; any other person or persons below, or remaining in the room, having hold of the other end of the rope, may lower them down in safety; and then if more are to be rescued from the same floor, the noose is to be hauled up again, and the same process to be repeated as often as necessary. The small line fastened to the noose, is for the purpose of drawing the suspended person clear away from the side of the building when found needful. When there are several people thus to be saved, those who remain in the room may lower down the others; those first down may then lower the rest, and a moderately active person would find no difficulty in lowering himself down, more especially if the small end of the rope is again reeved through another hole or two, provided for the purpose in the sloping bar.

For the External Fire-escape or machine, for moving from house to house, the following description will answer. The instrument is formed on the same principle, though it may be variously shaped, made of iron or other metal to be fixed on the end of a pole, of a length proportionate to the height of houses in the neighbourhood, so that it shall reach and rest upon, clasp or take hold of, any window-cill it shall be elevated to. At the upper or projecting end outwards, there are to be two holes with a rope reeved or run through them, exactly the same as the one described for the chamber fire-escape. One end of the pole is to be fitted and fastened into the socket of the fire-escape, by which the fire-escape machinery may be raised full as readily as a ladder, furnishing a similar means of escape from without, as that of the chamber fire-escape from within. The lower part of the pole may be divided by a joint, so as to straddle and stand firm, and these legs may be opened more or less by a line to heighten or lower the fire-escape at the top, to suit the place to which it is to be raised; or two poles may be made to slide one up by the other, until the upper end having the fire-escape can be lodged on its destined situation; or it may be made in other ways to suit particular situations.

Another external Fire-escape, is on a different construction, formed on the principle of the idler or lazy tongs; it is made of bamboo canes, or deal, or other wood, or metal, in slips of any even lengths, according to the size and elevation intended; five double lengths, or more or less, or ten pieces of eight feet long each, or any other length, are to be bolted in pairs together in the centre of each length, but so as to work easy on those bolts. The ends of each adjoining pair are likewise to be bolted together, one pair to another, until the five pair or other number thus bolted together, lie edge-ways one over the other. There must be two or more sets, or rows, of these bolted pairs of bamboos, slips of wood, or metal. These two or more sets are to be secured together, at any required distance, by bolts the length of such distance. To the four corners or upper end, a canvas or netting may be fastened, or a slight platform, which thus forms a top, to be raised up to the windows of houses where people are to be rescued, or help is wanted to be sent up to the chambers. The lower or bottom ends of the bamboos, or slips of wood, or metal, are to be fitted to and rest upon the bottom of a case, fixed on four wheels like a truck to move readily to any place when wanted. Until the platform or top is required to be raised to any window; the whole of these double rows, or sets of bamboos, or slips of wood, or metal bolted together to form one piece of machinery, will lie down close in the case, not exceeding two feet in height. But when a force is applied to raise the machinery, it will extend to a height not exceeding thirty feet, raising the platform or canvas, or netting top, either to receive any person from out of a window, or convey any person up to give ready aid of any kind. By raising the lower middle joint, or bolt that secures the sets together, between three and four feet from the bottom of the case, the top will be elevated more than thirty feet; a greater or less number of lengths giving a greater or less height. The power to be applied for raising the lower joint, or bolts may be various; it may be by the common rack and pinion-wheel of the timber jack, or by a lever, or by a common pulley, or by a rope round a roller, worked by a tooth and pinion-wheel with a winch handle. In either way the raising and lowering of the platform, or canvas, or netting top, is performed with the greatest celerity, by which people or goods may be saved; and may be applied to various other good purposes.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IT is well known that Mr. Robert Kerr Porter, respected by the public for his superior genius as an historical painter, went to Russia a few years ago with the best introductions. The war compelled him to return, and he has brought to England a collection of drawings representing the costume and manners of Russia and Sweden, and a Journal of his Travels into remote parts of the Russian empire. Altogether, the work will form the best modern account of Russia that has been published, and the most interesting and elegant book of travels that has appeared for several years.

We rejoice to inform our readers, that Mr. Cumberland has consented to place his name at the head of a phalanx of Literati, who are determined to rescue literature from the tyranny and knavery of anonymous criticism. Without an exertion of this kind on the part of men of letters, all emulation and enterprize among men of genius and science would speedily be destroyed in England, owing to the unprincipled artifices of the writers in anonymous reviews, who impudently impose on the confidence of the public, and confound all, right and wrong, in their pretended criticisms. It cannot be too often repeated, that the tricks practised by anonymous reviewers, are little superior to those of advertizing money-lenders.

It affords us great satisfaction to learn, that steam has been already applied, in London, to warm some extensive manufactories. That of Mr. Oakley, the cabinet-maker in Bond-street, in which twelve coal fires produced but an imperfect and dangerous heat, is now effectually and safely warmed by means of one small boiler of steam, which is conveyed through those extensive workshops and ware-rooms, by numerous pipes. It is also so contrived, that the workmen heat their glue by the same pipes. This discovery cannot fail to be attended with the most beneficial effects in all large buildings, manufactories, hotels, &c. &c. as well as in private houses, where coals are dear, or numerous fires are burnt

The Board of Agriculture proceed in their grand design of completing the County Reports, a work which will bespeak the magnificent character of the present age. Thirty counties are now published, and less than as many more will perfect our knowledge of the whole Island. Berkshire, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, and Derbyshire, are all in the press, and will appear before Christmas. We are happy to say that the encouragement of the public keeps pace with the importance of the work, and the entire series are now to be found in every public and private library. But what is of more consequence to the agricultural interests of the empire, the intelligent landowners and practical farmers are every where emulous to possess one or more of these volumes; and country gentlemen in general are possessed of the entire series.

It is understood that the late victory over the French in Portugal was rendered more decisive owing to the first introduction of a new discovery lately made by a British officer, which far exceeds all other means of destroying an enemy ever made use of. There exists much confidence among some military men that the French armies cannot withstand its effects, and that victory will attend the British forces until the French are able to make use of the same invention.

Sir John Carr's Tour in Scotland, is announced for publication in November.

The Chevalier de Boisgelin, author of the History of Malta, will speedily publish, in a quarto volume, embellished with thirteen views, Travels in the North of Europe, or a Journal of a Voyage down the Elbe from Dresden to Hamburgh, and Travels through Denmark and Sweden.

A Novel, entitled, Faulconbridge, or a Devonshire Story, is in the press, from the pen of Mrs. Hanway, to whom the world is indebted for Ellinor and Andrew Stuart. Mrs. Hanway, brings her knowledge of society and her humorous severity in the proper period to rescue satire from the obloquy which the writers of personal scandal have brought upon it.

A periodical republication is announced, of that highly curious work the Harleian Miscellany; which it will be recollected consists of a collection of scarce, curious, and entertaining pamphlets and tracts, as well in manuscript as in print, found in the library of the first Earl

Earl of Oxford, interspersed with notes, historical, political, and critical.

A new edition is in the press of QUARLES's Meditations, called Judgment and Mercy for afflicted Souls. It will be a reprint of the first edition of 1646, with the errors of the press corrected. The introductory part will contain a Life of Quarles, by his widow Ursula; testimonies of his character and talents, with specimens of his poetry and prose. The whole will form a handsome crown octavo volume; to which there will be affixed a beautiful engraving of the author's head, from the original by Marshal.

The Rev. STEPHEN WESTON, has nearly prepared for publication the Morning and Evening Lessons, appointed for all the Sundays throughout the year, for Christmas and Good Friday; the whole illustrated by Commentaries in short notes, with an Index, in which, whatever may stop a learned or unlearned reader, is explained. To each of the books of the Old and New Testament, an historical introduction is prefixed, and analytical contents to the chapters. The work intended as a Companion to the Common Prayer-book of the church of England, will be neatly printed in a size adapted to the pocket.

As an account of the present state of the Clarendon press, in the University of Oxford, was given in our last Number, a similar account relative to the sister university comes in due order in this. The following books were published at Cambridge in 1807, and 1808.—*Euripidis Troades*, corrected partly from manuscripts, and partly by conjectural criticism, by Mr. Burges, of Trinity college; a third volume of a System of Astronomy, by Mr. Vince, Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy: the fifth edition of an Analysis of the Greek Metres, by Dr. Seale: a Confutation of Atheism, from the Laws and Constitution of the Heavenly Bodies, by Professor Vince: a splendid volume of Travels in Magna Græcia, with engravings, by Mr. Wilkins, relating principally to architecture: a translation into blank verse of Lycophron's Cassandra, by the late Lord Royston: a Treatise on an Error in Euclid, by Mr. Sax, of Trinity-college: besides a few prize-essays and single sermons. There are several learned works, classical, etymological, and mathematical, now in the press; some in great forwardness. The following will be published early in the winter: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental Library of the late Tippoo Sultan, of Mysore, with an Appendix, containing specimens of the most interesting works, by Major Stewart, Persian professor at the East India college, Hertford: the Choruses of Æschylus's Plays, intended to be explanatory of the Greek Metres, by Dr. Charles Burney: and an Etymological work, by the Rev. Walter Whiter, late fellow of Clare Hall. The University has purchased of the son of Hoogeven, the following work, which, though printed, is not yet published: *Henrici Hoogeven Opus Posthumum, exhibens Dictionarium analogicum Linguæ Græcæ, cum Auctoris Vitâ ab ipso conscriptâ*; to which is subjoined, *Philippi Cattieri Gazophylacium Græcorum, seu Methodus Admirabilis ad insignem brevi comparandum Verborum Copium, cum Auctario Frid. Ludov. Abresch.* Hoogeven was the author of the well-known work, entitled, *Doctrina Particularum Linguæ Græcæ.* It is also understood that Dr. Clarke, late fellow of Jesus college, who has already favoured the public with an account of the colossal statue of Ceres, has in the press a description of the other marbles, which he brought into this country, together with his Travels. The plan of printing by stereotype plates, was adopted by this University as early as 1805. Many beautiful editions of Bibles and Prayer-books, have accordingly been published, both in English and Welch, the plates having been cast in a foundry erected by the University for the purpose.

The Editor of Letters of a General Officer to his Son, on entering the Army, published under the title of the Military Mentor, is preparing for publication three volumes of Essays on the Art of War, and on Modern Military Tactics.

Dr. CAREY is preparing to publish, for the use of his private pupils and of schools, a Familiar English Grammar, intended as an easy introduction to the more difficult grammars, and calculated to facilitate the business of English prosody and versification.

A new edition, with additions, of the Dialogues on Chemistry, by the Rev. J. JOYCE, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. JOHN MURDOCH, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, known as the author of several elementary works on the French language, and as the early instructor of Burns, has nearly completed a work which he intends to publish by subscription, to be entitled, the Dictionary of Distinctions, which is to consist of three alphabets, containing, 1. Words the same in

in sound, but of different spelling and signification, with which are classed, such as have any similarity of sound. 2. Words that vary in pronunciation and meaning, as accentuated or connected. 3. The changes in sound and sense produced by the addition of the letter *e*. The shades of difference being pointed out and noted as in Mr. Walker's dictionary. The utility of such a work in preventing errors in speaking and writing, is sufficiently evident.

Mr. Alexander Walker, lecturer on physiology, &c. has issued a prospectus of a new quarterly work, to be called the Archives of Universal Science. Of Mr. Walker's qualifications there can be no doubt. The grand object of his work will be, by giving in detail all those subjects which other Journals embrace, and by involving also all those other subjects of science which they do not embrace; to exhibit, either in valuable original communications, or in critical analyses of every work containing new and important observations, the progress which all the sciences and arts are every day making throughout the world; and further, also, by assigning, to each discovery, its place in a natural arrangement, to appreciate its value, and point out its influence upon the sciences, and its application to the arts.

Some time in January, Dr. Reid will resume his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; in which course the diseases of the mind, and those of the body which are more immediately under mental influence, will be especially considered.

Mr. Stace is proceeding with his original Anecdotes of Cromwell, which will contain many curious and important particulars.

Mrs. Grant, author of Letters from the Mountains, is preparing for the press Memoirs of Mrs. Cuyler.

A translation of Bourgoing's *Tableau de l'Espagne Moderne*, from the last Paris edition, will speedily be published in three volumes, 8vo. with a quarto atlas of plates.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription in one volume quarto, a History of the Horse, by the author of "Rural Sports;" containing directions relative to the breeding, rearing, training, &c. the race-horse, the hunter, the hackney, the carriage, and the cart-horse, for the different purposes of the turf, the field and the road; interspersed with anecdotes appertaining to each class: comprising also an account of the most improved methods of treating those disorders, to which the horse is by nature liable, as well as those originating from too indulgent, or too careless management.

A new Novel, the scene of which is laid in Greece, will shortly appear from the pen of Miss Owenson.

The author of the Age of Frivolity, has in the press a small volume of Poems, consisting of Sonnets, Tales, and characteristic pieces.

Mr. George Atkins has published a description of an improved hydrometer of his contrivance. It consists of a bulb, a small stem, with a cup on tis top to receive weights, and a shank beneath the bulb with a pointed screw, to which is affixed a cup to receive weights or solids, when their specific gravities are to be taken. The instrument is accompanied with an accurate set of grain-weights. The weight of the hydrometer itself is seven hundred grains, and on adding three hundred grains in the upper cup, and immersing it in distilled water, at the temperature of 60° Fahr. it will subside to the middle mark on the stem, and will then consequently displace one thousand grains of water. It follows, therefore, from this adjustment of the bulk of the instrument, that each grain in the upper cup will represent one-thousandth part of the specific gravity of the water, or one unit in specific gravity, if that of water be taken at one thousand; and one tenth of a grain one tenth of unit, which is also the value of each of the small divisions on the stem; and accordingly when the hydrometer is immersed in any liquid until it sinks to the middle point on the stem, the specific gravity of such fluid will be indicated by the sum of the weight of the instrument, and the grains added in the upper cup. To accommodate it to the use of those who are concerned with spirituous liquors and of brewers, the inventor attaches a scale shewing the relation between specific gravities, and the commercial or technical denomination of per centage with the former, and pounds per barrel with the latter.

FRANCE.

A general meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of national Industry, at which M. Chaptal presided, was held on the 24th of August, for the purpose of adjudging the prizes offered for the present year, and determining the subjects

jects to be proposed for the ensuing. A prize of 3,000 francs for a loom for weaving all kinds of gold and silver stuffs, was adjudged to M. Jacquard, an artist of Lyons; to whom the Emperor has also granted a premium of 50 francs for each of these looms, with which he shall supply manufacturers. He has already received fifty-one of these premiums. Among the other prizes, were: one of 600 francs for improvements in combs for wool, and another of 500 for an improved method of constructing brick, tile, and lime-kilns. The society voted its thanks to M. Gillé, type-founder and printer at Paris, for having stimulated the industry of several engravers on wood, who had executed under his direction, a great number of works of that kind; to M. Reynouard, printer and bookseller; and M. Peyrard, professor of astronomy and mathematics, at the Bonaparte Lyceum, for having seconded the views of the society, by placing wood cuts, the one in his edition of *Morceaux choisis de Buffon*, and the other in his translation of the *Works of Archimedes*. The prizes proposed for the year 1809, are as follow:—For machinery for combing wool, 1500 francs.—For machinery for carding and spinning thread, 1500 francs.—For machinery for carding and spinning silk, 1500 francs.—For the discovery of a method of printing copperplate engravings, in a permanent manner on stuffs, 1200 francs.—For the manufacture of cinnabar, 1200 francs.—For the encouragement of stroke engraving, 2000 francs.—For the manufacture of utensils of metal, covered with a cheap enamel, 1000 francs.—For the sizing of paper, 6000 francs.—The prizes, the decision of which is deferred to the year 1810, are: 1. The prize of 3000 francs for the manufacture of iron and steel wire, fit for making needles, and cards for cotton and wool. 2. That of 1000 for determining the produce of the distillation of wood. 3. That of 3000 for the best mode of constructing lime, tile, and brick-kilns, besides two inferior premiums of 500 and 300 francs for the same purpose. Two new prizes were proposed, namely, one of 6000 francs for the discovery of a process, for communicating with madder to wool the beautiful red colour of Adrianople cotton; and the other of 1200 for the person who shall exhibit a bureau made entirely of the wood of trees indigenous or naturalized in France.

A translation of the Rev. J. Gordon's History of Ireland, has just appeared at Paris in 3 vols. 8vo.

M. Gregoire, formerly bishop of Blois, has recently published a work entitled *De la Litterature des Negres*, being an examination of the intellectual faculties, moral qualities, and literature of the Negroes; to which are annexed notices, relative to the lives and works of such negroes, as have distinguished themselves in the sciences, literature, and the arts.

M. V. Auarie, apothecary of Valence, has recently made a number of chemical experiments, on the saccharine matter contained in the stalk of Indian corn. The results deduced from this examination are: 1. That the stalk of Indian corn, cannot be employed for the extraction of sugar, because the expence would exceed the profit; since one hundred weight yields only two pounds of saccharine matter. 2. That this saccharine matter constantly retains the consistence of treacle, and is incapable of being crystallized by any known process. 3. That the gummy extract might be employed in medicine, as an attenuant, in consequence of its saponaceous quality.

HUNGARY.

A child three years old, the son of one of the members of the City Council of Brunn in Hungary, died on the 19th of July last, of the natural small pox, in consequence of which the Imperial police ordered it to be buried in the most private manner without the city, and its grave to be made considerably deeper than was customary; the parents are universally blamed, and even despised by some of the citizens for having neglected to have the child inoculated with the vaccine pock.

ITALY.

On the 25th of June the vallies of Montaldo, in the department of Sturia were visited by a dreadful calamity. At 11 A.M. a violent hurricane arose, which was succeeded by several shocks of an earthquake, and a very heavy fall of hail, by which every thing within its compass was destroyed. All the trees, together with a great number of houses, were thrown down; one hundred families have been reduced to the greatest poverty, and it is confidently asserted, that fifty years will scarcely be sufficient to repair the damages occasioned by this catastrophe.

A capuchin of Vicenza, named John Baptist de Saint Martin, has invented

ted a very useful instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in unfermented wine, and showing how to extract it. This instrument called an *œnometer*, has been examined by the academy of Sciences at Naples, who were satisfied that it fully answered the purposes for which it was intended.

In consequence of part of a mountain having suddenly given way, the lake formed by the Adda, in the valley of Ferino, not far from Milan, overflowed its banks. The inundation lasted more than twelve hours, sweeping away several stone bridges, and all the produce of the fruitful plains in the neighbourhood of Ferino.

AMERICA.

Mr. E. A. Kendal has in the press, Travels in Lower and Upper Canada. The work, which will be illustrated with plates, is expected to form one volume quarto, and will be published in England about the time of its appearance in America.

There is also in the press at New York, the Natural, Civil, and Political History of Chili, translated from the Italian of the Abbé Molina, with notes from the Spanish and French versions, and a copious appendix, consisting of a translation into English heroic verse, of the most striking and interesting passages in the celebrated Spanish epic poem "The Araucana," by Don Alonzo Ercilla. It will form two octavo volumes, illustrated with a map of the country. This work has obtained high reputation. The author, a native of Chili, and for a long time resident in that country, is eminently distinguished as a writer, and a natural philosopher. Whether considered in relation to its natural productions, or its civil and military transactions, Chili affords an interesting subject for the historian. Blessed with a most salubrious and delightful climate, with a soil wonderfully fertile, and adapted to the productions of almost every country, rich in mines of gold and silver; it offers to the naturalist a wide field of curious research. To the moral philosopher it also furnishes a subject still more interesting from the character of its original inhabitants, the brave and hardy Araucanians. Their gallant and successful resistance to the best disciplined troops of Spain, then in the meridian of her military glory, and their firm support of their national independence, exhibit a picture novel, highly impressive, and strongly contrasted with that of the other American nations. This work will also be reprinted in England.

A new volcano has made its appearance in one of the Azore islands. An interesting account of it is given in the following letter from the American Consul at Fayal, to a friend at St. Michael's, dated June 25th, 1808:—

"A phenomenon has occurred here, not unusual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years; it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property. On Sunday, the 1st of May, at one *p. m.* walking in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the island of St. George's, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smoke rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a volcano had burst out about the centre of that island, and this was rendered certain when night came on, the fire exhibiting an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the 3d of May, accompanied by the British consul, and ten other gentlemen, for St. George's; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at eleven *a. m.* We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic-struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the 1st of May had broken out in a ditch, in the midst of fertile pastures, three leagues S.E. of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about twenty-four acres. In two days it had thrown out cinders or small pumice stones, that a strong N.E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width, and three leagues in length; then passing the channel five leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another small crater had opened, one league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater; the sulphureous smoke of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt approaching the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; and, as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide; by leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the larger ones, we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it, in the middle of a pasture, distinctly, at intervals, when the thick smoke which

swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent; the force with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam-engine, multiplied a hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed, horrid bellowings were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small sea-port town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before-mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyards in the island into a frightful desert. On the same day (the 4th of May) we returned to Fayal, and on the 5th and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen small volcanos broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava, which travelled on slowly towards Vellas. The fire of those small craters subsided, and the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day the large volcano, that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings, distinctly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up prodigious large stones, and an immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole island. This continued with tremendous force until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire (distinctly seen from Fayal) running into the sea. On that day (the 5th) we experienced that its force began to fail, and, in a few days after, it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about 3,500 feet. The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulina, and country-houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the farm-houses, throughout its course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few, however, remained in the vicinity of it too long, endeavouring to save their furniture and effects, were scalded by flashes of steam, which, without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The judge and principal inhabitants left the island very early. The consternation and anxiety were for some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned, and, amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready-baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats to bring away the inhabitants who had lost their dwellings. In short, the island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn, and wine, is nearly ruined; and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country."

EAST INDIES.

The Honorable the Governor of Madras in council, has resolved that a reward of 5000 star pagodas or 2000l. shall be paid to any commander of a British vessel, who may import alive at Madras the genuine cochineal insect, the growth of South America. The following description of the species of insect, for which this reward will be paid, and of the mode recommended to be pursued for the accomplishment of this object, is published for general information. There is a distinction in trade of four kinds, viz. Mestique, Compreschane, Tetruschaie and Sylvester, of which the first is accounted the best and the last the worst. The three first derive their names from the situation of their produce; the last is found wild, and though perhaps superior to the spurious insect procured in the East Indies, is not considered as a desideratum. If either of the other three kinds above specified could be procured, it is suggested that the live insect may be preserved on the plant, during the voyage to Madras; but as the success of this experiment on a sea voyage must be precarious, every other practicable mode that could be devised, should be attempted for the purpose. The following is understood to be the mode practised by the Spaniards, for preserving the insect, while propagating its species, or depositing its eggs. The insects destined for this purpose, are taken at a proper time of the growth, put into a box well closed, and lined with coarse cloth; in this confinement they deposit their eggs and die. The box is kept close shut till the time of placing the eggs on the nopal. The animalculæ are so minute, as to be scarcely perceptible. They are put on the tree in May or June, and in two months attain to the size of a dog-tick. The mode of preserving the insect on the plant, should however also be attempted, especially as there is reason to doubt, whether that on which the Spanish coccus feeds, be the same with the nopal andersoniana.

The committee for the improvement of Calcutta, have resolved to construct a canal commencing opposite to the head of Durrumtollah-street, on the eastern

eastern side of the Circular-road, and to be continued to the Salt-Water Lake; for the purpose of draining the eastern part of the town, the level of which is somewhat lower than the Western. The effect of this useful undertaking will be the increase of the value of the landed property, and the consequent building of villas, and the formation of pleasure-grounds in the country, between Calcutta and the Salt-Water Lake. This will necessarily induce horticultural improvements, so that in a few years, the aspect of the country, its salubrity and enjoyments, will be essentially improved.

The following particulars are given respecting the present state of Malacca. The fort walls at that place, were built by a colony from China, at least three centuries before the Portuguese obtained possession of the place in 1512. They are by no means so strong as has been generally supposed, but they serve to strike terror into the Malays, who have a superstitious veneration for them. Preparations are now making to blow up the works; mines are excavated along the side facing the sea, some of which are charged. Two were exploded with great skill and precision, on the 16th of October, 1807. The wall was completely overturned on both sides, with a very trifling explosion, and without injuring a building or a tree. The country round Malacca to the distance of eight or ten miles from the fort, is a pleasant and most productive spot. The rising grounds are barren and rocky, and the acclivities have been used by the Chinese, for places of sepulture. Redoubts are also raised on the Bocca China, and St. Jonas. On the sides of the hills are innumerable trees of a variety of species, including the sepharce and the areca, or betel-nut tree; other fences of the fields are bamboo, rattan, acacia, &c. Since the English took possession of the place in 1793, the vallies produce rice and sugar canes, in great abundance, the cultivation of which, under a settled and permanent government, might be much extended. The revenues bring to the company 80,000 dollars a year for land-rents, taxes, and customs. The latter are farmed, and there is a considerable trade with the buggesses from Borneo, in the season between the monsoons. They also trade with Sumatra, Rhio, and many of the rivers of the Peninsula, both to the east and west, and have frequent communications with Java; whence they import teak-wood, pepper, and other productions. They procure spars fit for masts from Stack and Arroes, but these growing in a low, marshy country, are of inferior quality. In the river which runs close by the walls of the fort, small vessels of 120 tons have been built. They have good timber including what they procure from Samarang and Java, and skilful carpenters. Under the lee of the island nearest to the fort, there is a kind of harbour, where in the south-west monsoon, they can carry and secure vessels drawing 16 feet. The cultivators, sugar-makers, distillers, and farmers of the customs are Chinese.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

**** As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

BIOGRAPHY.

LIFE of George Morland; by Collins, 5s.

CHEMISTRY.

A Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, with its application to the Arts and Manufactures, and to the Explanation of the Phenomena of Nature, including throughout the latest Discoveries, and the present State of Knowledge on these Subjects; by William Nicholson, 8vo. with plates and numerous tables. 21s.

EDUCATION.

The First Catechism for Children, containing Common Things necessary to be known, and adapted to the Capacity and Curiosity of Children between Four and Ten years of Age; by the Rev. David Blair, A. M. 9d.

HISTORY.

The Chronicle of the Cid Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, the Campeador. From the Spanish; by Robert Southey, 4to. 1l. 15s.

LAW.

A short View of Legal Bibliography, containing

taining Critical Observations on the Authority of Reporters and other Law Writers; by Richard Whalley Bridgeman, esq. 8s.

A Catalogue of Modern Law Books, arranged in a perspicuous Method; corrected to Hilary Term, 1808. 3s.

MEDICINE.

Observations on the Egyptian Ophthalmia, and Ophthalmia Purulenta as it has appeared in England; by William Thomas, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Veteran Battalion. 2s. 6d.

A Practical Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, for the special use of the Clergy, Heads of Families, and young Practitioners in Medicine; by Richard Reece, M. D. royal 8vo. 18s.

Remarks on the Frequency and Fatality of different Diseases, particularly on the progressive increase of Consumption, with Observations on the influence of the Seasons on Mortality; by William Woolcombe, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

An Exposure and Refutation of various Misrepresentations published by Dr. M'Gregor and Dr. Jackson in Three Letters, to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, interspersed with Facts and Observations concerning Military Hospitals and Medical Arrangements for Armies. By E. N. Bancroft, M. D. 4s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Views of the Writer in executing the Office of Sheriff; with an Appendix, containing Letters and official Documents; by Sir Richard Phillips, one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. 8vo. 4s.

The Objections to the Appointment of his Royal Highness, the Duke of York to the Command of the British Army in Spain briefly answered. 2s.

Advice to young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind and the Conduct of Life; by Thomas Broadhurst. 4s. 6d.

Phrodisia, or Observations on the Means of promoting Conjugal Happiness, with an Account of the Cestus of Health and Vigor; invented by the Physician to the late Mahommed Ali Kawn, Nabob of the Carnatic. 1s.

The Lady's Toilet, containing a critical Examination of the nature of Beauty, of the Causes by which it is impaired, and Instructions for preserving it to advanced Age, Directions for dressing with Taste and Elegance, and Receipts for all the best and most harmless Cosmetics proper for a Lady's Use. Royal 18mo. 9s.

A List of all the Duties payable after October 10, 1808, under the Management of the Stamp Commissioners in Great Britain, 1s. or on a whole sheet. 1s. 6d.

A detailed Statement of the Losses of the several Performers of Covent Garden Theatre in the late Fire. To which is added the Examination before the Magistrates relative to its Origin; with the Charge of the Coroner to the Jury. 2s.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The Convent of St. Marc, 4 vols.

Gabriel Forrester, or the Deserted Son, 4 vols. 1l. 1s.

The Witch of Ravensworth; by Mr. Brewer, 2 vols. 10s.

Geraldine Fauconberg, 3 vols, 12mo. 18s.

Mysteries in High Life, or an Autumn at Cheltenham, 3 vols. 15s.

The Woman of Colour, 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

POETRY.

The Contrast; including Comparative Views of Britain, France, and Spain, at the present Moment; by S. J. Pratt, esq. 1s.

An Heroic Epistle to SirHew, with a Word to Sir Arthur. 2s. 6d

Eccentric Tales; by Cornelius Crambo, esq. foolscap, 8vo. 5s.

The Family Picture or Domestic Education. A Poetic Epistle. 3s. 6d.

Fingal, an Epic Poem, rendered into verse, by Archibald M'Donald, 8vo. 7s.

POLITICS.

The Speech of William Adam, esq. M. P. for Kincardineshire, in the House of Commons on the third reading of the Scots Judicature Bill, the 24th of June 1808. 2s.

An Inquiry into the Causes which oppose the Conversion of the Hindus of India to Christianity, and render the Attempt to accomplish it extremely hazardous to the East India Company, and the Nation, and to the personal Safety of Englishmen in India; by a Proprietor of East India Stock.

Exposure of the Machinations which preceeded the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain; by Don Pedro Cevallos, principal Secretary of State, to Ferdinand VII. 3s. 6d.

The Vindication of the Hindoos, in Reply to the Observations of the Christian Observer, of Mr. Fuller, and of his anonymous Friend; with some Remarks on a Sermon preached at Oxford by the Rev. Dr. Barrow. Part II. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

The Gospel best promulgated by National Schools; a Sermon preached in the Cathedral of St. Peter, York; by the Rev. T. Wrangham. 3s. 6d.

A Sermon preached at St. Mary-le-Bow church, Cheapside, on Monday the 5th of September, 1808, being the first of a Series appointed to be delivered for Boyle's Lecture, on the first Monday in every Month; by the Rev. Edward Repton, Curate of Crayford, Kent. 1s. 6d.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

Statue of Mr. Pitt, at Cambridge.

THE statue of the late minister of this country (of which so much has been said, in regard to the person to be employed in the execution of it*), after being first imprudently offered by the University to a celebrated foreign artist, who declined it, and next proposed to Fl——n, who, in the warm paroxysm of honest feelings at the preference of a foreigner, waved the commission, has been at length consigned to Nollekens. To no hands could it have been more safely intrusted; and that it is actually in his hands, is matter of the greater satisfaction, as that able and veteran sculptor has, from the year 1798, declined all participation in the public monuments erected in our cathedrals of St. Paul's and Westminster. From what motive he has chosen to withdraw himself from those great opportunities of emolument and fame, it is perplexing to guess. Does his contempt of money start from the inordinate sums issued by vote of Parliament for the "marble tombs" of our heroes? Or does he shrink from a competition with those renowned works lately deposited in our churches, some of which, though they may fail to surpass, at least bid fair to exclude, all future rivals from the buildings which they fill? Whatever be the cause, in that respect, the public will rejoice that the same objections have not withheld him from the present undertaking. The name of Nollekens, distinguished as it justly stands among the English sculptors, is fit to accompany the public memorial of the greatest statesman of latter days. The statue is to be placed in the Senate-house of Cambridge.

Among other of the latest works of the same sculptor, are the busts of Lords *Mulgrave* and *Grenville*, the *Marquis Wellesley*, *Duke* and *Duchess* of *Rutland*, and *Mrs. Pelham*. All of these possess his usual merit. If they do not pierce the souls, they amply and fairly furnish out the surface of the persons represented. The portraits of this sculptor give at all times more than enough to satisfy ordinary enquiry or affection, and in some the casual grace of the model is so happily caught, or the palliative skill of the artist so successfully applied, as to vindicate all the partialities of love and friendship.

Lord Nelson.

The great work of Heath, the engraver, from the picture of the *Death of Nelson*, painted by West, is carrying forward with the strictest diligence and attention. It will be gratifying to the expectation of subscribers to the plate, to learn that it is computed that less than the labour of another year will bring it to its completion. That eminent engraver is, no doubt, sensible, and it is to be hoped he will bear constantly in mind, that however impatiently anxious each individual subscriber may be to possess so honourable a memorial of his country's triumph, the public, as a body, look forward to this undertaking as one calculated in part to restore the lost credit of English engraving,—lost, in other countries, since the days of Strange and Woollet, not by deficiency, let us fairly trust, of talents in the engravers—indeed sufficient instances evince the contrary—but by the mercenary rapacity of ephemeral speculators, who have induced, or rather compelled the artist (for he has unfortunately no tolerable alternative), to sacrifice reputation to daily bread. The present engraving will necessarily find its way to the Continent: whatever may be the momentary obstacles, opportunities will not long be wanting of transmitting thither a work of such universal interest; and there the lover of the arts must be allowed to hope it will ably demonstrate that we are no more degenerate in art than in valour. The painter is the same who inspired and guided the graver of Woollett; the fame of Heath should rouse him to exert his whole energy in the contest.

It is pitiable to reflect that far the larger portion of so industrious and ingenious a class of men as the engravers of our country should, even at this moment, have cause to complain of the want of—not encouragement,—for that is a splendid word,—but of employment adequate to the ordinary pressures of life. A few only find resources in the purses of the commercial booksellers, who are still their best, and indeed their only patrons; and by those their labour is again turned back to the hackneyed task of engraving the works of the Italian and Flemish schools from the cabinets of our virtuosi, chiefly

* See the Hon. Mr. Greville's *Fly-flap*, &c.

chiefly for periodical publications, whose title-pages make a mockery of our patriot feelings, by assuming the appellation of English or British Galleries. What pretensions can aliens make to this honourable distinction?

And whence this perpetual care to immortalize the labours of foreign painters? The reason is plain; there are no works of English ones on which the engravers can be employed. If this be the case, the booksellers are fully justified (excepting in the instance of the titles), and their liberality cleared. In fact, to what works of historical painting shall they at present look for the purposes of engraving? It is to be feared there is little exaggeration in saying, that in spite of all the boasted promotion of the arts, there are not three painters in England who can, in return, boast of a single commission for a picture of history (except from the booksellers); and of English history, not one. Yet the series of pictures painted by English artists for Mr. Davison, from subjects of English history, remains still unengraved. Is any speculator in *virtû* employed in publishing proposals for engraving them? Or are no subscribers to be hoped for to any work of this kind, unless a numerous list can be first secured of those whose vanity is interested, as possessors of one or more of the original treasures from which it is composed? The unfortunate public circumstance which affected the patron of the collection just mentioned, about the time when it was first formed, can scarcely be supposed to have diminished the merits of the works which were painted for him, but it was greatly to be lamented by the artists themselves in general, as it served to throw a damp on the otherwise auspicious project, and actual commencement, of a really British Gallery of Paintings.

Several broken parts belonging to the celebrated statue of *Thescus*, in the Elgin collection, have lately been discovered among the numerous fragments in his lordship's gallery, and that invaluable relic of ancient sculpture will be thus brought nearer to the state in which it commanded admiration in the days of Phidias.

An ingenious and simple method for removing the tartareous crust that disfigures the surface of many of the statues in Lord Elgin's collection, is also in contemplation. It is said to be the same so successfully employed in cleaning the statues dug up in the neighbourhood of Rome. Statues, it is to be hoped, may bear cleaning better than pictures generally do. His lordship will, no doubt, not risk any attempt of this kind, unless under the direction of the ablest sculptors.

Premiums are again this year offered by the British Institution to the young students in the gallery, for the best picture in history, in familiar life, and in landscape; and an additional premium is likewise proposed for the best model, of heroic or poetic composition, in sculpture.

Canova, the famous Venetian sculptor, is employed on a statue of the Duke of Bedford. The statue is to be erected at Woburn. This will be an adequate test of his abilities in comparison with those of our own countrymen. But it is to be apprehended there is scarcely any chance at present of its reaching the place of its destination.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Beauties of Purcell, being a Selection of the favourite Songs, Duetts, Trios, and Choruses from the different Works of Purcell. Selected, adapted, and arranged, from the original Scores, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to the Rev. Richard Allott, D.D. by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Cantab. 1*l.* 5*s.*

WHEN a professor of the abilities and science, of which Dr. Clarke has so repeatedly afforded to the musical public, such welcome proofs, undertakes the sedulous and laudable task of reviving the productions of such a master as Purcell; too much encouragement cannot be given to the effort, nor too much praise to his success. The best chosen examples of the immortal Purcell are here presented to us, in a more perspicuous and alluring garb, than we had ever before seen them; and the national honor derived from his genius, is held up in a fairer and more striking light. Dr. Clarke's added accompaniments and symphonies, are cautious and judicious; and at once express his high sense of his author's intrinsic excellence, and of what was requisite to the accomodation of modern practitioners. We, some months since, announced our favorable expectations, respecting this promised publication,

publication, and are happy to have them so well sanctioned by the able manner in which the editor has acquitted himself.

"Lieber Augustin," a favourite Suabian Air, with Variations, by Willing, for the Piano-forte. Arranged by D. Bruguier. 2s.

"Lieber Augustin," is here formed into a very excellent lesson, for the instrument for which it is announced. The passages are so judiciously varied in their construction, as to furnish the finger with the most advantageous exercise; and the good taste and general unity of the style, will not fail to recommend it to the attention of those piano-forte performers, who have surmounted the early difficulties of practice.

"Young Lochinvar," a favourite Ballad, written by Walter Scott, esq. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to Mr. Liston, by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The ballad before us is "Lady Heron's Song," in the popular poem of Marmion, and is accompanied by a melody which does much credit to Mr. Whitaker's taste and judgment. The natural, genuine, ditty-like style he has adopted, well expresses the author's sense; and will be approved by those who are satisfied with nature's simplicity, and do not look for *refinement out of place.*

"The Spanish Patriot," a Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Madame Bartolozzi, by L. Jansen. 2s. 6d.

This piece, in which Mr. Jansen has introduced several Spanish airs, and other subjects, is calculated to amuse the ear, and improve the finger of the juvenile practitioner; and will, we doubt not, attract the favorable notice of those who are desirous of music, at once imitative and pleasing.

"Cruel Love, art thou Dead?" a Duett with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Charles Eve, esq. by Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This duett is composed for a bass and tenor, or bass and treble, and is pleasingly and ingeniously constructed. The melodies are easy of execution, and combine with an effect, that bespeaks considerable talent in this species of writing.

"Thine am I my faithful Fair," a Canzonet, written by the author of the Thorn. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to his friend John Davy, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little song is agreeably conceived, and expresses the sentiment of the words with force and propriety. Its merit of originality deserves our particular notice, and will claim the attention of the lovers of vocal composition.

The celebrated Air, "Adown, adown, adown, in the Valley." Composed by Mr. Sanderson, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by T. H. author of Lewis Gordon, &c. 2s.

Mr. Sanderson has evinced considerable taste in his management of this justly celebrated little air. The passages are agreeable in their effect, and well-disposed for the hand, while the whole unites freely, and impresses the ear with pleasure.

The favourite Polonaise. Composed by Miss J. Cassels, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte or Harp by J. Jay. 1s. 6d.

The subject of this rondo does credit to Miss Cassel's fancy, and, with Mr. Jay's digressive embellishment, forms an attractive little piece for the practice of the juvenile performer.

Six Serenades, with Variations for the Piano-forte, and an Accompaniment for the Violin. Composed by John Clarke, Mus. Doc. of Cambridge. 8s.

These serenades are meant as trifles, and in that character will not fail to please those performers who have not arrived at the higher provinces of practice. The subjects are agreeable, and are treated with ingenuity and grace.

The favorite Air, "Will you come to the Bower?" Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by S. Hale. 1s. 6d.

This pleasing air forms, by Mr. Hale's judicious treatment, an agreeable and improving little exercise for the instrument for which it is intended; and will, we doubt not, be favourably received by young practitioners in general.

"Silent Kisses," a Ballad, sung by Mrs. Liston, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

"Silent Kisses," though a ballad of a common or general cast, is good in its kind, because it is easy and unaffected in its melody, and consonant with the subject and style of the words.

"Agnes, or the Pipes," a favourite Song, by H. Denman. 1s.

This song is intended as a companion to "Toby's Brown Jug," and, in course, should have simplicity for its principal characteristic: this feature Mr. Denman has been careful to give it; and the lovers of a plain vocal tale, pleasantly treated, will listen to "Agnes, or the Pipes," with much real pleasure.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

Hypochondriasis	5
Rheumatismus	2
Catarrhus	6
Phthisis pulmonalis	3
Ophthalmia	1
Scarlatina	1
Morbi Cutanei	3
Morbi Infantiles	5
Amenorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia	1
Colica	2
Epilepsia	3

After so long a series of years, during which, with little interruption these monthly reports have been regularly continued, by the rational and candid reader the freshness of novelty cannot any longer be expected.

The writer is compelled to work upon the old materials; he may alter the shape, or endeavour to polish the surface, but the substance must remain essentially the same. Each annual period represents the image of the preceding. Successive seasons have their appropriate crops of diseases, as well as of agricultural productions.

"Sic rerum volvitur orbis."

This remark, however, should not be made without considerable limit and modification.

In this nervous and consumptive island, affections of either the one or the other character are unfortunately standing complaints, which, during every section of the year, and vicissitude of the weather, continue their distressing and destructive influence.

Consumption and insanity are not the epidemics of winter, or of summer, of autumn, or of spring. The dark month of November has been proverbially, but not justly, regarded as peculiarly predisposing to melancholy, and the favourite season of suicide. The clouds which obscure the mind, are not in general reflected from the sky; and the preternaturally exalted excitement of mania, whether of a gloomy or lively cast, soars above atmospheric influence, or miasma.

Phthisis, far from declining, apparently continues to enlarge the boundaries of its empire. It is a subject to which no individual can be indifferent, on account either of his personal security, or of some social or domestic interest.

But a still more solemn object of horror is the demon of Madness, which every day seems to expand more broadly, and with a deeper darkness, the shadow of its wings.

More people are mad than are supposed to be so. There are atoms, or specks of insanity, which cannot be discerned by the naked or uneducated eye. The most important requisite in the character of a physician, is the capacity of detecting with a rapid and penetrating glance the earliest rudiments, and the scarcely formed filaments, of disease; and by timely care, and well adapted means, preventing it from gathering into a more visible and substantial form.

That equivocal state between actual health and acknowledged disease, which seldom excites alarm, or even compassion for the subject of it, is often the most truly calamitous condition of human life. "I pine," says Johnson, in one of his letters, "in the solitude of sickness, not bad enough to be pitied, and not well enough to be endured."* Such is the feeling of many an hypochondriac, who labours under the radical wretchedness of a distempered understanding. Johnson was never so great as when he was gloomy. His *forte* was the expression of melancholy; a feature which alike exhibited the energy, and betrayed the imbecility of his mind. Richness of imagination, as well as of external circumstances, makes a man feel more poignantly the vacancy of life, and the tedium of all earthly interest and occupations.

"Inopem me copia fecit."

It is somewhat remarkable that three out of the five cases of hypochondriasis and dispepsia, in the list, were from amongst the humbler classes of the community, who have called, to complain of their nerves. The poor *have* nerves as well as their nominal superiors, liable to uncomfortable vibrations; did the imperious call of their physical wants, allow them *time*, to feel fancifully miserable.

One of the cases of melancholy alluded to in the catalogue, appeared to have originated from the suggestions of a fearful

* All the writings of Johnson develope the opulence and gigantic energy of his intellect; but his private correspondence more completely than any other recorded production of his pen, unveils the tenderness, and discloses the secret sensibilities, of his heart.

a fearful superstition; the patient was tortured by the imaginary consciousness of past crimes, which he had not committed; and the anticipation of future punishment, which he did not deserve.

The cure of mental derangement is, for the most part, protracted and tedious, both in its continuance and the uncertainty of its issue; it may be regarded as a *chancery suit* in medicine. But we ought not to sink under the failure of our first efforts. That disease which has been slow and permanent in its progress, may at length yield to management and medicine. "Nil desperandum," ought to be the physician's motto. A strong mind is characterised by an indefatigable hope, and a pauseless and inexhaustible perseverance. Many subjects of disease, more especially in the class we are speaking of, have fallen untimely and unnecessary victims, to a rash and premature despair, on the part of those, in whose hands the task of their restoration was reposed.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, October 25, 1808.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ADAMS Thomas, Lancaster, merchant. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Atkinson, Lancaster

Ainsworth William, Cheetham, Lancaster, innkeeper. (Law, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple

Atkinson Robert and John Whitaker, Lancaster, leather-dressers. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Atkinson, Lancaster

Baker John, Strand, tailor. (Shelton, Sessions-house, Old Bailey

Bate William, Exeter, haberdasher. (Williams and Brooks, New square, Lincoln's inn, and Turner, Exeter

Batterbee Barnabas, Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher. (J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, London, and Goodwin, Lynn

Belcher John, Oxford, shoemaker. (Tomes, Oxford, and Pugh, Barnard street, Russel square

Birnan Robert, Threadneedle street, factor. (Bousfield, Souverie street

Brymer, James, King street, Soho, tailor. (Vandercomb and Comyn, Bush lane, Cannon street

Burbidge William, Moor's yard, St. Martin's lane, turner and umbrella stick manufacturer. (J. and W. Richardson, New inn

Carter John, Sandwich, draper. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street, London

Christian Adam, High street, Mary-le-bonne, pawnbroker. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square

Clayton Henry, Redwalls, Lancaster, manufacturer. (Foulkes, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn

Criswell John, Painswick, Gloucester, clothier. (Chilton, Chancery lane, and Okey, Gloucester

Davis Simon, Upper St. Martin's lane, cabinet maker. (Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate

Dodgson John, Thomas Occleston, and John Charlesworth, Clayton, Lancaster, calico printers. (Barrett and Wilkinson, Manchester, J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, London

Ellis James, Liverpool, hat manufacturer. (Blakelock and Makinson, Temple, and Alcroft, Liverpool

Ennels James, East Retford, Notts. mercer. (Macdougall and Hunter, New square, Lincoln's inn, and Middlemore and Percy, Nottingham

Field Charles, Portfea, Hants, tailor. (Jones, Covent garden

Fincham William, Covent garden, earthen-ware man. (Kirkman, Cloak lane, Queen street, Cheapside

Gaywood William, Stockport, Chester, cabinet maker. (Milne, Sergeant, and Milne, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Gleeston William, Jermyn street, tailor. (Richardsons, New inn

Hague Joshua, New Mills, Derby, cotton spinner. (Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn, and Higson, Manchester

Hall George, Queen street, silk manufacturer. (Coote, Austin Friars

Handcock William, Marchmont street, Russel square, furnishing ironmonger. Hunt, Surry street, Strand.

Harris James, Rathbone place, goldsmith. (Croft, Carey street

Hathaway William, shoe lane, dealer in spirits. (Rubinson, Charterhouse square

Hatt, William, Reading, boat builder. (Newbery, Reading, and Maddock, and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn

Henley Thomas, Abbey place, Hethnal Green road, carpenter. (Lewis, Red Lion square

Hobson Wilson, Horncastle, Lincoln, maltster. (Clithero, Son, and Selwood, Horncastle, and Eyre and Morton Gray's inn

Hulbert James and John, Bath, cabinet makers

Hull Isaac, Wharton, Warwick, jobber. (Owen, Atherston, and Herridge, Hatton Garden

Humphreys Nicholas, Shoreditch, linen draper. (Kibblewhite, Roland and Robinson, Gray's inn place

Jones Hugh, Skinner street, cheesemonger. (Willet, Annesley and Son, Finsbury square

Jones William, Great Portland street, coach maker. (Langley, Plumbtree street, Bloomsbury

Kearsland John, Birmingham, wood screw maker. (Palmer, Barnard's inn, London

Knight John, Nottingham, shoemaker. (Bigsby and Wells, Nottingham, Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn, London

Lawson William, Sunderland, Durham, sail maker. (Elliott, Catherine court, Trinity square, London, and Laws, Sunderland

Millegan Robert, Portfea, Southampton, brewer. (Smart and Thomas, Staples inn, and Hart, Portsmouth

Morley Richard, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, ship owner. (Atcheson and Morgan, Great Winchester street

Naylor Thomas, the younger, Liverpool, upholsterer. (Walworth, Liverpool, and Broad, Union street, Southwark

Pearson William, Old Painshaw, Durham, grocer. (Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Bacon, Southampton street, Covent Garden

Peat Thomas, Arden street, Strand, wine merchant. (Smith, Dorset street, Salisbury square

Roberts John, Dolgfaur, Cardigan, horse dealer. (Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn, and Evans, Rhayader, Radnorshire

Scott Josiah Sherard, Cannon street, factor. (Adams, Old Jewry

Shaw Thomas, Shepherd's green, Saddleworth, York, clothier. (Stephenson, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, and Battye, Chancery lane

Shipley Christian, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, merchant. (Roffey, Red Lion square

Sinton John, the younger, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, miller. (Forster, Newcastle, and Bacon, Southampton street, Covent Garden

Smith Charles, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool

Smith William Green, Billingford, Norfolk, maltster. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Kingsbury, Bungay, Suffolk

Smith Stephen, Huddersfield, York, hatter. (Lingard, Heaton Norris, Stockport, and Edge, Inner Temple

Sowden John, and John Hodgson, Leeds, oil merchants. (Lambert, Hatton Garden, and Skelton, Leeds

Tate Robert, Manchester, grocer. (Hilton, Manchester, and Harrison, Craven street, Strand

Tello Jun Gaetano, Cornhill, printseller. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square, Minories

Trafford John, Throdingham, Lincoln, beast jobbers (Leigh and Madon, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, and Nicholson, Glamford Briggs

Vinck Walter, Medhurst, Sussex, draper. (Russell, Lant street, Southwark

Wallbut Charlotte, Petworth, Sussex, milliner. (Ellis and Hale, Petworth

Wetherhead Thomas, Liverpool, broker. (Phillips, Liverpool, and Wincle, John street, Bedford row

Williamson William, Grimsley on the Hill, Nottingham, corn factor. (Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, and Mason and Wakefield, East Retford, Notts

Wilmot Samuel Devonshire, Dunster, Somerset, merchant. (Blake, Cook's court, Carey street, and Symes, jun. Castle bailey, Bridgewater, Somerset.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Altham William, Tokenhouse-yard, broker, Nov. 19
Arbuthnott, Alexander and Richard Bracken, Philpot-lane, and Birmingham, merchants, Dec. 6
Arbon John, Manchester, liquor merchant, Oct. 31
Atchison David, Weeden Beck, Northampton, draper, Oct. 11
Bale Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 10
Barber Robert, Oxford street, jeweller, Oct. 29
Barry Redmond, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 29
Bate Edward and Samuel Sanays, Liverpool, ironmongers, Nov. 3
Batterfield James, Portsmouth, ship chandler, Oct. 21
Beck William, Bishopsgate street, dealer and chapman, Oct. 18
Bing Aaron Isaacs, Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields, merchant, Nov. 8
Blackmore Edward, Henrietta street, Covent Garden, tailor, Nov. 12
Bloxam William, New road, St. George's in the East, cooper, Oct. 29
Bowker George, Manchester, corn dealer, Nov. 5
Brown William, Liverpool, tailor, Oct. 22
Brown James, the younger, Petersfield, Southampton, fellmonger, Nov. 15
Buckler John, Warminster, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 14
Bulgin William, Bristol, printer, Jan. 12
Bullock James, Scot's yard, Bush lane, wine merchant, Nov. 12
Burdett John, Newgate street, warehouseman, Nov. 1
Burrell Charles, Leadenhall street, upholder, Nov. 8.
Carter John, West Lynn, St. Peter's, Norfolk, vintner, Oct. 11
Caslake James Green, late of White Horse street, Stepney, but now in the King's Bench prison, tallow chandler, Oct. 18
Chambers Richard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ironmonger, Nov. 3, 17
Champion Foice, Beech street, Barbican, Nov. 1
Chapman John, Martin's lane, Cannon street, dryfalter, Nov. 8
Chippendall, Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholderer, Oct. 22
Claypole Edward, Chatham, shopkeeper, Nov. 19
Clift Thomas, Westbury, Wilts, clothier, Oct. 25
Cole John, Bridgewater, Somerset, shopkeeper, Nov. 12
Colecom James, Bow street, bricklayer, Nov. 8
Courtney John, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, innkeeper, Nov. 9
Cox, Robert, Castle street, Southwark, carpenter, Nov. 5
Critchley John, and William Jones, Orford, Lancaster, cotton spinners, Oct. 29
Crofts James, Halifax, and King street, London, merchant, Oct. 29
Cutter William, the younger, Warminster, Wilts, clothier, Nov. 14
Dean Joseph, Watling street, wholesale linen-draper, Jan. 17
De Beaufre David, Great Winchester street, insurance-broker, Nov. 12
Derbishire Robert, Liverpool, grocer, Oct. 14
Evatt Joseph, Rood lane, London, slaitman, Nov. 12
Feldwicke James, the elder, Brightchelmstone, shoemaker, Oct. 21
Fitzherbert Perry, Bath, merchant, Oct. 21
Furtado Isaac Ribeiro, South street, Finsbury square, merchant, Oct. 26
Gale Curwen, Tower hill, merchant, Nov. 12
Gale Curwen, Tower hill, merchant (partner with Robert Younghusband, of Demerara, merchant, and William Younghusband, of Chelmsford, Essex, draper) Nov. 12
Gameau Joseph Auguftine Victor, Albemarle street, bookseller, Nov. 12
Goodenough William, late of Hampstead road, but now of the King's Bench prison, coach-maker, Nov. 5
Goulden Robert, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 14
Green William, Liverpool, cutler, Oct. 24
Grover Thomas, Kingston, Surry, postmaster, Nov. 12
Guy William, Devizes, Wilts, tinman, Oct. 25
Harmer Samuel, Aldborough, Suffolk, innkeeper, Nov. 16
Harris John, Redman's-row, Mile-end, cooper, Oct. 29
Harrop Benjamin, Saddleworth, York, manufacturer, Nov. 1
Higginbottom Letitia, Manchester, milliner, Oct. 31
Holloway John Peter, St. Swithin's lane, wine merchant, Nov. 8
Hollyer John, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer, Nov. 28
Hooton William, Knightsbridge, coachmaker, Nov. 12
Hurdis James, Seaford, Suffex, apothecary, Nov. 12
Hurrel Thomas, Conduit street, tailor, Oct. 25
Hurry James, Nag's-head court, Gracechurch street, merchant, Nov. 1
Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, Nov. 12
Ivory Richard, St. Clement, Oxford, upholder and cabinet maker, Nov. 10
Jennings Thomas, and Dickinson, Spalding, Lincoln, bankers and ironmongers, Oct. 22
Johnson William Catlin, and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, Nov. 8
Jones Mary and Edward, Wrexham, Denbigh, drapers, Nov. 10
Lacy Jonathan, Whitby, ship builder, Oct. 25
Lawton Samuel, Grappenhall, Chester, butcher, Nov. 19
Lees Thomas, Hebden Bridge, Halifax, York, cotton spinner, Oct. 24
Lewis Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone-place, shopkeepers, Oct. 25
Lewis John, Cardigan mercer, Oct. 31
Lindfay Peter, Greenwich, baker, Nov. 5
Litter Paul, Slater-Ing, York, cotton spinner, Oct. 28
Litter Anthony, Marsh Chapel, Lincoln, grocer, Oct. 29, Nov. 5
Mann Robert, Huggin lane, Wood street, warehouseman, Jan. 17
Matthews Daniel, Basingstoke, Southampton, grocer, Oct. 22
M'Dermott John, Red Lion street, Southwark, hop-factor, Nov. 26
M'Donals William, York street, Covent Garden, boot and shoe maker, Nov. 15
Mitchell William, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, victualler, Nov. 9
M'Lachlan Alexander, and John, otherwife John E. Galt, Great St. Helens, factors, Oct. 22
Mocker William Parfons, Basinghall street, merchant, Nov. 12
Moore Mary, Albemarle street, fancy dress maker, Nov. 12
Mordue Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper, Nov. 14
Morgan Stephen, and Matthew Readshaw Morley, York street, Southwark, hop factors, Nov. 26
Mould Henry, Winchester, cabinet maker, Nov. 8
Mount Richard, and William Roberts, Angel court, merchants and insurance brokers, Nov. 15
Newport Henry, Villiers street, Strand, upholsterer, Nov. 1
Orpwood Thomas, Fleet street, tailor, Oct. 26
Parkinson Frank, Hull, merchant, Oct. 21
Partridge William, Exeter, serge maker, Nov. 12
Peacock Richard, Turnmill street, Clerkenwell, currier, Nov. 5
Pearson Thomas, Pennybridge, Lancaster, flax spinner, Oct. 24
Pears Samuel, Bread street, John Watson, fen. and jun. and Joseph Watson, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, Nov. 29
Peers John, Liverpool, saddler, Oct. 20
Pierson Thomas, Ruffia-row, Milk street, Irish factor, Nov. 12
Pierson Thomas, and William Sammon, Ruffia-row, Milk street, Irish factors, Nov. 12
Poole, Robert, Prospect place, St. George's fields, linen draper, Nov. 12
Powell James, Wapping street, coffin and box maker, Nov. 12
Racey James, Bath, brewer, Nov. 7
Rayner Richard, Birmingham, button baker, Oct. 25
Rayson George, Leeds, York, druggist, Oct. 19
Robinson Robert, Salford, Lancaster, manufacturer, Oct. 13
Ruft Nathan, Rotherfield-Peppard, Oxford, miller, Nov. 19
Sellon Andrew, Honiton, Devon, grocer, Nov. 10
Simkifs Joseph, Stanford, chain maker, Oct. 15
Singleton George, Pancras lane, London, merchant, Oct. 25
Sopper John, and Walter Sopper, the younger, Bucktaftleigh, Devon, yarn manufacturers, Nov. 11
Stevens George, the younger, Bedford, grocer, Nov. 15
Swaine Robert, Halifax, John Swaine, of Skircoat, Edward Swaine, of London, Hannah Swaine, of Halifax, Joseph Swaine, of Halifax, and Henry Ramsbottom, of Bradford, merchants, Nov. 28
Tadman Francis, Beverley, York, fcrivener, Oct. 31
Taylor John Spencer, Gracechurch street, straw hat manufacturer, Nov. 29
Thomas David, Llandilo-Vaur, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, Oct. 21
Tite Thomas, Daventry, Northampton, auctioneer, Oct. 11
Tucker William, the younger, Exeter, ferge manufacturer, Nov. 8
Turner John, Manchester, dealer, Oct. 19
Waghorn Thomas, Romford, Essex, draper and tailor, Nov. 9, 12
Wakefield William, Manchester, warehouseman, Nov. 1
Watson Samuel, Liverpool, brush manufacturer, Oct. 25
Watts William Ruffell, Briftol, grocer, Nov. 11
Weeden Daniel Nathaniel, Whitechapel road, brush maker, Oct. 18
Whalley Ray, Cullum street, brandy merchant, Nov. 8
Wheeler James, Abingdon Berks, grocer, Oct. 21
Wilcock Henry and John, flay makers, Manchester, Dec. 7
Wilkins John, Basinghall street, factor, Dec. 3
Williams James, Briftol, broker, Oct. 29
William Benjamin, Liverpool, linen draper, Oct. 25
Wood Thomas, Dorchester, ironmonger, Oct. 25
Wright William, High ftreet, Southwark, plumber, Nov. 26

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE King of Sweden lately addressed the following letter to the Emperor of Russia.

"Honour and humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty, against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are well known and confirmed to require from me any proof of their reality, for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible to the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you, in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? it is not I suppose to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name? Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war which cannot fail to bring down on your own person and government the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my brave Finnish troops; your majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out, any otherwise then as a conquest; your flotilla of gallies has recently sustained a very severe defeat, and my troops are at this moment landing in Finland, to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and to glory.

Head-quarters, Sept. 7, 1808.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

FRANCE.

The conscription for 1809 and 1810 have been called out, and all the military energies of this empire are to be exerted against the Spaniards; who, on their parts, animated by a cause which they consider that of the people, are likely to exceed their opponents in numbers, and in ardour, if not in military skill and experience. In the latter they will speedily improve; and if they continue unanimous, they will afford another brilliant example of the effects of a national common cause.

To divert the minds of his subjects, and the attention of the rest of Europe from the disgraceful posture of his affairs in Spain, the French Emperor has prevailed on the weak Emperor of Russia to give him the meeting at Erfurth, in Saxony.

About the 1st of October these two potentates exhibited the farce of riding together into Erfurth, and the wily Emperor of the French continued, down to the departure of the last dispatches, to maintain a mockery of personal respect towards this heir of Paul.

The results of these deliberations will doubtless form a prominent feature of our future Numbers.

ITALY.

The following decree was published in Naples on the 14th of September.

Joachim Napoleon, &c.—We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

The provincial councils are convoked for the 15th of October next, for the session of this year. The session will continue to the 26th of the same month.

The sessions of the district-councils shall be divided into two parts, one to precede the sitting of the provincial councils, and to continue five days, shall be assembled on the 5th of October; the other to follow the provincial session, shall also continue for five days, and shall close on the 31st.

His Majesty has given orders to pay up immediately the quarter's arrears due to the officers who have pensions, and to the invalids of the provinces. His Majesty has also signified his intention to assist the public charitable institutions.

Sunday at 9 o'clock.—Immediately after the levee, his Majesty received the oaths of the officers of the crown, the chamberlains, the prefects, the esquires, the masters of the ceremonies, the captains of the chace, and the intendant of the royal household. His Majesty afterwards repaired to the chapel of the court, where he placed himself on the throne, and, surrounded by the ministers, the council of state, and the grand officers of the crown, received the oath of the archbishops and bishops present in the capital. The archbishops were those of Reggio, Amalfi, and Conza; the bishops, those of Andria, Fondi, Aguela, Ugento, Tivento, Rola, Cotrona, Monte Pelizo, Tropen, Casortu, Atri, and Pinna.—His Eminence Cardinal Ferraro, Grand Almoner, presented them in succession, and they severally pronounced, with an audible voice, the following form:

"I swear and promise to God, on the holy gospel, to preserve my obedience and fidelity to Joachim Napoleon, my august and lawful sovereign. I promise besides to hold no intelligence with the enemies of the state, to assist at no council, to have no sort of connection with those who would disturb the public peace

peace and tranquillity, and if I shall come to the knowledge of any plot formed in any diocese either against his Majesty's person, or against the state, I swear to make it known to the government."

This august and solemn ceremony produced the greatest sensation, and has made known the good disposition which animates the clergy of the kingdom of Naples.

His Majesty having heard mass, retired to his closet, where he received the oath of the Marshal Perignon, as governor of Naples — The chiefs of the tribunals, the president of the corporation of the city, the intendants of Naples, Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo, Calabria, &c. and the officers of the marine staff, also took the oath.

SPAIN.

On the 14th of August, 150 transports, composing the whole expedition under the command of Sir David Baird, under convoy of the Loire, Amelia, and Champion frigates, arrived in perfect safety at Corunna. The troops under the command of Sir David, consist of 13,000 effective men. Sir John Moore is on his march for Spain, with 20,000 men; and the remainder of the army at Lisbon will be sent immediately into the Mediterranean, in transports, of which there are more than sufficient for that purpose, making a grand army of at least 50,000 British soldiers, the whole of which will be found on Spanish ground early in November.

The council of the kingdom of Gallicia, having received on the 3d of October a report from General Blake, of the 27th of September, whereby he acquainted their highnesses, that the centre of the enemy's army was falling back to Vittoria, by which retreat he afforded the Spanish army an opportunity to extend their advanced posts, and occupy very important points; and their highnesses having learned that very disastrous accounts were circulated at Corunna, of which they had no kind of information, but had reason rather to believe the contrary, they thought it right to publish the favourable intelligence which they had received, and their well-grounded hopes of still greater advantages. The retreat of the enemy was a feint, intended to draw the attention of the Spanish general to another part, and fall with treble their strength on the troops in Bilboa. This was the plan of Marshal Ney, who commands the centre of the French army, which was destined for that operation; but the vigilance and foresight of the Marquis de Portago disconcerted Ney's plan, because observing the immense superiority of strength with which the enemy could surprise and defeat his division, if he imprudently remained in Bilboa, he left that place with his whole corps and all his artillery, and, merely changing his position, without the loss of one single man, and without experiencing the least check, he took post at Balmaseda, and this he did after having beaten the enemy. General Riqueline, with his division, occupying at last the point of Oquendo.

It was hoped that the above movement of the enemy would lead to the surrender of Marshal Ney, and of the whole corps with which he occupies Bilboa. General Blake having fallen back, and taken post, with his whole army, on the neighbouring heights; from which position, and the reinforcements which he must have received, a complete and signal victory might be expected.

Report received on the 5th of October, by the Most Serene Council of the Kingdom of Gallicia, from the General in Chief of their Army.

"Most Serene Lords.—The corps of the enemy's army of the centre, which marched from Vittoria, moved from that town to Bilboa, commanded by its general in chief, Marshal Ney, with an intention of falling on our fourth division with at least treble its strength. The said division, however, evacuated that place in good time, and retreated, with all its artillery and baggage, in the best order, to Balmaseda, which place and its environs it still occupies. The third division had the same day marched to Ordunna to succour the fourth, taking no notice of a column of the enemy's troops, which was watching its movements from a position at a short distance from the road, and with whose advanced posts our tirailleurs were frequently engaged. Brigadier-General Don Francisco Riqueline was marching to Bilboa, when he was informed of the evacuation of that town and its occupation by the enemy. In consequence of this information he altered his route, and directed his march to such points as afforded him an opportunity either to support Portago or form a junction with him. The post he occupied last was that of Oquendo. I communicate it to your highnesses for your information. God preserve your highnesses for many years.

"*Head-Quarters, Quincoces, Sept.* 30, 1808.

"Joachim Blake."

"*To the Most Serene Council of the Kingdom of Gallicia.*"

PORTUGAL.

The establishment of a regency will immediately take place, and it may be expected to be organized in the course of the

the next week. The French are evacuating Peniche—a part of the garrison left it on the 11th, and joined the other French troops in the district of Pazo. The loss of the French in the battles fought previous to the capitulation, were as follows:—Killed, 2 colonels, 34 officers, 140 inferior officers, and 2050 soldiers.—Wounded, 2 generals, 22 officers, 35 inferior officers, and 1644 soldiers.—Prisoners in the two actions, 1 general, 1 chief of battalion, 42 officers, and 2590 soldiers; in the whole 6639; pieces of artillery lost 38.—Delivered by capitulation, Junot, general in chief, and 3 generals of division, 667 officers, 55 surgeons, 118 assistant surgeons, 2808 waggons, 12 tumbrils, 20 cannons, 17 gun carriages, 82 boxes of cartridges, 23,526 soldiers, infantry, and 1063 cavalry, and 161 conductors of artillery.

The Portuguese colours are now displayed from all the castles, churches, and many private houses. Repeated discharges of artillery were fired, and the bells rung on the departure of the French. The day was passed in congratulations and mutual embraces between Portuguese, English, and Spaniards. The military government till the regency is organized, is under the direction of the English General Hope, who superintends the police of the city. During five days from the 14th to the 20th, there were constant rejoicings, music, and entertainments, with acclamations of "Long live the Prince Regent, and the Kings Ferdinand VII. and George III." and a general illumination followed every night.

AMERICA.

The inhabitants of Boston having presented a remonstrance against the embargo, to the President of the United States, he returned an answer which expresses the present sentiments of the American government.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston,

"Your representation and request were received on the 22d instant, and have been considered with the attention due to every expression of the sentiments and feelings of so respectable a body of my fellow citizens.

"No person has seen with more concern than myself the inconveniences brought on our country in general by the circumstances of the times in which we happen to live; times to which the history of nations presents no parallel. For years we have been looking as spectators on our brethren of Europe, afflicted with all those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rules which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have happily so far kept aloof from their calamitous conflicts, by a steady observance of justice towards all, by much forbearance, and multiplied sacrifices. At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the Belligerent powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and mariners, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party, indeed, would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully.

"In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was war, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the nation. The alternative preferred by the legislature, of suspending a commerce placed under such unexampled difficulties, besides saving to our citizens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the Belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.

"In the event of such peace, or suspension of hostilities, between the Belligerent powers of Europe, or of such change in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe, in the judgment of the President, he is authorized to suspend the embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities—no change affecting neutral commerce, is known to have taken place. The orders of England, and the decrees of France and Spain, existing at the date of those laws, are still unrepealed, as far as we know. In Spain, indeed, a contest for the government appears to have arisen; but of its course or prospects we have no information on which prudence would undertake a hasty change in our policy, even were the authority of the executive competent to such a decision.

"You desire, that in the defect of power, congress may be specially convened. It is unnecessary to examine the evidence, or the character of the facts which are supposed to dictate such a call; because you will be sensible, on an attention to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call.

"I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me

me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the legislature alone can prescribe the course to be pursued.

August 26, 1808. THOS. JEFFERSON."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The people of England have been generally agitated during the past month, by the terms of the extraordinary convention lately concluded in Portugal, and which were given in our last Number. The City of London unanimously addressed his Majesty, praying for an inquiry into the conduct of the officers concerned in making this convention; and although the address was not graciously received, the example is about to be followed by all the counties and principal corporate bodies. The Common Council of London has since published a very spirited remonstrance.

The event, however, which demands the most feeling, and the most solemn attention of the nation, that has occurred during the last month, is the arrival of French and Russian messengers, supposed to bring with them overtures for putting an end to the present senseless, and ruinous war—a war commenced under the mask of falsehood, never justified by the shadow or pretence of reason, having no object which it is possible to divine, and pregnant only with mischief to ourselves and to all mankind. It is to be hoped that no errors arising from prejudice, that no principle founded on the Quixotic idea of establishing the dominion of universal justice, and that no sentiment arising out of personal or national hatred, will deprive the world of the paramount blessings of peace, of which a prospect appears to be afforded by overtures of the enemy.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ABOUT five o'clock in the morning of the 30th of September, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Maberley, ordnance stores contractor, in Castle-street, Long-acre. From the quantity of combustible materials on the premises, consisting of tallow and oil, materials for gun-powder, hides, &c. the flames raged with extraordinary fierceness, and the whole of the building was speedily burned to the ground. The flames communicated to the house at the corner of Little St. Martin's Lane, which with the adjoining one was soon consumed. In Castle street, four other houses were entirely destroyed. The fire spread with such rapidity, that very little could be saved from any of the houses. The loss of Mr. Maberley, whose premises were not insured, is estimated at eight thousand pounds.

The scite of the intended new bridge over the Thames, is said to be at length fixed. It is to be exactly opposite that part of the Strand where the Lyceum stands, on which place it is proposed to open a wide street. Charles and Bow-streets, Covent-garden, are to be considerably widened; and, from the opposite side of Long-acre, a new and uniform street is projected, to run into Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Major Alexander Morison, of the East India company's service, to Miss Jane Carnell, youngest daughter of James C. esq. of Sevenoaks.—William A'Court, esq. eldest son of Sir William A'C. bart. to Miss Maria Bouverie, second daughter of Lady Bridget B.—Mr. E. Watling, to Mrs. Chamley, relict of Thomas K. C. esq. late of the 51st regiment.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Blanchard, of Covent-Garden Theatre, to Miss Harrold, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of the Wickin Tavern, Broad Court.

At St. Pancras, Thomas Swale, esq. of Barton Lodge, Suffolk, to Mrs. Sharpe, widow of George S. esq. of the Views, Huntingdonshire, and daughter of the late Sir Giles Payne, bart. of Tempsford Hall, Beds.—Mr. William Duesberry, of Derby, to Annabella, daughter of William E. Sheffield, esq. of the Polygon, Somer's Town.

At Lambeth, the Rev. W. Battell, to Miss Hawkesworth.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, E. Goatley, esq. of George-street, Adelphi, to Miss E. Minifie, of Russell-street, Covent Garden.

At Deptford, W. E. Rolf, esq. of Bedford Place, Russell Square, to Miss Louisa Nicholson, youngest daughter of the late Robert N. esq. of Loampit Hill, Kent.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mr. Richard Rees, of Plymouth, to Miss E. Curtis, of Hackney.

At Chiswick, Thomas Adams, esq. surgeon, to Miss Pratt, daughter of the late Philip P. esq. of Staple Grove, near Taunton.

At St. James's church, J. Drayton, esq. of Cheltenham, banker, to Miss Wells, of that place.

At St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, S. Beuzeville, esq. of the Old Artillery Ground, to Miss Parcissien, of Hackney.

George Thistlewood, esq. of Muscovy Court, Trinity-square, to Miss Mary Ann Tyler, of Banner-street, Bunhill Row.

T. H. Norris, esq. of Muswell Hill, to Miss S. Dempster, eldest daughter of J. D. esq. of Mitcham, Surry.

At

At Mary-le-bonne, Henry Hooper, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Caroline Boughton, second daughter of the late Sir Edward B. bart. of Poston Court, Herefordshire.

E. Marjoribanks, esq. to Miss Georgiana Latour, third daughter of the late Francis L. esq. of Madras.—Edward Phillips, esq. to Mrs. Clegg, widow of Captain Adam G.

At St. George's, Queen Square, the Rev. E. Peter, of Wigborrow, to Mrs. Moore, widow of J. M. esq. of Plymouth.

James Howard, esq. of Morden, Surry, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Mr. H. Winstanley, of Cheapside.

DIED,

At Barnes Common, in his 74th year, *Bernard Holbrooke*, esq. of Lambeth. He was a lieutenant in the 97th regiment of infantry, at the siege of Belleisle, in 1761, and was one of the very few survivors of that memorable campaign. His remains were interred in the private burial ground of the new chapel, City Road, near to those of his much valued friend the Rev. John Wesley, according to a particular wish expressed by him to his family many years ago.

In Fenchurch Street, *William Ellis*, esq.

In Newgate Street, *Mr. Mills*, one of the common councilmen of the Ward of Farringdon-within.

At Bow, the Rev. *W. James French*, rector of Vange, Essex, and chaplain to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity.

In Skinner Street, Snowhill, *Mr. John Newman*, son of the late Alderman N. and one of the common councilmen of the Ward of Farringdon-without.

Mrs. Sarah Thomas, wife of the Rev. T. Thomas, of Peckham, Surry.

In George-street, Manchester Square, the Rev. *Dennis Murphy*, of the Roman Catholic persuasion.

In the Fleet Prison, where he had been confined five years, in consequence of a verdict given against him for seven hundred pounds damages, for uttering defamatory words against Mr. Aris, governor of Cold-bath Fields prison, *Mr. Dickie*, late a stationer in the Strand.

In New Bridge street, *Mrs. Collins*, relict of William C. esq. of Ingeston, Herefordshire.

In Charlotte street, Blackfriars, *Mrs. Reader*, wife of the Rev. Thomas R. of Taunton.

In Upper Harley-street, *H. Stracey*, esq. a man of great variety of information; a most accomplished scholar: and in the whole range of polite literature, surpassed by few: a man of strict moral worth, of piety without cant, and of uncommon goodness of heart.

At Brompton Grove, *Mrs. Grojan*, widow of Francis G. esq. 71.

In Portugal Street, Grosvenor Square, *Mrs. Fyers*, wife of Colonel F. 54.

At Chelsea, *William Bate*, esq. late of Dublin.—*Mrs. Fitzgerald*, wife of Thomas F. esq. late of Ivy Bridge, and daughter of Mr. Toms, of Totness, Devon.

At Roehampton, *Miss Anne Catherine Markham*, sixth daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

At Newington Terrace, *Mrs. Stokes*, widow of Mr. Nehemiah S. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Dartford, *Peter Gaussen*, esq. of the Coldstream Guards, 22.

In Hill Street, Berkeley Square, *Catherine Maria*, wife of William Leveson Gower, esq. and heiress of the late Sir John Gresham, bart.

In Upper Berkeley Street, *Miss Saunders*, eldest daughter of Dr. S

At Greenwich, *Samuel Gillam Mills*, esq.

In King Street, *Mrs. Johnson*, relict of Samuel Johnson, esq. counsellor at law, and the last surviving daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, esq. of the ancient house of the L'Estranges, of Hunstanton. This venerable lady was born in the year 1712.

At Knightsbridge, in the 81st year of his age, and 57th of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. *John Trotter*, of the Scotch church, Swallow Street.

In Guilford Street, *Anthony Van Dam*, esq. formerly of New York, 77.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. S. Forster*, son of T. F. esq. of Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square.—*Samuel Moody*, esq. of Queen Square, Bloomsbury, 75.

In Hans Place, Sloane Street, *Mrs. Cowell*, wife of Lieutenant Colonel C. late of the first battalion of Royals.

In Mildred's Court, Poultry, *William Storrs Fry*, esq. banker.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Laskey*, wife of Captain John L.

In Piccadilly, *Mr. Brookes*, lottery-office keeper and stock-broker. He put a period to his existence, by shooting himself through the head. The recent failure in the city had been productive of some temporary embarrassment to Mr. B. but it is believed that the fatal event was occasioned by some very illiberal and unfounded insinuations which were thrown out against his character on the Stock Exchange.

In Vere street, Clare-market, *Mr. Cullum*, cheesemonger. From a very humble beginning Mr. Cullum had realized full 60,000l. in the house where he died: he contracted for the produce of many large dairies in Somersetshire, and had made some considerable purchases of land in that county.

In the rules of the King's Bench, Captain *E. A. Caulfield*, late of the 1st Guards, whose appearance on the stage, and the crim. con. action, brought against him by Captain Chambers, are subjects of general notoriety. For the damages given in that action, he had been confined several years. Captain C. was nearly related to the Earl of Charlemont; and, by his mother's side, grandson to James Lord Ruthven; he was also nearly connected with the Duke of Argyle, Lord Bute, Lord Elphinstone, and several other ancient families.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for inclosing Blackburn Common, and other waste grounds in the barony of Wark, and parish of Simonburn, in Northumberland.

Married.] At Houghton-le-Spring, Archibald Jerden, esq. of Bonjedward, North Britain, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Milner, of Barnes.

At Newcastle, Mr. James Waller, to Miss Mary Hutchinson.—The Rev. Robert Stodhart, of Stepney, Middlesex, to Miss Jane Hood, of Gateshead.

At Hexham, Mr. Johnson, merchant, to Miss Jane Hathrington, of Chollerford.

At Stockton, Mr. Gilbert Atkinson, to Miss Robinson.

At Whittingham, Mr. Charles Skirreff, merchant, of Leith, to Miss Coxon, daughter of the late Mr. Henry C. of Howbalk.

At Warkworth, Major Cook, to Miss Surtees, daughter of Mr. Aubone S. late of Newcastle.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mr. Joseph Humble, of Middleton, near Leeds.

At Morpeth, Mr. Joseph Glynn, 61.—Mrs. Davie.

At Berwick, Mr. Thomas Grieve, 36.—Mr. Matthew Campbell, druggist, 80.—Mrs. Liddell, 70.—Mrs. Miller, a maiden lady, 60.—Mr. Jeremiah Ward, master of the Tweed packet, of this town.—Mrs. Carruthers, relict of Ensign C. of the Invalids, 76.—Mr. John Gray, of Kelso.—Mr. George Davidson, schoolmaster, 64. He was one of the American loyalists, and formerly a justice of the peace in the colonies, but had resided in Berwick for the last twenty-five years.

At Woodburn-hill, Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. Charles F.

At Heaton, the infant son of M. W. Ridley, esq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. John Hall.—Mr. Day.

At Wolsingham, Mr. Thomas Walton, 71.

On board the ship Theodosia, on his passage to London, George Ridley, esq. of Westoe, near South Shields, 56.

At Hexham, Mr. Robert Cooke, 88.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Ann Bartram, 19.—Mr. Edward Hogg, 42.

At Chopwell, Mr. James Rippon, 44.

At Newcastle, Mr. Henry Powell, many years in the service of the customs at Shields, 64.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fairless, 64.—Mr. W. Minto, 62.—Mr. T. Knox, 85.—Mrs. Curry.—Mrs. Anderson.—Mrs. Elizabeth Burn, 85.—Mrs. Hemsley.—Mrs. Margaret Harwood, wife of Mr. Christopher H. 70.—Mr. W. Webster, of Aberdeen, 44.—Mr. Richard Nicholson, 31.—Mrs. Susannah Scott, relict of Mr. Joseph S. formerly an eminent wine-merchant, 87.—Mr. Arch. Strachan, 79.—Mrs. Curry.—Mrs. Hemsley.—Mrs. Mary Davison, 86.—Mrs. Jefferson, wife of Mr. Francis J.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Jones.—Mr. George Fairless, 95.

At Darlington, Loyzelure Wilkinson, esq. 80.

At Wooler, Mrs. Ann Dixon, 84.—Mrs. Werge, relict of —— W. esq. of Horton, 80.

At Tedham, Mrs. Hannah Watson, 70.

At Monkwearwouth Shore, Mr. William Hunter.

At Black Hall, Hexham, John Featherston, esq. 70.

At Windyside, Durham, Mr. Ralph Walton, 80.

At Ovington, Miss Ann Burnett.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Mitchinson, of the Mark Quay inn, 64.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for the following acts:—1. For inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the Townships of Workington and Wincales, and Manor of Workington, and in the Townships, Divisions, or Manors of Great Clifton, Little Clifton, and Stainburn, all in the parish of Workington. 2. For inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the Manors of Porton and Santon, in the parish of Porton. 3. For inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the Townships of Arlecdon and Whillimoor, and Manor of Arlecdon, in the parish of Arlecdon—all in Cumberland.

The Earl of Lonsdale has signified his intention of enfranchising his numerous copyholders throughout Cumberland and Westmoreland, by which popular measure he will be enabled to enclose more than 20,000 acres of valuable land in those counties, which are at present in a fruitless state of commonage.

We regret to find that we were last month led into an error respecting an earthquake in this and the adjacent counties; no such event having

having taken place. The paragraph on the subject was extracted from one of the London papers. It is difficult to conceive what end such fabrications are designed to answer.

Married.] At Carlisle, John Houseman, esq. of Lopham-park, to Miss Wilson, of Bigland, near Wigton —James Craig, esq. of Antrim, Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth Boustead, only daughter of Mr. Thomas B. of Carlisle.

At Lytham, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, minister of the Independent chapel in Preston, to Miss Edmonson.

At Burnside, near Kendal, Mr. Walton, schoolmaster, to Miss Potter.

At Wigton, Richard Mullender, esq. coroner, to Miss Dunn.

The Rev. Mr. Stainton, curate of Rampside, to Miss Hale, second daughter of John H. esq. of Hale, near Egremont.

At Kendal. Mr. Daniel Bouckham, to Miss Mary Thompson.

At New Hutton, Mr. John Jackson, of the King's Arms, Kendal, to Miss B. Scales

At Alston, the Rev. Mr. Norris, to Miss M. Dickenson, eldest daughter of Mr. John D. of Lowhyers.

Died] At Cockermouth, Mrs. Wilton, 66.

At Thrimby, Westmoreland, the Rev. Mr. Fisher.

At Workington, Mr. Spooner, of Whitehaven.

At Skilgill, near Keswick, Mrs. Mary Fisher, 90.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. William Askew, postmaster.

At Endmoor, near Kendal, Mr. James Crossfield, 56.

At Kendal, Mr. Robert Parkinson.—Mrs. Mary Latham, 80.—Mrs. Dobson.

At Penrith, Mrs. Robison, widow of Mr. James R.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Walker, relict of John W. esq. 69 —Mrs. Peele.—Mrs. Ann Cameron, 54.—Mrs. Birkett, wife of John B. esq.—Joseph Harrymon, esq —Mr. Thomas Bowness, surveyor of taxes, 41.—Mr. Thomas M'Mynne, 60.

At Harly Brow, near Wigton, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, 88.

At Nook-foot, in consequence of the overturning of a cart, Mr. Matthew Mitchell, colliery agent to Sir James Graham, bart. 80.

Lieutenant Fitchet, whose death at Carlisle was announced in our last number, enlisted, in the year 1776, as a private in the 1st battalion of royal artillery. The year following, he embarked for America, in which country he was actively engaged. He was present at the taking of St. Lucia, in 1778—served for some time in that and other West India islands, was taken prisoner by the French at Tobago, in the year 1781, but was exchanged in 1782 He remained in his native land but a few weeks, when he went to Canada, where he remained for five years. In 1791 he embarked for India as sergeant-major to the detachment of artillery under Major Scott. In this capacity he served in the army under Lord Cornwallis, before Seringapatam, in the same year, and was at the siege and taking of Pondicherry in 1793. In 1797, he was appointed to an ensigncy in the 73d foot, and the same year purchased his lieutenancy. During the long period he has served his country in the East, he had the honour to command his highness the Nizam's artillery in the Mysore war, and was at the siege and taking of Seringapatam in 1799. In numberless other engagements Lieutenant Fitchet acquitted himself with credit to himself, and advantage to his country. One trait of decisive resolution in the character of Lieut. Fitchet, and for which he, and those engaged in the enterprise, received the thanks of the superior officers, ought not to be omitted.—On the 31st of July, 1800, Lieut. Fitchet, in company with Lieut. Jackson, and fourteen men of the 73d, volunteered their services to swim across the Malpurba river, which they accomplished, though under the guns of Manooly Fort, and succeeded in bringing over from the enemy a large boat, four field guns, and destroyed seven chests of ammunition. He has left a son, a lieutenant in the 75th regiment, who from the age of ten years was with his father in most of the battles in the East.

YORKSHIRE.

Notice has been given of intended applications to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for Acts for the following purposes:—1. For making a Turnpike road to branch off from the great north road, at the south end of Barnsdale, and to communicate with the present road leading from Wakefield to Leeds. 2. For inclosing the Commons and Waste Grounds in the Graveship of Holme, in the parishes of Kirkburton and Almondbury, in the West Riding. 3. For inclosing the Commons, &c. in the parish of Crowle, and townships of Eastoft and Ealand, in that parish, in the counties of Lincoln and York, and also such Commons as lie within the parish of Hatfield, in this county.

At the late quarterly meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, which was held at Hedon, before dinner, as is customary, the Society discussed the following agricultural question, viz.—"What are the comparative profits of crops of hemp and flax, with respect to each other, or to crops of corn?—Is the land on which they are cultivated more or less fitted for a succeeding crop; and what sort of land is best adapted to the growth of hemp and flax?" The result of the discussions of such a subject, by such a Society, and in such a district, cannot at this particular crisis but be of importance to the public.—Notwithstanding flax has been very little grown in Holderness, several of the members present were so far acquainted with the mode of cultivating it, as to be thoroughly convinced

vinced that it might, particularly at this period, be very advantageously grown, both to the cultivator and the community, on a great deal of the land in Holderness; and a letter to that effect, from a very intelligent agriculturist, who resides in a flax district, was read. Mr. Grimston exhibited to the Society a machine for making hay, and also a large hay-rake, both drawn by horses, and some other implements, which he had purchased for himself in London. They were much approved of, but particularly the machine for making hay, of the operation of which a trial was made; and as the whole company had no doubt of its utility, the Society ordered one to be made similar to that exhibited. The best thanks of the Society were unanimously given to Mr. Grimston, for the great assiduity and zeal which he had evinced upon this and former occasions, in promoting the patriotic objects of the Society.

Married.] At York, Alexander Milne, esq. major in the 15th regiment, to Miss Henrietta Belcombe, second daughter of W. Belcombe, M. D.—Edward Robinson, esq. of Monk-end, to Miss Ann Mosley, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. M. rector of Stonegrave.

At Kirkby Ravensworth, Marley Harrison, esq. eldest son of the late Cornelius H. esq. of Stubb-house, to Miss Margaret Hutchinson, youngest daughter of Francis Hutchinson, esq. of Newsham.

At Scarborough, Richard Edensor Heathcote, esq. of Longton-hall, in the county of Stafford, to Emma Sophia, second daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, bart. of Drakelow Park, in Derbyshire.

At Scarborough, John H. Lister, esq. attorney-at-law, to Miss Ward, daughter of Mr. Jefferson W.

At Whitby, William Wharton, jun. esq. to Miss Hill.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Mary Hoyes, a maiden lady, sister of the late Colonel Robert H. and niece of the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Glocester, 82.—Mr. S. Tyas, one of the Proctors in the ecclesiastical court.—Mr. Mark Hesp, jun. late master of the Kingston, of Hull, 35.—Mrs Richmond, relict of Walter R. esq. 65.—Mr. Anthony Hurwood, 75.

At Hull, aged 64, Mr. John How, many years clerk to the late James Smith, esq. solicitor. He was found drowned in the Humber, a little to the Westward of the New Dock. He had been missed on the preceding evening; and for several days before had betrayed marks of mental alienation. He was an honest, faithful servant; a man of the strictest rectitude and integrity, and universally esteemed.—The Rev. George Thompson, of this place, vicar of Warme, curate of Sutton and Drypool, and forty-five years chaplain of the Trinity-house, at this town, 69.—Mr. John Ward, 50, and Mr. Samuel Smith, 46, both tide-waiters in the customs of this port.—Mrs. Hall, 63.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bean, 58.—Mrs. Hunt, 45.—Mrs. Gruby, 42.

At Whitby, Mr. Andrew Hall, late owner of the Elizabeth, Whitby and Hull trader.—Mr. Joseph Breckon.—Mrs. Ann Crow.—Mr. Thomas Gosling—four remarkable instances of sudden death, at the same place, and in one and the same night.

LANCASHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for an Act to authorise the Common Council of Liverpool to fill up the Dock in that town, called the Old Dock, and in lieu thereof (at the expence of the Corporation) to enlarge the Queen's Dock, and extend it into Toxteth Park, in the parish of Walton, and also to extend the powers and authorities contained in the several Dock Acts, to the enlargement of the Queen's Dock, and to the quays, and certain streets, and places surrounding the same, and to enable the Common Council to appropriate the scite of the present Old Dock, to the erecting thereon a Custom-house, and other public commercial buildings, offices, and conveniences; to make an additional Market, and to form a spacious street of communication from Pool-lane to Mersey-street, so as to connect in a more convenient and direct manner the northern and southern parts of the town; and further to make in lieu of a certain common highway of the breadth of thirty-five yards, intended to run northwardly from Bath street, to the boundary of the township of Liverpool, two public roads or common highways of the breadth of twenty yards each, to run in the same direction, and to the same extent (northwardly), and nearly parallel to each other.

Married.] At Bolton, the Rev. Henry Halliwell, rector of Clayton, near Brighton, Sussex, to Miss Carlisle, of Bolton.

At Cartmel, Pudsey Dawson, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Bigland, daughter of George B. esq. of Bigland.

At Lancaster, David Campbell, M. D. of Kendal, to Miss Padder.

At Preston, Mr. Abram Hawkyard, merchant, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, to Miss Eliza Gorton, of Liverpool.

At Selton, Christopher Richmond, esq. merchant, to Miss Bootle, daughter of Mr. John B. of Thornton.

At Manchester, William Coulborn, jun. esq. of Liverpool, to Eliza Ollivant Rushton, eldest daughter of E. R. esq. of Slade-hill.

At Liverpool, Capt. Carney, of the ship Charles, to Mrs. Evison, widow of Capt. E.—Mr. George Hays, of Stoke, Staffordshire, to Miss Catherine Plumbe.

At Ulverston, the Rev. W. Miller, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Margaret Towers.

Died.] At New Hall, Ashton, Anna Maria, wife of Sir William Gerard, bart. and daughter of Miles Stapleton, esq. of York, 31.

At

At Castlemere, near Rochdale, John Walmsley, esq. 77.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodburne, wife of Mr. William W. 57.

At Tarbock, Mrs. Rachel Hunt.

At Manchester, Mr. James Whitaker, of the house of Lockatt, Whitaker, and Co. calico print-engravers, 28.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Margaret Porter, 104.—Mrs Elizabeth Greaves, 77, widow of the late Captain Wm. G. and only surviving daughter of the late Alderman Greaves, of this borough.—Mr. Stewart.—Capt. T. Allen, of the ship Scipio, of this port, 47.—Mr. Joshua P. Orme, 33.—Mr. Edmund Wells.—Mrs. Thompson, relict of Mr. T. dockmaster.—Mr. Wm. Nixon, 34.—Mrs. Bragge, relict of the Rev. Joseph B.—Mrs. Davies—Mr. Weston, comedian, 35.

At Catterall, near Garstang, Mr. Thos. Twist, jun. of Liverpool, 21.

At Garstang, Mr. John Preston, town serjeant and bellman, 78.—Mrs. Dolly Townsend, 78.

At Warrington, Mrs. Deare.

At Stand in Pilkington, Nathaniel Philips, esq. 82.

At Rochdale, Miss Ann Hunt, 25.

At Lindale, near Cartmel, Mrs. A Metcalfe, 58.

CHESHIRE.

The beautiful building called the Commercial News Rooms, recently erected, and just opened at Chester, does honour to its founders, to the architect, and to that venerable city. The little expence and inconvenience which the Subscribers have incurred in the erection of this structure, produces a confident hope of greater and more general improvements in Chester. In this laudable object the Corporation are taking the lead, in the erection of a new Bridge over the river.

Married.] At Chester, Edward Barnes Watson, esq. eldest son of J. B. W. esq. of Torrick-hall, to Miss Watson, eldest daughter of Wm. W. esq. of Belvedere.—Lord Charles Bentinck, youngest son of the Duke of Portland, to Miss Georgiana Seymour.—Mr. Read, organ-builder, of Liverpool, to Miss Hester Morgan, of Boughton.—Mr. Thomas Roberts, ship-builder of Conway, to Miss Hughes, of Carnarvon.

At Alderley, the Rev. Henry Law, vicar of Standon, Herts, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Hibbert, esq. of Hare hill, in this county, and of Clapham, Surry.

At Stockport, Mr. Sidebotham, of Haughton, to Miss Thorneley, daughter of P. T. esq.

At Bunbury, Mr. Charles Coomer, of Newall, to Miss Harris, of Alpraham.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Jane Tilley.—Of the small-pox, Mr. Fairbrother, 27.

At Flookensbrook, Miss Maria Theresa Bagnall.

At Bootle, the Rev. Daniel Gray, many years minister of the late Countess of Huntingdon's chapel there, 53.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bolsover, George Grant, esq. of Waltham-place, Berks, to Miss Frances Stanley Allen, daughter of the late James Humberton A. gent.

At Barlborough, Mr. J. Potts, of Hull, to Mrs. Martha Norburn.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Peter Thirlwall, of Lancaster, to Miss Sarah Shaw, of Eckington.

At Scropton, Thomas Nelson, esq. of Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, London, to Miss Elas.

Died.] At his house, near Burton, Mr. Thomas Lomas.

At Stanton-by-Bridge, Mrs. Flamstead, wife of Lieut. F. of the 1st dragoon guards.

At the Potlocks, near Findern, Mrs. Glover.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Harworth, Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq. M. P. of Fryston, Yorkshire, to the Hon. Henrietta Maria Monckton, second daughter of Viscount Galway.

Died.] At Blyth, Mrs. Wright, wife of Wm. W. esq. of Doncaster.

At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Cutts, attorney, 52.—Mr. Samuel Banks, son of Quartermaster B. of the 4th dragoon guards, 19.—Mr. Joseph Cooper, 63.—Mrs. Mary Perkins.—Mrs. Oldham, 72.—Mr. Thomas Oldfield, 38.

At East Retford, Mr. George Haggerstone, 69.—Alexander Emerson, esq. late of West Retford-house, brother to the late Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart.

At New Retford, Mr. Robert Ash.

At Farnsfield, Miss Ann Hather, youngest daughter of Mr. H.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Ingoldsby, the Rev. R. E. Cracroft, to Miss Holmes.

At Lincoln, Lieut. Burchell, of the royal marines, to Miss Parsons, of Ipswich.—Lieut. Rudkin, of the 77th regiment of infantry, to Miss Aysthorpe.

At Lea, Mr. Thornton, merchant, of Gainsbro', to Mrs. Bull.

Died.] At Somerby, Wm. Burton, esq. 68.

At Gainsbro', Captain Mark Dry, of the Manchester, London trader.

At Louth, the Rev. Mr. Langhorne.

At Stamford, Mr. Wm. Webb, 51.—Mr. T. Wright, 75.—Mrs. M. Sheild, widow of Henry S. esq. of Preston, in the county of Rutland, and only sister of the late Wm. Haymes, esq. of Kibworth Harcourt, and of the late Robert H. esq. of Great Glenn, Leicestershire, 82.

At Crowland, Miss Ranby, second daughter of Mr. R. of Pinchbeck.

At Sleaford, Mr. Henry Goodyear, twenty-seven years parish clerk of that place, 72.

At Wyham, near Louth, John Grant, esq. one of the most considerable farmers and graziers in the county, having near 10,000 acres

of

of land in his occupation at the time of his death, 48.

At Horbling, Mrs. Porter.

At Graby, Mrs. Long, of Gedney, 49.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinckley, Mr. Charles Chenier, to Miss Barratt.

At Sheepy, Mr. R. S. Perkins, of Atherstone, surgeon, to Miss Jarvis, daughter of Joseph J. esq.

At Leicester, Mr. Benjamin Smith, of London, to Miss Banner, daughter of the late Mr. Isaiah B.—Mr. John Hackett, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Coltman.—The Rev. Charles Arnold, vicar of Roydon, to Anna, eldest daughter of Thomas Buxton, esq.

At Braunston, Mr. Hose, of the White Lion inn, Leicester, to Miss Wilkinson, of Hinckley.—Mr. John Pearson, of Leicester, to Mrs. Rayson, of Bedworth.—Mr. Wright, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Rice, of Fillongley.

At Hoton, William Crampton, esq. of Crewkern, Somersetshire, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Hacker Parkinson, esq.

At Beeby, Mr. Thomas Bosworth, of Keyham, to Miss Marshall.—Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Lutterworth, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harper, rector of Calthorpe

Died.] At Market Harborough, Mrs. Letitia Periam, relict of the Rev. George P. rector of Lathbury, Bucks, and minister of Market Harborough.

At Seal, at the Rev. Wm. Greasley's, Mrs. Hannah Vincent, 74.

At Leicester, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. Mr. D.—Mr. Basford, 81.—Mrs. Roe, daughter of Mr. Alderman Jordan.

At Syston, Mr. John White sen, 69.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The following extraordinary case of abstinence from food is given in the Staffordshire Advertiser:—"It is not upon light authority that we should choose to give insertion to the following case. Supported, however, as we are, by the credence of the most respectable gentlemen of the faculty, who are desirous to draw the attention of the profession to further inquiry on the subject, we proceed to detail the following particulars, which are formed from the different communications of medical men.—Ann Moor, a poor woman of Tutbury, in this county, has lived upwards of fourteen months without food! The testimony of the woman herself was of course discredited, and she consented to be removed to a neighbour's house, to be watched for any length of time that was deemed sufficient to give a colour of truth to her report. This was accordingly done, and she was constantly watched for seventeen days and nights, and regularly visited by three surgeons once or twice a day. Till the end of fourteen days she did not even drink any water, which she had been accustomed to do in very small quantities, when she felt a nausea at her stomach. She now finds that this is removed by wetting her tongue with damp cloths, by which she escapes the pain of swallowing as before, which was very considerable. During the length of time of the above fourteen months abstinence, water, and tea, without either milk or sugar, had been her only beverage. She has been in bed the whole of the time. Her pulse is very little under the standard of good health, but, as may be expected, her frame is excessively reduced. As this extraordinary woman is still living, we recommend her case to the attention of the faculty, and doubt not that they will consider her as a subject deserving of very minute consideration."

Married.] At Lichfield, Charles Holland Hastings, esq. major of the 63d regiment, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-general Gardiner, commander of the forces in Nova Scotia.

At Kinfare, William Crawshay, jun. esq. of London, to Miss E. Homfray, fourth daughter of Francis H. esq. of the Hyde, near Stourbridge.

At Broseley, Mr. Martin, of Paisley, Scotland, to Miss Emma Bryan, daughter of Thomas B. esq.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Rugeley, to Miss Whittingham.

Died.] At the Hollies, near Enville, John Hale, esq.

At Walsall, Mr. Huskinson.—Mr. James Plant.

At Clifton Campville, near Tamworth, Miss Elizabeth Cooper.

At Handsworth, Miss Sarah Buffery, 22.—Mrs. Morgan.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Chrees, attorney.

At Great Oak, near Audley, Mrs. Grocott, wife of Mr. Wm. G. 51.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At the triennial Music Festival held at Birmingham, for the benefit of the Infirmary of that town, the receipts at the church and theatre for the three days were 5322l. 12s. 2½d. being a greater sum than was ever received on a similar occasion, out of London. The clear profits to the Charity will be about 3000l.

At a numerous and respectable Meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, it has been resolved to establish a Company for the Insurance of Lives, and for granting and purchasing Annuities, to be called the Birmingham Life Insurance and Annuity Office, with a capital of one million, in 1000 shares, of 1000l. each, ten per cent. on which is to be advanced in five instalments. The leading principles of this institution are professed to be as follow:—1st. A capital of one million has been subscribed, as a security for all the engagements of the institution, the proprietors taking upon themselves the sole responsibility, while the insurers participate with them in the profits, without any risk.—2d. It not only pays the sum assured on each life, but

but at the expiration of every seven years appropriates one-third part of its profits to increase each policy, in proportion to the aggregate amount paid by each person for premium, which gives persons assuring at this office every reason to expect their representatives will receive a very considerable addition to the sum insured. 3. Every proprietor is under the necessity of making an assurance, and when it drops, a new assurance must be made in its place, which gives an additional stability to the institution, by a perpetual renovation of policies.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. T. Owen, jun. to Miss Mary Pears.—Mr. J. P. Brothers, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Hadley.

At Aston, Mr. Joseph Rooker, to Miss Burman.

At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Morris, to Miss Jane Stanley.—Mr. Wm. Such, of Ashted, to Miss Matilda Bloomer.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Dorothy Mordaunt, sister to the late Sir John Mordaunt, bart. and aunt to the representative for Warwick.

At Birmingham, Mr. Freer, sen. of Handsworth, formerly an eminent surgeon of the former town, 83.—Mr. Richard Burt, land-surveyor, 65.—Mr. John Taylor, drum-major of the guards, 87.—Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, 25.—Mrs. Pane, 71.

In his 78th year, Mr. John Freeth, commonly called the Poet Freeth, from the natural talent he possessed for versification; and forty-eight years proprietor of Freeth's coffee-house, Bell-street, a house much frequented by strangers, as well as the inhabitants, where the "Poet" used every evening to delight a large company with original songs, composed from subjects of a public nature, replete with wit and humour.

"Who, when good news is brought to town,
Immediately to work sits down,
And business fairly to go through,
Writes *songs*, finds *tunes*, and *sings* them too."

His morals were unsullied, and his manners unaffected. Formed to enliven the social circle, possessing wit without acrimony, and independence of mind without pride, he was beloved by his friends, courted by strangers, and respected by all. The harmless, yet pointed sallies of his muse, will be remembered with pleasing pain by thousands who admired his talents, and revere his virtues.

SHROPSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for Acts for making a Road or Passage for Horses on the banks of the Severn, for hauling and drawing barges and other vessels from the Meadow Wharf, Coalbrook Dale, to Mardol and Frankwell Quays, Shrewsbury: and also for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and making various improvements in the town of Shrewsbury, and suburbs.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Lieut. Price, of the Hereford militia, to Miss Anne Butts.—Mr. Samuel Urwick, of Shelton, to Miss Fowkes.—Mr. Wm. Wood, solicitor, to Miss Peele, daughter of Henry P. esq.

At Shiffnal, Mr. William Goodall, of Shawbirch, to Miss Ann Fenn, of Oaken Gates.

At Oswestry, Mr. Thomas Evans, of Worcester, to Miss Bickerton, of Oswestry.

At Holywell, Mr. Woodcock, attorney, to Mrs. Jones, of Greenfield.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. Tabitha Williams.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Wellings.—Mrs. Bradley.—Mrs. Dale, 80.

At Wollerton, Rowland Dicken, esq. formerly one of the coroners for this county.

At Gunley-hall, the Rev. R. Price, vicar of Welshpool and Forden.

At Whitchurch, Mr. R. B. Jones, printer and bookseller.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, George Frederic Knipe, esq. of the 11th dragoons, to Miss M. A. Williams, youngest daughter of the late John W. esq.

At Ribbesford, the Rev. John Cawood, curate of Ribbesford, and master of Bewdley Grammar school, to Miss Crane, of Hall's Barr, near Kidderminster.

At Kidderminster, Mr. T. F. Silver, of Woodbridge, to Miss Mary Watson.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Crane.—Mrs. Perrins.

At Pershore, John Drew, esq. 64.

At Bewdley, Mr. Samuel Bowes.

At Bromsgrove, Mr William Knight.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Timothy Dobson, 72.

At Stourport, Mr. Joseph Weaver.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Eaton Bishop, Mr. Powell, of London, to Miss Mary Jones, of Wormill, near Hereford.

At Ross, Mr. Parker, attorney, of Gloucester, to Miss Haynes.

At Weston, near Ross, Mr. Barlow, of the Crown and Thistle inn, Monmouth, to Miss Jane Kitson, of the Lea, Gloucestershire.—Richard Cartwright, esq. of Shirehampton, near Bristol, to Miss Betton, daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of Whitchurch.

Died.] At Kington, Mr. W. Davies, surgeon, of Talgarth, Brecknockshire, eldest son of Wm. D. esq. of Broyntley's castle, in that county.

At Monkland, Mr. Davies, late of Stagbatch.

At Little Enner, near Leominster, Mrs. Pateshall, 76.

At Leominster, Mr. Wm. Harris, eldest son of Mr. H. attorney, 21.

At Woonton, near Leominster, Mr. Edmund Horsnett, 82; two days afterwards his son George, 37; and the following day his wife, 78.

At

At Ross, Mr. Potter, of the George inn.
At Much Marcle, Mr. Daniel Hullett, 64.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament, next session, for Acts for several new Rail-ways in this county:—1. From the river Severn, at Bull's Pill, in the parish of Newnham, to the summit of the hill above Churchway-engine, in the forest of Dean, with collateral branches within the forest. 2. From the river Wye, at Lidbrook, to the Lower Forge, below Newerne; with a canal to extend to the termination of the railway near the Lower Forge, to the Severn at Nass Point. 3. From the top of Wymbledon Stad, in the forest of Dean, to the river Wye, at Redbrook, or, if found expedient, to the Half-way house in the parish of Dixton, or Pool Dee, in the parish of Penalt, Monmouthshire.

Married.] At Frampton-upon-Severn, the Rev. Powell Colchester Guise, brother of Sir Wm. Guise, bart. to Miss Maria Clifford, second daughter of Nathaniel C. esq. of Frampton-court.

At Farmington, J. R. Douglas, esq. second son of Brigadier-general D. to Isabella Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Willan, esq. of Farmington, and of Mary-la-bonne park.

At Willersey, the Rev. Wm. Mould, rector of Chalcombe, Devon, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Scott, rector of Willersey.

At Gloucester, Mr. John Crooke, of London, to Miss Whittick, of Cheltenham.—Mr. Barnett Barnett, to Miss Louisa Solomons, of Jamaica.

At Newland, Mr. H. Maltby, merchant, of London, to Miss James, sister to Mr. J. solicitor, Colford.

At Rodborough, Mr. John Cox, of Olivets, near Painswick, to Miss Chance, of Dudbridge, near Stroud.

At Bibury, the Rev. John Hughes, rector of North Tidworth, to Miss Coxwell, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles C. of Ablington.

Died.] At Upper Slaughter, the Rev. Ferdinando Tracy Travell, A.M. forty-four years rector of that parish. In the various branches of Christian duty, he eminently excelled—a kind relation, a generous benefactor, and a zealous divine. When incapable of edifying his parishioners from the pulpit, he improved them by his writings; which taught them how to live, whilst his resignation through a painful illness, shewed them how to die.

At Butler's Court, Lechdale, Mrs. Gearing.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Mary Lander, 92.—Mr. James Heath.—William Roberts, M.D.

At Marshfield, Miss Francis Isaac.

At Abinghall, Mr. Miles Hartland.

At Minsterwith, Mr. John Harris.

At Stroud, the Rev. David Lloyd, 64.

At Corse, Mr. Anthony Sizemore, 68.

At Westcote, the Rev. Miles Tomb, curate of that parish. He had been for some time deranged in his intellects, got up in the night, and went to the churchyard, where he was found dead in the morning, suspended on the gate by one arm. It is supposed he had slipped down the bank, and caught by the gate in the agonies of death.

At the Parsonage-house, Avening, Richard Webb, esq. of Hackney, Middlesex.

At Little Whitcomb, Mrs. Smith.

At the venerable age of 93, the Rev. John Longdon, rector of Winstone, and perpetual curate of Barnwood and Flaxley, in this county. He had constantly resided at the first-mentioned parish sixty-six years, and assiduously performed the duties of it, till prevented by infirmity. The powers of a well-informed mind, and a retentive memory, were displayed in his latest conversation with his friends. Though not afflicted with any previous severe illness, he was for some time sensible of his approaching dissolution, and met it with the pious fortitude of "those who die in the Lord."

OXFORDSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament, next Session, for Acts for inclosing the open and common Fields of Chadlington East, Chadlington West, and Chilson; and also those of Kingsham.

Married.] Wm. Hall, jun. esq. of Arlington, in the county of Gloucester, captain of the Bibury volunteer infantry, to Miss Anne Wells, second daughter of the late Richard W. esq. of Ascot, in this county.

At Holywell Church, Mr. Thomas Sadler, to Miss Cox, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles C. of the King's Arms inn, Holywell.

At Oxford, Mr. Henry Lewin, of Beckley-park, to Miss Harriet Cooke.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Isham, relict of the Rev. Eusebius I. and mother of Sir Justinian I. bart. of Lamport, Northamptonshire, 90.—Mrs. Gray, 48.—Mr. Thomas Davis, 73.

At Aston Rowant, Mr. John House, 50.—Mrs. Caillaud, wife of Brigadier-general Caillaud, 77. Possessed of a vigorous and highly-cultivated mind, and uncommon benevolence of heart, her long and useful life was passed in promoting the happiness of her numerous friends, and in administering to the necessities of the poor.

At Kencot, Mrs. Stevens, relict of Wm. S. esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Wexham, Henry Gase, esq. of Shenstone, Staffordshire, to Miss Eliza Ford, eldest daughter of Randle F. esq. of Wexham.

Died.] At Newlands, Mrs. Winifred Jones, relict of the late Sir Harford J. and mother of Sir Harford J. resident at Bagdad.

At Doddershall, Mr. Edward Read, 61.

At Whaddon Hall, Robert, the infant son of W. Lowndes, esq.

At

At Great Linford, Mrs. Ann Sharp, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Pearson, of Newport Pagnell, 40.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walkern, W. Hamilton, esq. of Guilford-street, to Mary, third daughter of the late W. Gosling, esq. of Clay Hall.

Mr. Richard Marriott, of Symonds Inn, London, to Miss Wakefield, of Market-street.

Died.] At Cheshunt, Miss Ransome, daughter of Mr. R. of Ipswich.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Beckerings Park, Mr. John Barton, surgeon of Manchester.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weedon Beck, Mr. Howard Caple, to Miss Elizabeth Hipwell.

At Kettering, Mr. William Roughton, jun. to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Pierre Jacques La Cheznez Heude.

At Peterborough, G. Walker, esq of Norman Cross, to Miss Pressland, only daughter of Thomas P. esq.

Died.] At Floore, Mr. Hugh Muskett, 81.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. T. Wright, 75.

At Rushton, Mr. Phillips.

At Warkton, Mrs. Green.

At Peterborough, Mr. Bryan Betham, apothecary, and surgeon, in the 76th year of his age, and the 50th of his practice in that city.

At Spratton, Mr. William Pearson.

At Twywell, Mrs. Allington, wife of the Rev. William A.

At Moulton, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. William T.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Glatton, the Rev. G. Clough, to Miss Austin, of Hammerton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. John Fox, of London, to Miss Ann Goodes, daughter of Mr. Joel G.

Died.] At St. Ives, Miss Ann Denny, second daughter of Mr. D. surgeon, 14.

At Abbotts Repton, Mr. William Stevens.

At Sawtry, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. George B. 67.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Cook.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] In his 68th year, the Rev. James Nasmith, D.D. rector of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely, a man of sound principle, and enlarged mind. He filled the office of chairman in the county sessions for a number of years, with equal honour to himself, and advantage to the public, and discharged his ministerial duties with zeal and fidelity. He was formerly Fellow of Benet College, B.A. 1764, M.A. 1767, D.D. 1797.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Willett.—Mr. Wm. Dickenson, 90.—Mr. John Barnes.

At Ely, Mrs. Muriel, wife of Mr. M. surgeon, and daughter of the late Brooke Branwhite, esq of Lavenham, Suffolk.

At Foulmire, Mr. Thomas Nash, 71.

At Chesterton, Mrs. Wragg, 63.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Robert Paul, of Starston Hall, has addressed to the editor of the Norfolk Chronicle, a communication on the advantages of rolling newly planted wheats, so as to render the surface of the land close and firm: "There is (says he) more than one advantage to be derived from the rolling system, if it is properly applied, as the wheats are made perfectly clean from seed weeds. It has a tendency also to improve the quality, and increase the quantity; and I may assert with propriety likewise, that it does in some measure preserve those which are late put in, from the dreadful effects of the mildew; for this reason, because it checks the straw in assuming that very dark green appearance about the middle of July, at which time they are in the greatest danger of infection. I believe it is pretty well known that all wheats which are late, and where the soil wants solidity, are particularly liable to that disease, so baneful to the crop. I therefore beg to enforce the propriety of acquiring it by rolling as soon as the wheats are deposited; but if it is omitted till the spring of the year, it will not be doing them justice. I would just hint that in some cases, where the land has been newly broken, and the soil very rich, it wants an immense pressure, which requires the draught of from four to six horses. In fact, it cannot be made too firm in that state. I hope what I have suggested will induce all growers of wheat to try the experiment impartially, and then they will be their own judges upon the subject; and if it should prove to increase the quantity of that important grain, the staff of life, it will give me great pleasure."

Married.] Mr. Pitchers, attorney of Fakenham, to Miss Carr, of Wells.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Henry Gooch, of Walworth, Surry, to Miss Janet Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. surgeon.—Mr. G. H. Thompson, to Miss Eliz. Thirkettle.—Mr. W. Mickleburgh, of Gorleston, to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis.—Mr. Robert Goodman, to Miss M. Carruthers.

At Diss, Mr. E. Sissons, of Finsbury, to Miss D'Algar.—Mr. Wells, merchant, of London, to Miss Charlotte Browne, third daughter of Mr. Samuel B. of Warham.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Mary Moreyment, 101. She retained her faculties to the last.—Mrs. Athore, 61.—Mr. John Crane, 84.—Mrs. Peed, 102.—Mr. Thomas Tall, 51.—In the 49th year of his age, Dr. Richard Lubbock, a man pre-eminent in his profession. He possesse d for many years the public confidence to an unexampled degree;

and

and in extensive usefulness, in skilful, liberal, and humane practice, he has been equalled by few. Dr. Lubbock was a native of Norwich; he received the early and classical part of his education at the free school of that city, under Mr. Lemon and Mr. Pryse; his medical education commenced with Mr. Rigby, under whom he was one of the first pupils, who attended the Norfolk and Norwich hospital. He studied several years at Edinburgh, and obtained his degree in that University in the year 1784, with great credit, having distinguished himself by his *Thesis de Principio sorbile*, in which he delivered some ingenious and original speculations, which excited considerable notice from the philosophical chemists of that day. His introduction to practice, on his return to Norwich, was almost immediate; and from its earliest period to the moment of his being arrested by disease, he was unremittingly engaged in it; time and talent, having, perhaps, in no instance, been more uniformly, more constantly, or more undeviatingly directed to the objects of his profession. On entering upon it, he adopted some medical opinions, which were thought to be almost peculiar to himself, and at variance with established theories; they were, however, convictions in his mind; he conscientiously acted upon them, and his practice, it cannot be denied, has been justifyingly successful. The *Thesis* before alluded to was his only literary production, which appeared as a separate publication, but he wrote several papers in a periodical journal; an elaborate one on Diabetes, a striking and well written case of Catalepsy, and an Essay on Apoplexy, the latter signed Pyrrhus, will not be forgotten by medical readers. He also wrote a Memorial on Vaccination, in the year 1805, when an attempt was made to extend its benefits to the lower classes in this city. His moral character was without a stain, and his private and domestic virtues most estimable. He married in 1797, and leaves a widow and eight children.

At Hilgay, Mrs. Wright, wife of Henry W.

At Swaffham, Mr. Crask, many years master of the George inn, 63.

At Grimstone, John Kenney, gent.

At Acle, Mr. R. Spendlove.

At Stanfield, Mrs. Franklin, 35.

At Great Dunham, Mr John Pond, of Walsingham, 21.

At North Creek, from the fatigue of labour in the hay field, and the excessive heat of the 13th of July, Mr. James Saunders, 28.

At Neatishead, John Harcourt, esq. 67.

At Bedingham, George Stone, esq. 59.

At Ringsfield, Mr. Robert Berry, 40.

At Heacham, Mrs. Roades. She went to see some relatives near Lynn, and whilst alighting from a taxed cart, the horse took fright at an umbrella, when she fell under the wheel, and survived the accident only half an hour.

At Emneth, Mrs. Frances Boyce, wife of John B. esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. T. Bryant, of Brightwell Mill, to Mrs. Norman, of the Prince of Wales inn, Ipswich.

At Yoxford, the Rev. R. Morgan, to Miss Wales.

Mr. John Wyatt, stationer of London, to Robina, third daughter of Mr. R. Risbrook, of Santon Downham.

At Felsham, A. C. Reeve, esq. of Wiston Grove, to Miss Newman, only daughter of the late R. N. esq of Kersey.

Died.] At Washbrook, near Ipswich, Wm. Heysing Meyer, esq. late of South Lambeth, 40.

At Harleston, Mrs. Ann Barry, a maiden lady of Sylham. She was seized with an apoplectic fit while going out to dinner in her carriage. On its stopping at the house of a friend at Harleston, she was found lying at the bottom of it, and being taken out she survived little more than an hour.

At Lavenham, Miss Sophia Branwhite, youngest daughter of Mrs. Rebecca B.

At Ipswich, Mr. Hooker, sen.—Mr. L. Gowing, merchant.—Mr. Clamp.

At Stowmarket, Mr. William Hart, the oldest inhabitant of that place.

At Melford, Mr. G. Jennings, of the Cock and Bell inn.

At Eye, in the 30th year of his age, Robt. Taylor, esq. one of the common council for that borough. In the early part of his life this gentleman went to the East Indies, where, in a few years, by incessant activity and undeviating integrity, he acquired a handsome fortune. Previous to and on his return to his native country, he expended a great part of his property in rendering comfortable his numerous relatives who needed his assistance; and his private acts of charity were as extensive as unostentatious. Hospitable in the extreme to his numerous acquaintance; sincere in his friendship, and most exemplary in his conduct as a husband and a father, he lived universally esteemed, and died greatly regretted.

At Bury, Mrs. A. Spink, sister of the late John S. esq.

At Felsham, Mr. John Goold, 66.

At Finningham, Mr. Seaman Gerrard, 62.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hatfield Peverel, J. G. Walford, esq. of Lincoln's inn, London, barrister, to Miss Anna Walford, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. W. of Hatfield place.

James Page, esq. of Great Clacton, to Frances, daughter of William Baker, esq. of Kirby le Soken.

At Rayleigh, Mr. T. Livermore, of Chelmsford, to Miss S. Hutson.

At Colchester, Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss Elliss.

Died.] At Great Holland, Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of Lieut.-colonel F. of the 79th regiment.

At Weathersfield, Mr. Thomas Hardy.

At

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Susannah Pollard, 86.
At Little Baddow, Mrs. Hodgers, 78.
At Barking, Joseph Bladworth, esq. 62.
At Pebmarsh, Mrs. Collis.
At Chipping Hill, Witham, in consequence of being overturned in his chaise, Mr Porter.
Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Rev. John J. rector of Great Parndon, in this county, and daughter of the late J. Waters, esq. of Hungerford Park, Berks.
At Mersea Island, near Colchester, Mrs. Overall, sen. 90.
At Springfield, Mr. Wm. Grace, schoolmaster, 76.
At Ardleigh, Mr. Phillips Bromley, 65.
At Great Holland, Mr. James Goodwyn, of the Lion inn.
At Writtle Park, Mrs. Dearsley, relict of Wm. D. esq. of Rainham, and sister of the late Thackray Nightingale, esq. of Roxwell, 86.
At Great Wakering, Mrs. Mary Smith, 63
At Maldon, Mr. Brown, 40.

KENT.

Married.] In the Isle of Thanet, Daniel Rainier, esq of Hackney, to Miss Sarah Mayhew, of Ramsgate.
At Maidstone, the Rev. Thomas Pearce, vicar of Rucklington, Essex, to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward H.
At Gravesend, R. Mills, esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Corso, to Miss Hopper.
At Upper Deal, Lieutenant Edward Darby, to Miss Jane Claringbold.
At Ramsgate, Lieut. Wright, to Miss Kingsford.
At Canterbury, the Rev. Wm. Bennett, vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Chafy, rector of Swallowcliffe.
At Rochester, Mr. R. Jackson, quartermaster in the fourth dragoon guards, to Miss Owlett, of Leeds.—Lieut. R. Murton, of the royal marines, to Miss Ann Smith, daughter of —— S. esq. of Hoo.
Died.] At Mereworth, Mrs. Miller, wife Dr. M. 55.
At Faversham, Mrs. Cambourne, 72.—Mrs. R. Hinds, 51.—Mrs. Shepherd, wife of Mr. Samuel S.
At Woolwich, the infant son of Lieutenant Colonel Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery.
At Lewisham, Mr. John Russel, 41.
At Throwly, Mr. H. Cobb.
At Ashford, Mrs. Pattenson, widow of Joseph P. esq.—Mr. Thomas Reeve.
At Ore, near Faversham, Mr. Mitchell, 92.
At Hothfield, Mr. West, 94.
At Maidstone, John Green, gent. 81.—Mrs. Pell, 61.—Mr. Bubber, 65.—Mr. Stephens, 62.
At Herne, Edward Reynolds, esq. 74.
At St. Nicholas, in Thanet, Mrs. Bridges, mother of John B. esq. 72.
At New Romney Mrs. Pike, wife of Mr. P. stationer, 62.
At Lee, the dowager Lady Dacre.
At Eltham Lodge, Oliver Farrer, esq. of Bedford-square, London.
At Wilmington, near Dartford, James Cumming, esq admiral of the white, 70.
At Canterbury, Mr. Alderman Bristow, printer and bookseller, and treasurer of the eastern parts of the county, 47. He was many years proprietor of the Kentish Chronicle, and has bequeathed 100l to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and twenty guineas to the lying in charity, lately established in this city.—Mr. John Sequin, 86.—Mr. James Powel, 79.—Miss M. Iggulden, daughter of Mrs. I. of the George inn, 26.—Mrs. Noad, 83.—Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. William C.
At Tunbridge-wells, John Smith, esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.
At Margate, William Whiting, esq. of Thatcham, Berks.—Mr. Charles Purdy, 20.—Edward Vaughan Williams, esq. of St. George's place, Surry-road.—Mrs. Heseltine, wife of Mr Benjamin, H. of London.
At Barham, Edward, eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, bart. of Surenden.
At Godmersham Park, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Austin, esq. 55.
At Folkestone, Mrs. Bessant.
At Sittingbourne, B. Faussett, esq. attorney, 55.—Mr. Thomas Dennet.
At Deal, Mrs. Elgar, wife of Mr. H. E. of his majesty's customs, 29.
At Dover, Mr. Richard Hight.
At Buckland, Mrs. Luckhurst, wife of Mr. L. of the Antwerp inn, Dover.
Mrs. Strover, lady of the manor of Brompton, 85.
At Brompton, Miss Jennings, of Hawkhurst, only daughter of the late Joseph J. esq. of Fenchurch street, London.
At Ramsgate, Miss L. Massey, youngest daughter of Sir Hugh M.—Mr. John Thwaite, 78.—Mrs. Tomson, relict of Mr. Richard T.—Miss Susannah Spurgeon, 21.—Reverend Mr. Vickers, vicar of St. Lawrence's church, Cateaton street, London. He was on a visit to Ramsgate, and had dined with a party of friends at the London hotel. He parted with them in the evening to go to Burgess's library, where, after having sat some time reading the papers, he went out about ten o'clock, unaccompanied by any other person, to walk on the East Pier Head, his regular custom previous to retiring to rest. He had got nearly to the extremity of the pier, at which place Sir William Curtis's pleasure yacht lay moored alongside, when looking over at her, the night being dark, he stepped too far, and fell between the vessel and the wall, against both of which he is supposed to have struck in his descent to the water, a height of about thirty feet, and was taken up with several bones

broken, and otherwise so dreadfully bruised and lacerated that he expired about three hours afterwards.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Moon, 87.—Mrs. J. Chittenden, 90.

At Smarden, Mrs. Fagg, 52.

At Ringwold, Mrs. Hora, 76.

At Ivy Mill, near Maidstone, Mr. Thos. Pine, paper-maker, 65.

At Upper Hardres, Mrs. Ovenden, 92.

SURRY.

Died.] At Kingston, Mrs. Swaine, relict of Mr. W. S. hop-merchant of Southwark.

At Walworth, Jonathan Steel, esq.

At Croydon, Mrs. Morris, widow of Mr. G. Morris, of Portfall's Farm.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Parham, the Hon. Robert Curzon, son of Viscount C. and M. P. for Clithero, to Miss Bishopp, daughter of Sir Cecil B.

At Chichester, Mr. W. Humphrey, to Miss Pescott.

Died.] At Woolbeding, the Rev. Charles Williams, rector of the parishes of Woolbeding and Kingstone by Sea, 64.

At Brighton, Lady Alice Vernon, countess of Shipbroke, relict of the late earl, who died in 1783, when the title became extinct, and only daughter of S. Ibbetson, esq. of Denton Park, Yorkshire.—Mr. Naldred, miller. He put an end to his life with a razor in a paroxysm of violent brain fever.

At Lewes, Mr. Joseph Rickman, jun. 29.

At Kerdford, Mr. Wm. Herrington. He was found drowned in a pond not far from his father's house.

HAMPSHIRE.

A few months since we noticed the extraordinary increase of newly built houses near South Sea Common, Portsmouth. It has been recently ascertained that the number built in the suburbs of this town, during little more than eighteen months, amounts to 261, exclusive of the 104, before mentioned, near South Sea Common, making, a total of 365, built in so short a space of time. At Fratton there have been built 33; at the Halfway-houses, and the New Buildings (outside of the Unicorn Gate) 179; and at Mile End, and in the road to the Flat House, 49: and they are constantly increasing in each of those places; for such is the demand for houses, that they are generally taken as soon as the foundations are laid.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and liberties, held at the Guildhall, to take into consideration the report of the committee appointed to investigate the plans, proposals, and estimates, for the intended water-works for those towns, Mr. Nicholson's plan was preferred as the cheapest and best adapted for the purpose. A subscription was immediately opened, and in twenty-four hours the sum wanted (32,000l) was raised, and the books were closed. Seventy shares, of 50l. each, were likewise taken conditionally, in case the money should be wanted.

Married.] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Edward Guest, of the New South Wales regiment, to Miss Louisa Wright, daughter of Edward W. esq. of Guernsey.

At Romsey, Lewis Williams, esq. of Pentwin, Brecon, to Miss Brice.

At Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, Capt. Short, of the royal navy, to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late Philip Ballard, esq. of Newport.

At Southampton, C. Blyth, esq. of London, to Miss Sanders, daughter of Mr. James S.

Died.] At Lindfield, Mr. Anthony Harland, 74.

At Havant, Mrs. Todd, wife of Wm. T. esq.

At West Wickham, Sir John Chichester, bart. of Youlton, Devon.

At Chilcomb, Mrs. Bunce.

At Winchester, Mr. Bear, one of the clerks of the cathedral, 61.

At Baddesley, Colonel Walters, 76.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Melksham, Mr. Cooper, of Lad-lane, London, to Miss Wheeler.

At Westbury, Mr. Ball, of Shepton Mallet, to Miss Singer.

George Law, esq. of Lincoln's inn, London, to Miss Still, eldest daughter of James Charles S. esq. of East Knoyle.

At Pewsey, Edward Hillier, esq. of London, to Miss Liddale, eldest daughter of the late John L. esq.

Died.] At Market Lavington, Joseph Roberts, esq.—Mrs. Hale, relict of Mr. Benjamin H.

At Corsham, Mrs. Catherine Heart, relict of John H. esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Charles Higham.

At Whiteparish, John Downe, 64.

At Tidworth, Mr. Kingston, jun.

At Bradford, Mr. George Hart.

At Bridbush chapel, the Rev. John M. Gibbon, 32.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Ferguson, of Southcote, Oxon, to Miss Mansfield.—Mr. James Midwinter, of London, to Miss Martha Midwinter.

At Newbury, Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Miss Allen.

Died.] At Maidenhead, Mr. John Rimell, 62.

At Reading, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. Justice.—Mr. Barnard Truss, 20.—Mr. Taylor.

At Shawford, Mr. Gunnell, 84.

At Newbury, Mr. G. Arrowsmith, 55.

At Lambourn, Mr. Dolphin Price, son of Thomas P. esq.

At

At Slough, Mrs. Emma Turner, wife of Mr. Wm. T. of Union street, Berkeley-square, London.

At Hurst, Mr. Henry Nashe, 89.

At Abingdon, Wm. Tomkins, esq. 77.

Thomas Ruddle, esq. late of Eversley, near Reading.

At Ginge, Mr. Wm. Goddard.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wiveliscombe, Lacy Yea, esq. of Oakhampton House, to Miss Margaret Duff, of Elgin, Scotland.

At Bath, T. G. Worthington, esq. late of Kintbury, Berks, to Miss Standert, only daughter of the late O. G. S. esq. of Taunton.

At Bristol, D. Burr, esq. major-general in the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Davis, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late James D. esq. of Chepstow.

At Wells, Mr. Edwards, of Yeovil, to Miss Ann Fussell, third daughter of James F. esq.

At Milverton, Mr. Holman, surgeon, of Crediton, to Miss Camplin, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. C. archdeacon of Taunton.

Died.] At Froxfield, the Rev. Clement Cruttwell, well known as the author of various literary performances, of great labour, extent, and utility. Mr. C. first appeared as an author in his edition of Bishop Wilson's Bible and Works, to which he has prefixed a Life; and in the splendid edition of the Bible, he has inserted Collations from the various Texts; an employment which first directed his thoughts to that most laborious undertaking, his "Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture;" a work which, according to the usual computation of time and assiduity, would be sufficient to occupy the life of an ordinary man; and when it is considered that he printed it in his own house, and corrected the press as he proceeded, some idea may be formed of his industry and perseverance. To the high merits of this performance, as a most accurate compilation, the clerical profession will readily subscribe; and the just and public encomium of the Bishop of Lincoln has stamped it with its due value. Scarcely had he recovered from a severe illness, which his incessant application had produced, and which obliged him to have recourse to the baths of St. Amand, in Flanders, when he projected the scheme of his Universal Gazeteer; in the execution of which he spent ten years of unwearied diligence; the sale of the first edition sufficiently proved the favourable idea in which it was regarded by the public; and he had just gone through the laborious office of editing a second edition, when, on the road to his native town, Wokingham, in Berkshire, he was arrested by a sudden illness which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured. Warm, generous, and sincere in his private character, Mr. C. had conciliated the esteem and affection of a numerous circle of friends: secluded, indeed, of late years, by his ill state of health, his society had been principally confined to his more immediate connexions: to them he was most affectionately attached, and exhibited in all his social relations the kindest and most benevolent heart; by them he is deeply and sincerely regretted; and they feel a melancholy satisfaction, while recording the loss they have sustained, in offering this humble tribute to his talents and his virtues. He died in his 65th year.

At Bath, Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of Captain O. D. late of the 62d regiment of foot, and now adjutant of the Bath volunteers.—Mrs. Deane, relict of the Rev. Robert D. rector of Barwick in Elmet, Yorkshire, and fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marriott.—Colonel Landez, of Brinwillweh, near Swansea, one of his Majesty's justices of peace and a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Glamorgan.—Neville Richard Prideaux, esq fourth son of Mrs. Prideaux, of Sydney-place.—Mrs. Boyce, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Bishop-hall, county of Kilkenny, Ireland.—Mrs. Walmesly, wife of John W. jun. esq. 38.—George Donaldson, esq. town-clerk of Haddington, N.B.—Mr. Vaslet, portrait-painter.—John Edwards, esq.

At Taunton, Mrs. Goldsworthy, wife of Major G. of the East India Company's service.

At Lydford, the Rev. Jonas Couch Morgan, eldest son of Jonas M. esq. of Woodovis house, near Tavistock, 28.

At Runnington, the Rev. John Farthing, rector of that parish.

At Clifton, aged 58, William Hill, late of Measham, Derbyshire, esq. formerly a partner in the banking houses of Wilkes and Hill, at Measham, and Burton-upon-Trent, and afterwards in those of Fishers, Hill, and Mammatt, at the same places, and at Ashby de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

At Bristol, Miss Fanny Pannell, youngest daughter of Thomas P. esq.—Mr. John Gillet, solicitor, a gentleman whose integrity and abilities ranked him with the first of his profession in that city.

DORSETSHIRE.

An equestrian figure of his Majesty, mounted on his favourite grey charger, Adonis, has been formed in chalk on the hills of Ormington, near Weymouth, belonging to Mr. Wood, of the former place. Although its length is 280, and its height 320 feet, yet the likeness of the king is well preserved, and the symmetry of the horse is complete. It forms a pleasing object to the pedestrians on the esplanade of Weymouth, but more especially to those who are fond of water excursions in the bay, where the view is more complete. It has been carried into effect under the direction of Mr. Wood, bookseller, at the particular request and sole expence of John Rainier, esq. brother to the late admiral of that name.

Married.]

Married.] At Silton, Mr. Hadland, of North Aston, Oxfordshire, to Miss Faugoin, of Wolverton, near Mere, Wilts.

At Weymouth, Mr. A. Sharland, to Miss Macpherson.

At Dorchester, Mr. John Norman, to Miss Winsor.

The Rev. N. Bartlett, rector of Closworth, to Miss Harbin, of Newton-house, Yeovil.

Died.] At Upwood, Edward David Batson, esq. banker of Lombard street.

At Yeovil, Wm. Hooper Masters, esq.

At Beaminster, Wm. Clark, esq. 80.

At Sherborne, Jane, the youngest daughter of W. Burnet, esq.

At Weymouth, Mr. Legge, surgeon of the 2d Somerset Militia. He was found in the street, under the window of his lodgings, weltering in his blood, and quite dead. He had been spending the preceding evening in company, and it is thought, that on his return home, finding the street door locked, and being very active, in the gaiety of the moment he resolved to scale the chamber window, but missed his hold, fell back, and was killed by the fall.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At East Antley, Abraham Smith, esq. of Treasbear, to Miss Barnes, only daughter of the late John B. esq.

At Exeter, Thomas Stokes, esq. of London, to Miss Parkes, late of Heavitree.—William Cookell, esq. paymaster of the Wiltshire Militia, to Miss Langdon.

At Plymouth, A. H. Ball, esq. captain in the royal marines, to Miss Price, daughter of the late D. P. esq.

At Northam, Mr. Edward Chapman, to Miss Eleanor Herneman, daughter of Capt. Francis H. of Appleton.

Died.] At his cottage, on the river Ex, John Sheldon, esq. F. R. S. professor of anatomy at the royal academy, and principal surgeon of Exeter hospital, to the former of which situations he was appointed by his majesty in 1782.

At Exeter, Mr. Wm. Luscombe, 68.—Mrs. Jane Macy.—Mr. John White, partner in the Tamar brewery.—Mr. Nicholas Geare, proctor.

At Coxside House, Plymouth, Saville Shepherd, esq.

At Sidmouth, Miss M. Strong.

At Combe, near Honiton, Mrs. Putt, relict of the Rev. Mr. P. 72.

At Morristown, Mr. John White.

At Torquay, Mr. Ewen Stubb, 78.

At Dawlish, Mrs. Hirtzel, wife of J. J. H. esq. of Great Coram street, London.

At Plymouth, Mr. Bozon, 65.—Mrs. Bradlick, 92.

At Kingsbridge barracks, Captain Wm. Hanham, of the Dorset militia, second son of the late Sir James H. bart.

At Raddon court, Mr. John Palmer, 78.

At Brampton, Mr. Wm. Lack, 24.

At Axminster, Mr. John Russell, 89.

CORNWALL.

The Wool Fair intended to be established at Somercourt Michaelmas fair, as recommended by the gentlemen of the Cornwall Agricultural Society, is expected to answer the end proposed, notwithstanding the opposition which seems to have been made to it by the wool-staplers. Samples of nearly 30,000 weight of wool were produced at the late fair: and, had it been more generally known, samples of more than three times the amount would have been shewn. Some very fine fleeces from the flocks of Lord Falmouth, Sir Christopher Hawkins, Mr. Gwatkin, Mr. Roberts of Newlyn, and others, were exhibited. The woolstaplers, however, seem to discourage the sale of wool in the open competition of a fair, thinking it more to their interest, perhaps, to make private purchases from the farmers, of fine and coarse wool at one and the same price. The object of the gentlemen and farmers is, to obtain a fair price for their wool in proportion to its quality and fineness. The Agricultural Society, by recommending the establishment of wool fairs, and by the sale of wool at 16 ounces to the pound, as in other counties, instead of 18 ounces as commonly sold in Cornwall, to the prejudice of the farmer; have in view to obtain a price adequate to the quality of the wool; and as this county is particularly well adapted to the produce of fine wool, it is probable that, by obtaining a better price for their fine wool, the quantity of fine-wooled sheep will be greatly increased, and the commons and waste lands very much improved, to the great benefit of the community.

Married.] At St. Ives, Mr. E. Trevarton, to Miss S. Paul.

At Falmouth, Mr. G. White, supervisor of excise, to Miss B. Laffer, eldest daughter of J. L. esq. comptroller of the customs of that port.

At St. Austell, Mr. John Carthew, of London, to Miss Eleanor Cartwright.

At Bodmin, Mr. Close, of St. Stephens in Barnwell, to Miss Whitefield.

Died.] At Liskeard, Lieut. Puckey, of the royal horse artillery.

At Poble Hall, near Liskeard, Miss Hambly, only daughter of Edward H. esq.

At Truro, Mr. Rundle, 86.

At Helston, aged 55, Mr. Stephen Pemberthy, architect and auctioneer, a man of the strictest integrity, softened by the most agreeable manners. As an auctioneer, he was most witty and entertaining. His *bon mots* from the rostrum, if preserved, would fill a volume.

WALES.

The annual agricultural meeting at Wynnstay, took place on Friday, the 16th of September.

tember. The increased number of claimants for the various prizes, and the improved appearance of the stock shewn, afforded the most ample testimony of the beneficial effects which may be expected to arise from this institution. The company assembled at the farm about twelve o'clock, and proceeded to view the different animals, when their attention was particularly attracted by two heifers, of the Herefordshire breed, which had been fatted by Mr. Croxon, of Oswestry, to a size unparalleled in this part of the kingdom, and by a Devonshire bull, the property of Sir S. Glynne, bart. The sale of the Southdown sheep then commenced, which in general produced very good prices. Lot 17, consisting of six 3-years old ewes, bred at Wynnstay, which were particularly admired, was knocked down to Edward Lloyd, esq. of Rhagat, at four guineas per head; of the 150 ewes which were sold, the average price was 2l. 15s. Some fat wethers from the Wynnstay flock were then inspected, and much admired; they were slaughtered while the company were at dinner, and their weight proved to be,

	Carcase, lb.	Fat, lb.
Two years old Southdown —	96	Do. 13
One year old Ditto —	85	Do. 13
One year old Merino —	68	Do. 10½

After dinner, the prizes were adjudged as follow; to Mr. Rowland, of Pentre Clawdd, parish of Ruabon, a silver cup, for having ploughed the greatest number of acres with two horses abreast without a driver, in proportion to the quantity of acres in the occupation, in the best and neatest manner.—A smaller cup to Mr. Moreton, of Llywydiarth, Montgomeryshire, being the second best. —A silver cup for the best 3 year old heifer which shall have produced a calf this year and is in milk at the time of shew, due attention being paid to the quality of flesh and milking, was adjudged to Mr. Phillips, of Penrhos, Montgomeryshire.—A smaller cup for the second best to John Wynn, esq. of Ryton.—A silver cup to the best pair of four one-year old short wool sheep, two ewes and two wethers, was adjudged to Mr. John Ellis, of Tanyclawdd, parish of Ruabon.—A smaller cup to the second best to Mr. Denstone, of Stanwardine.—A silver cup to the best 1-year old sow pig, to the Rev. Randal Crewe, of Hawarden.—After dinner, Southdown tups were let by auction, but from the lateness of the hour did not in general produce as good prices as might have been expected, in proportion to those at which the ewes had been sold.

NORTH BRITAIN.

A singular natural phenomenon recently took place in the vicinity of Edinburgh.—The fine wooded bank immediately opposite to Springfield paper-mill slipped, with a dreadful crash, into the river Esk, which runs at the bottom, and which it so completely choaked up, that not a drop of water passed for several hours.—The bank, which is about 200 feet in height, had discovered symptoms of agitation on the preceding day; and for about an hour before it gave way, the agitation was extremely violent, and the trees were seen falling in all directions, but when it began to move in a body, it was awfully grand and terrific, and the noise was equal to the loudest thunder. The slip is supposed to have been occasioned by water lodged in the bank, which had loosened it from its bed

Married.] At Barskimming house, Ayrshire, William Macdonald, esq younger, of St. Martin's, advocate, to Miss Miller, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir William Miller, of Glenlee, Bart. one of the senators of the College of Justice

Died.] At Merchieston, John Home, esq. of Keldulf, author of the tragedy of Douglas, 84. This gentleman in early life was a minister of the church of Scotland, and was inducted into a living in the Lothians, the duties of which he discharged with the greatest propriety. As soon, however, as it was known that he was the author of Douglas, he became very unpopular, from the puritanical spirit of the times, which rendered it criminal in the eyes of the multitude, that a clergyman should even read a play, far less be the author of one. On this Mr. Home gave in his resignation, and contented himself with the income of a small paternal estate. He was always, as far as his means would admit, the friend and liberal patron of merit; and, under his fostering hand, many sparks of literary genius, that would have otherwise lain dormant, were brought to light. One instance of this kind may be mentioned. The liberated poems of Ossian would never have been heard of, had not Mr. Home stretched forth his protecting hand to Macpherson, the translator. Whilst Mr. Macpherson was schoolmaster of Ruthven in Badenoch, he occupied his leisure hours in collecting from the native, but illiterate bards of the mountains of Scotland, fragments of these inimitable poems; a few of them he translated, and inserted in a weekly Miscellany, then conducted at Edinburgh by the learned Walter Ruddiman. The beauty of these specimens soon attracted the notice of Mr Home, of Drs. Robertson and Blair; and it was resolved by these gentlemen to send for Mr. Macpherson from his humble retreat. He accordingly came to Edinburgh, and had an interview with these literary characters, the result of which was, that he resigned his situation as schoolmaster, and travelled at their expence all over the Highlands, and collected the originals of those poems, which have since been the subject of so much controversy. Macpherson, at his death, left Mr. Home 2000l. as a mark of grateful recollection of the acts of kindness he

he had received from him in early life. Though Mr. Home wrote several Tragedies besides Douglas, some of which possess great merit, none of them were successful on the stage.

At Edinburgh, Henry-William Tytler, esq. M.D. 55. This gentleman published in 1793, a translation into English verse, of the works of Callimachus, in a quarto volume, which is very respectably executed. He also published in 1797, Pædotrophia, or the Art of Nursing and Rearing Children, a poem translated from the Latin of Scevole de St. Marth, in an octavo volume.

At Dunbar, Major-general John Forbes, late in the service of the East India Company. He went out in the year 1761, and for more than forty years continued in unremitting service on the Bengal establishment. He on many eminent occasions distinguished himself in the field; and on the various military stations, where he was the resident commander, acted with a condescension and scrupulous integrity that secured to him universal esteem. He was the youngest son of George Forbes, esq. of Lechermick, near Aberdeen, and maternal uncle to Mrs. Professor Porson and Mr. Perry.

In his 87th year, John Bland, esq. some time one of the lessees, and many years treasurer of the Edinburgh Theatre. He was uncle to the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, and was descended from an ancient Irish family.—He was once a cornet of horse, and carried the colours of his regiment at the memorable battle of Dettingen. He was occasionally an actor; and performed Young Bevil, Sir Calachan O'Bralachan, and the Ghost in Hamlet, in the Edinburgh Theatre. In the country he often played the first line in both the buskin and sock. He was also, when but a youth, admitted a Barrister in London, and was very eccentric in his manners, opinions, and phraseology, as well as in every thing he ate, drank, or wore; but, with all his peculiarities, he was an honest man, a kind husband, an indulgent parent, and a steady friend.

At Perth, Thomas Marshall, esq. provost of that city, where his name will long be remembered with affection and gratitude. His illness was originally occasioned by one of those magnanimous actions that marked his character—seeing from a window that overlooks the river Tay, a man struggling in the stream for life, he ran across the bridge, and suddenly plunged into the water to save him. The extraordinary exertion proved fatal to himself, and brought upon him the complaint which ended only with his life. To his private virtues were added great activity and public spirit. His native town has been improved, ornamented, and extended in an astonishing manner under his auspices; and the situation on which stand the public seminaries is his gift. His death is regarded by the inhabitants as a public loss—on the day of his funeral all the shops were shut up, and ten thousand people followed him to the grave.

At Aberfeldie, Perthshire, John Stewart, commonly known by the name of Colonel John Stewart, at the advanced age of 111 years. At the age of 18 he joined the pretenders banners, and was present at the battle of Sheriff Muir, near Stirling, as a young piper, in 1715. In 1745 he again supported the pretensions of the house of Stewart, and was present in the same capacity in the battles of Falkirk, Preston Pans, and Culloden, in which he received a severe wound in the thigh, in consequence of which he was ever afterwards obliged to use crutches.

Margaret Robinson, 96. The history of this woman, in regard to the recovery of her sight, is very remarkable, and is not unworthy of record, not merely as declaratory of the fact itself, but as also holding out strong hopes to those who are, or may be, unhappily placed in a similar condition, of recovering the inestimable blessing, sight. About the period that this woman, who was a farmer's wife, attained the age of 63, she became totally blind, not suddenly, or by any particular cause, but by a gradual decay of sight. In this state she remained for 15 years. In her 78th year, she recovered her sight so well, that, with the assistance of glasses, she was able to thread a needle and to read her bible. In the course of the next year, she found it so strong and clear, that, she laid aside her glasses altogether. From her 79th to her 87th year, she enjoyed her sight with as much clearness as she did at any period of her life: it then began to fail again, but was not totally lost at the time of her death. It is observable that she always retained all her other faculties with undiminished vigour to the last.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Sir Edward Ryan, Knight of the Imperial Order of Maria Theresa, and Lieutenant Colonel in his Majesty's service, to Miss Mildred Hamilton Rowan, daughter of Archibald Hamilton R. of Killileagh Castle, county Down, esq.

Hardinge Giffard, esq. to Miss Harriet Pennell, second daughter of Lovell P. esq. —Lord Lismore, to Lady Eleanor Butler, sister to the Earl of Ormond.

Died.] In Dublin, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. John Thomas De Burgh, Earl of Clanricarde and Baron Dunkellin, a General in the army, Colonel of the 66th regiment of foot, Governor of Hull, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Galway. His Lordship succeeded his brother Henry (who was created a Marquis, but which title, on his dying without issue, was extinct) on December 8, 1797; married Miss Burke,

daughter

daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart. in 1799, and has left issue a son and two daughters. The son, Lord Dunkellin, now Earl of Clanricarde, is about seven years old. The late Earl formerly resided, for the most part, on his estates in Wiltshire, and lived in a style of splendid hospitality. He was much respected by the nobility and gentry, and greatly beloved by his tenants and the neighbouring poor.

At Londonderry, Sir Andrew Ferguson, Bart. He and his son were returning home in a gig. About twelve at night, they came to a bridge, which the servant knowing to be very much broken, he called to his master to stop a moment, till he could lead the horse along it. Before the servant, however, had got hold of the reins, Sir Andrew whipped the horse, and in a moment the whole were precipitated over the bridge. Sir Andrew was killed on the spot, but his son did not receive the smallest injury.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Seringapitam, General Sir William Clarke, bart. commander of that district, and an officer of great talents and experience, 44.

On the 8th of April, at Rio de Janeiro, whither he had accompanied the royal family and government of Portugal, General John Forbes, of Skellater, in Aberdeenshire, in the 76th year of his age. General Forbes was the senior general officer in the service of that crown, general and governor of Rio de Janeiro, a counsellor of war, general of cavalry, and knight grand cross of the illustrious orders of Avis, in Portugal, and of Charles III. in Spain. This much-respected veteran was a lieutenant at the siege of Maestricht in 1748. He served all these campaigns, as well as the seven years war, at the conclusion of which he entered into the service of Portugal, where he contributed much to the establishing the tactics of Frederick the Great, (then introduced into all the armies of Europe) in the Portuguese army, under the immediate protection and friendship of Count de Lippe. During a period of nearly 50 years, he distinguished himself in that country by his activity, his zeal, and his incorruptible integrity, to which last circumstance it was perhaps owing, that he enjoyed, uninterruptedly, the favour of four successive sovereigns. The tears and unfeigned sorrow of the present reigning prince were the most affecting testimonials of his attachment to the general, as the public and sincere regrets of the people were of his real worth. Indeed he was a virtuous and an honourable man; and, as a soldier, possessed undaunted courage, indefatigable activity, promptitude, and decision. He commanded, with reputation, the Portuguese army in Roussilon, at the commencement of the revolutionary war; and he will hereafter be classed among those of our countrymen who have added to the respectability of the British national character among foreigners.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN our last report, we gave the particulars of the cargoes of the fleet lately arrived from the East Indies. The honourable the East India Company have declared for sale, on Monday, December 5, 1808, prompt March 3, 1809, the following goods, viz.—

	lbs.
Tea, Bohea	500,000
Congou and Campoi	4,350,000
Souchong and Pekoe	300,000
Singlo and Twankay	850,000
Hyson Skin	100,000
Hyson	300,000
	6,400,000

We feel pleasure in announcing the arrival of one of the most valuable fleets that perhaps ever left the ports of Jamaica, under convoy of the Hunter sloop, Captain Colin Campbell. The vessels for Bristol and Liverpool reached their destination on the 12th instant, and the London ships anchored safely in the Downs on Thursday morning last. Their cargoes have come to a tolerably good market, particularly the article of cotton wool, which has advanced nearly 9d. per lb. since our last report. This rise we attribute to the large orders for manufactured goods, now executing at Manchester for Spain, Portugal, and the Brazils.

To some merchants of the first respectability connected particularly with the trade to Spain and Portugal, who had an interview with Lord Bathurst upon commercial business, the following important communication was made, namely, "that all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of such countries and their colonies as are at amity with Great Britain, may be imported either in British ships, or in ships belonging to those countries, and re-exported either directly to the countries in amity with us, or through the medium of free-ports, without payment of the duty imposed by the Order in Council Act. This order is to be retrospective,

trospective, so far as extends to the time at which the countries alluded to have been declared in a state of amity."

Upon a question being put to Lord Bathurst, whether St. Domingo was to be included in the order, the noble lord declined to give any decisive answer.

Ministers have received, and communicated to the merchants, very important intelligence from Spain, which demonstrates the liberality, gratitude, and attachment of the Spanish governors to this country. In the course of our relation with Spain, for a series of years (even when our connection with that country was most amicable), the importation of various articles from this country, particularly Manchester goods, hats, and Birmingham and Sheffield manufactures, was totally prohibited. But it appears that an order has been issued, permitting the importation of all articles of British growth or manufacture, without exception, upon the payment of a small duty, namely, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The order which we have described, specifically referred only to the ships in the port of Cadiz, but it may be considered as the forerunner of a general decree from the supreme government.

The following arrangement has been made respecting the commerce of this country with the Brazils, the necessary effect of which will be, that this kingdom will receive the merchandize of those colonies, by a direct communication, without the obstruction of the ports of Lisbon or Oporto, &c. as an intermediate mart.

Ministers have come to the resolution of extending the Landing and Warehousing Act to all goods, the growth, produce, and manufacture of colonies and countries in amity, imported either in British ships, or the ships of those colonies and countries, without being subject to the export duty under the Order in Council Acts.

Coffee.—By an Act passed during the late Session of Parliament, to take place from and after the 10th day of this month, the whole of the Custom-house duties are repealed, and the Excise duties are reduced from 2s. 3d. to 7d. per lb. The object of this Act is to increase the home consumption of the produce of the British West India islands, the returns for which are made in British manufactures, and to counteract the decrees of Bonaparte, who attempts to deprive us of every foreign market for our manufactures and colonial produce. The best Plantation coffee, equal to Mocha, may now be retailed at about 2s. 6d. per lb.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Oct. 11.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 17.
Hamburgh..	33	33	33 ....
Altona	33	33	33 ....
Amsterdam	34 7	34	34 7 ..
Paris	22 16....	23	23 ....
Leghorn....	51½	51½	51½ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	47½	47½	47½ ....
Lisbon	68	68	68 ....
Oporto	70	70	69 ....
Dublin	10½	10	10 ....
Cork	11¼	11¼	11¼ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l. to 4l. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 3l. to 4l. per cwt.
—— Essex, 3l. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 5s. to 4l. 4s. per cwt.
——Sussex, 3l. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
——Essex, 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 15th of October, 1808, is 37s. 4d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

New Dollars, 5s. 4d. per ounce.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Oct. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Leeds and Liverpool, 182l. per share, dividing 8l. per cent. per annum, net—Grand Junction, 127l. to 128l.; the last half-yearly dividend was 2l. net.—Monmouthshire, 100l. paying 5l. per cent.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. shares, at 3l. and 3l. 10s.—Huddersfield, 19l each.—Basingstoke, 21l.—Scotch Mines Stock, 127l. to 130l. per cent.—Tavistock Mineral Canal at par.—West-India Dock Stock, 160l. to 161l. 10s. per cent. dividing 10l per cent net—London Dock Stock, 117l. per cent. dividing 5l. 10s. per cent.—East India Dock Stock, 125l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Stock, 127l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 114l. per cent.—Provident Institution, par to 10s. discount.

The following are the Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs L. Wolfe, and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, October 21, 1808:—London Dock Stock, 117l per cent.—East India Dock Stock, 125l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 161l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 127l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 126l. per cent.—Grand Surrey Canal, 60l. per share—Imperial Fire Insurance, 3l. per cent premium—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 114l. per cent.—Albion ditto ditto, 2l. per cent. premium—Hope ditto ditto, 25s. per share, premium—Rock Life Assurance, 4l. per share, premium—East-London Water-Works, 16l. per share, premium—Golden lane Brewery, 80l. per share—London Institution, 34l. per share—Surrey Institution, 33l. per share—Commercial Road, 114l. per cent.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

FROM the indisposition of the Botanical Reporter, the usual critique on the monthly publications is necessarily deferred till the next month. We are enabled, however, from another source, to supply the deficiency, with some observations on the unfortunate case of the fatal effects of eating a kind of Fungus, which was mistaken for the Agaricus pratensis of Hudson, or true Champignon, as this sort is now usually called; though formerly, and even at present, in scientific books, as may be seen by Ray's Synopsis, and Martyn's Miller's Dictionary, the common eatable mushroom, the Champignon of the French, was understood by this name; a circumstance which, if not attended to, may occasion much confusion in consulting books on the subject of Champignons.

It has been stated in all the public papers, that William Atwood, of Mitcham, in Surry, his wife, and four children, all ate of some stew, supposed to be made of Champignons, on Monday, the 10th instant; that in a few minutes they became exhilarated, soon after which they fell into a stupor, from which they were roused by racking pains in the bowels and head, accompanied with vomiting and purging. These symptoms continued in spite of the medical assistance afforded, till Friday morning, when two of the children expired in convulsions, as did the youngest on the following day. The second daughter, aged eleven, who, not liking the flavour of the dish, ate only a few spoonfuls, and the man and woman recovered with difficulty.

So many fatal accidents have occurred from eating mushrooms, that it becomes of the utmost importance that the deleterious species should be pointed out and distinguished from the eatable kinds. And we cannot sufficiently applaud the zeal of Mr. Wheeler, Botanical Demonstrator to the Apothecaries Company, and Apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who, upon hearing of the accident, immediately repaired to the spot, where finding the man that had assisted William Atwood in gathering the fatal repast, he accompanied him on the Common, that he might point out the kind of Fungi they had collected. Two kinds were gathered under the directions of this man, neither of which were the true Champignon, and these were shewn to William Atwood and his wife, then confined to their beds, both of whom fixed upon one sort, which they were positive to have been the same as a part, at least, of what they had eaten, as one of the children had compared it to an umbrella with the knob at top. This was probably the deleterious article, as it was precisely the same species that eight years ago had nearly proved fatal to a poor family in Piccadilly, consisting of a man and four children, who had eaten between them a small saucer full, before breakfast. An accurate account of the symptoms which followed was published at the time in the Medical Journal (vol. III. p. 41.), by Mr. Brande, Apothecary to the Royal Family. In these symptoms, the same exhilaration of spirits is observable in the first instance, soon succeeded by stupor. But the vomiting and purging, terminating in fatal convulsions, were fortunately prevented, either by the smaller dose taken, or the more speedy resort to suitable remedies.

Mr. Sowerby soon after published a figure of this species of agaric, in his coloured figures of English mushrooms, (Tab. 218, f. 1, 2, and 3,) considering it as only a variety of Curtis's Agaricus *glutinosus*. From this last, however, it appears to us to be very distinct, and may be readily known by its regular conical form, terminated at top in a nipple-like point. The stem is several times longer than the cap, and always crooked. This fungus does not seem to be likely to be mistaken for Champignons by any one in the least acquainted with the forms of these plants, being so much smaller, taller, and tenderer: it is therefore probably very seldom gathered by those who are used to collect Champignons for the market.

Besides this species, which we suppose to have been the one that occasioned the mischief, another sort was pointed out by the man who accompanied Mr. Wheeler, and was also certainly eaten, as a part of one was found in the residue of the soup. This kind more resembled the Champignon, but had a flatter cap, with a hollow in the middle, and a thick, short, flattened stem. Mr. Wheeler has not yet determined to what species this belongs; but we trust that he will pursue the subject till he has rendered it so luminous, that the lovers of Catchup and the dangerous diet of mushrooms may indulge their appetites without fear of being poisoned.

There are however those who believe that the most esculent kinds may become noxious by the soil they grow in, and the circumstances of weather, shade, &c. Experiments are wanting to decide if it be really so or not. In the mean time, we must regard the whole race of fungi or mushrooms as suspicious food, not to be indulged in but with the greatest caution.

The true Champignon, more properly called Scotch-bonnets, usually grows in the circles which are known by the name of Fairy-rings, and is of rather a leathery texture. There are, however, other kinds, which affect the same kind of circular growth, and something of it may be seen in the deleterious species, the fatal effects of which have been here related.

Whilst the writer of this Report was engaged in procuring the above information from Mr. Wheeler, he was informed of a young lad, a patient of Mr. Hurlock's, in St. Paul's churchyard, who was supposed to be poisoned by eating some berries, which he had gathered in a hedge. He was perfectly well and lively when he left home, but returned with his lips and mouth much swoln, and in an almost insensible state, so that his companion had much difficulty

culty in getting him home. The stupor remained for some days to such a degree, that he was hardly capable of giving an answer to any question proposed to him, but seems now gradually recovering. His appetite was unusually craving all the time. From the very vague account given, Mr. Hurlock suspected that he had eaten the berries of Solanum *Dulcamara*. It appeared, however, from more accurate enquiry, that he had only eaten the pulp of the fruit of the Sweet-brier, which it is presumed could not have been the cause of his disorder, unless he had unwittingly taken some insect, or some parasitical fungus at the same time.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

SEPTEMBER.

Rent is the fleecy mantle of the sky;
The clouds fly different; and the sudden sun
By fits effulgent gilds th' illumined field,
And black, by fits, the shadows start along.

DURING the first ten days of the present month, the weather has been cloudy, with more or less rain almost every day. The wind has generally blown from the south-west; and, for the most part, in strong, and sometimes in heavy gales. On the 10th, the wind was very boisterous, with much rain, and towards the evening several flashes of lightning were observed. The three following days were changeable; but from the 16th till nearly the end of the month, the weather, on the whole, was fine and seasonable.

By the rains which fell in the latter end of August and the beginning of September, a considerable quantity of the barley in this part of England has been much injured.

The redbreast, that was mentioned in the last Report, continues so tame that it will alight upon and take insects out of the hands even of strangers. It appears to be nearly perfect in its colours. I mention this circumstance, because it is said that these birds do not always become red on their breast till their second year.

September 1. A smooth green caterpillar, of large size, with rosy tubercles, and a pencil of hair from each tubercle, was yesterday brought to me, and has this day begun to spin its case. In the beginning of August, I had one of the same kind given to me, which is now entirely concealed in its case, and has no doubt undergone the change into its chrysalid state. I am inclined to think these are the caterpillars of that fine moth, the Tau Emperor *(phalæna Bombyx* Tauus of Haworth). They are either the same as, or very nearly allied to, that engraved in Reaumur's Memoires, tom. I. pl. 48, fig. 1.

September 10. The rooks, for the last three weeks, have continued to frequent their nest-trees during the day time; but towards the evening they all fly off, as it is supposed, to roost in the forest.

Chaffinches chirp; and the woodlark sings.

September 18. In consequence, I presume, of the late rainy weather, mushrooms are found in the pasture-grounds in considerable quantity. Here is a very large kind (a variety of the common mushroom), frequently used in making ketchup, that, when eaten in any quantity, either stewed or boiled, is unwholesome, from the tough and indigestible nature of its fleshy parts. When cut through, after the mushroom has been stewed, these have sometimes the appearance of buff leather. In ketchup, however, it is supposed to be perfectly innoxious, its juices being considered as wholesome as those of the proper kind.

September 26. The breeders of bees are now preparing to take their honey; but, probably on account of the late rains, it is generally believed that the swarms will prove less productive than usual.

The red-breasts have commenced their autumnal and winter's song.

September 28. I have entirely neglected to take any note respecting the departure of the swallows this year: but I am inclined to think they have not been gone many days. The martins are yet flying about in great numbers.

The leaves of several kinds of trees are beginning to assume their autumnal colours. The fern is turned brown; and in the New Forest the farmers are cutting it for winter bedding for their cattle.

Walnuts and hazelnuts are ripe; and acorns are beginning to fall. Swine are now sending from all parts of the surrounding neighbourhood into the forest, where, for several weeks, they will have a full supply of food in acorns and beechmast.

The flowers of the ivy are beginning to appear, and the fruit of the hop now adorns most of our hedges. The fruit of the laurel and mountain-ash is ripe.

The saffron butterfly *(papilio hyale)* is seen flying about the fields and hedges.

September 30. I have not yet been informed of the arrival of the woodcock into this part of the country.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE sowing of the wheat crops has now been almost wholly completed, even in the more northern districts of the kingdom. Those which were put in early are now up, and look remarkably well, in many instances nearly covering the ground.

Grain in the London market still continues to look up. Wheat averages 85s. 5d. per quarter;—Barley, 42s. 3d.;—Oats, 32s. 6d.

The potatoe crops have likewise now, in a great measure, been taken up, and are found in all the northern districts to turn out uncommonly well, affording a much larger return than those of last year. They are also at the same time unusually good on all the more dry and elevated grounds.

On thrashing out the grain crops, we are sorry to find that in some cases they do not produce so well as there was reason to suppose, while standing on the ground. There is more light grain than was expected even during the harvest season. Since the finishing of the ploughing for wheat, the farmers have kept their teams at work, as much as possible, in making up the land for their spring crops, a mode of husbandry which is of the utmost advantage, and which should never be neglected when it can be had recourse to with convenience.

The droppiness of the season in the preceding, as well as the present, month, has afforded an unusual quantity of feed for live stock, both in the meadows and pasture lands; so much so, that in some of the counties in the northern part of the island, they have scarcely a sufficiency of stock to consume it before it becomes injured by the frosts.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.;—Mutton, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.;—Veal, from 6s. to 7s.;—and Pork, from 6s. to 7s.

The turnips, both Swedish and common, as well as most other sorts of green cattle crops, in general look uncommonly well, and have in many cases risen to a size that must afford a considerably more abundantly supply of winter and spring food than was at one period supposed by those farmers who grow them. The season has been highly favourable for them in most places.

The beans in most of the more northern counties are but very indifferent crops, yielding an unusually short produce.

In Smithfield market, Hay fetches from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 10s. per load;—Clover, from 6l. 10s. to 7l. 10s.;—Straw, from 1l. 13s. to 1l. 16s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.20, Oct. 12. Wind N.E.
Lowest 29.19. Oct. 26. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 5-tenths of an inch. { Between the evenings of the 24th and 25th, the mercury sunk from 29.69 to 29.19.

Thermometer.

Higheft 63° Oct. 6. Wind W.
Lowest 30° Oct. 23. Wind N.E.

Greateft variation in 24 hours. { 16°. { In the morning, just before sun-rise, on the 22d, the thermometer was 47°. At the same hour on the 23d it was no higher than 31°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to 4.84 inches in depth; this is nearly equal to the quantity mentioned in the last number of this Magazine. It may therefore be regarded as a very rainy season. The rains have been attended with heavy gales of wind, chiefly from the south and south-west; those on the nights between the 23d and 24th, and between the 25th and 26th, were by much the most violent: they have been compared to the very high winds in 1780. The average height of the barometer, for the interval between the present and last report, is 29.1: that of the thermometer is about 49°. The number of brilliant days is sixteen; on most of the others there has been rain in greater or less quantities.

Astronomical Anticipations.

On the 3d of November the moon will be totally eclipsed, and will be partly visible to the inhabitants of this island: the eclipse commences about three quarters of an hour before the moon sets to us; but as it begins at about half past six, and the whole moon is not obscured till forty minutes past seven, we shall have but a partial view of the phenomenon. The full moon is at twenty-seven minutes past eight in the same morning. The next new moon will be at about three in the morning of the 18th. The sun now rises at a quarter before

before seven: at the end of the month it will not rise till very near eight. The sun is now before the clock full sixteen minutes and a quarter; but from the third inst. this difference, which is then at its maximum, begins to diminish, and on the last day of November it will be brought down to eleven minutes.

Towards the close of the month, Mercury may be seen as a morning star. At sun-rise on the 30th, he will be 15° S. E. above the horizon. Mars also may be seen in the morning. Jupiter and Venus are to be seen in the evening. The former is a fine object for the telescope every clear night through the whole month. Herschel and Saturn are too near the sun to be visible.

A comet is said to have made its appearance. From a variety of avocations, we have not yet (26th) been able to look after it, and shall content ourselves with transcribing what has been given by a Correspondent:—

"The comet may be plainly seen on an evening, without the assistance of a telescope; it is at present in the girdle of the constellation Andromeda, which is distinguished by three stars forming a curve; the brightest is of the second magnitude, called Mirach, the other two of the third magnitude; if an imaginary line is drawn from Mirach through the middle star, and continued as much further on the other side, it would pass over the comet. It appears like a star invested with a little light cloud; about half past seven it is forty-five degrees above the horizon, exactly over the east point of the compass, and passes the meridian nearly in zenith at half past ten at night."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I STRONGLY suspect the supposed Comet to be a Nebula, since, after four or five nights observation, I could find no ascertainable change, either in Decl. or R. A. If it be a Comet, it must be at a very great distance.

In my statement, P. D. should have been 28, instead of 20, and N. D. 62 instead of 70, consequently. I know not of any Nebula in that precise situation; yet I thought, with my best four-feet telescope of Dollond, it was resolvable, indistinctly, into a cluster of small stars. With every other it appeared like a single star, surrounded with an oval haze.

Trenton, October 24, 1808. Your's &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

On the 27th, Mr. Lofft writes again:—I think my observations of the 24th have enabled me at length to ascertain the object concerning which the papers have spoken as of a Comet. The night was remarkably favourable.

I have little doubt but that it is 28 R. A.; 48 N. D. and consequently that it agrees so nearly with the Nebula marked on Adante's globe, and in the French edition of Flamstead's Atlas, as to persuade me, almost to a certainty, of its being the same. It does make the vertex of a nearly right-angled triangle, of which the Pleiades of $\mathcal{Y}$ terminate the base. In my night-glass it appears like a hazy, nearly circular light, denser towards the centre. My Dollond's telescope, having a greater power, seems, though indistinctly, to resolve it into a cluster of small, and apparently, close stars: yet even with that, its appearance is very much that of a simple unresolved Nebula. It is, I believe, not more than 8′ or 10′ in diameter smaller and fainter than the celebrated Nebula, between μ and ν Andromedæ. This is between the γ, and the (2d) ϕ about 5° nearly above the γ of the same constellation.

From the 18th to the 24th, both inclusive, I have not been able to distinguish any difference of position relatively to four stars in square, including about 1°, which precede it, thus: ⊙ ∷

SETS OF THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine having lately made up some complete Sets from the commencement, in TWENTY-THREE VOLUMES, *which have usually been sold at Thirteen Guineas in Half-binding, will accommodate any Person disposed to purchase a Set before the 1st of January next, at Ten Guineas the Set, Half Bound, with Calf Backs; or at Eleven Guineas, with Russia Backs.*

As it has for some Time been difficult to make up entire Sets, and they cannot fail hereafter to become scarce and dear, the present is consequently a favourable Opportunity to those to purchase who wish to possess the Series from the Commencement.

Persons disposed to complete broken or imperfect Sets, may do it on the usual Terms, per Volume or Number.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 178.] DECEMBER 1, 1808. [5 of Vol. 26.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* COLUMBIAD, *a* POEM *in ten* BOOKS; *by* JOEL BARLOW: *lately published at* PHILADELPHIA.

EVERY nation that can boast of an epic poem of sufficient merit to become a classical work, has certainly a good cause for self-complacency. Such a work inspires an additional interest, when built on a national subject; when the author, who is destined to gratify his countrymen by soaring to this highest flight of human genius, can find among their own annals an action capable of supporting a strength of pinion equal to the task.

The subject of our great English epic is not national; neither is that of the Germans, the Messias of Klopstock. The most distinguished work of that kind among the Italians, the Jerusalem of Tasso, is but partly national, though wholly Catholic, and sufficiently interesting for the age of religious chivalry in which he lived. The Portuguese Lusiad, the great poem of the Romans, and the greater of the Greeks, were all reared on patriotic ground.

I know not whether the French of the present day persist in claiming for their country the honour of an epic poem: the work that went by that name while its celebrated author lived to support it by the strength of his own character (I speak of the Henriade of Voltaire) was altogether national. To whatever cause the fact must be attributed, I believe it will not be denied that the French epic poem remains yet to be written

Mr. Barlow has been particularly happy in respect to his subject. The discovery of America is in itself a great action; but its importance is infinitely augmented by the consequences resulting from the discovery. These consequences comprise by far the most interesting portion of modern history; and their interest is strongly concentrated in his country, it being that part of the new world which has first manifested its own importance, by giving birth to a great and civilized nation.

The settlement therefore of the British colonies, the wars and revolutions through which they rose to independent states, that vast frame of federative republican government on which they now stand, and which in the eyes of our enthusiastic bard is to extend itself over the whole of North America, and give an example to the world, composes the principal part of the active scenery of the poem. But other and far more extensive views of human affairs, drawn from other countries, and from ages past, present, and future, are likewise placed beneath our eye, and form no inconsiderable portion of this magnificent work; magnificent it certainly is beyond any thing which modern literature has to boast, except the Paradise Lost of Milton.

I will first present your readers with a general plan or analysis of the poem, and then proceed to give such extracts from it as shall offer as fair a view of its character for imagery and style, as can be comprised in a small compass.

The author in his preface makes some pertinent remarks on the nature of the subject, and the difficulties it presented as to the best mode of treating it. "The Columbiad (says he) is a patriotic poem; the subject is national and historical; thus far it must be interesting to my countrymen. But most of the events were so recent, so important, and so well known, as to render them inflexible to the hand of fiction. The poem therefore could not with propriety be modelled after that regular epic form which the more splendid works of this kind have taken, and on which their success is supposed in a great measure to depend. The attempt would have been highly injudicious; it must have diminished and debased a series of actions, which were really great in themselves, and which could not be

 disfigured,

disfigured without losing their interest." So far I agree with the poet; who seems to understand the real value of the rules of his art, too well to think himself obliged in all cases to follow them.

He farther observes, "I shall enter into no discussion on the nature of the epopea, nor attempt to prove, by any latitude of reasoning, that I have written an epic poem." Neither will I enter into such a discussion; but I must apply to the present work the sentiment of Addison, with regard to Paradise Lost, If it is not an epic poem, it is something better.

Mr. Barlow has dealt freely with mythological and allegorical personages; several of whom take conspicuous parts in the conduct of affairs. Hesper, as the guardian genius of the Western Continent, is made to play a great role; the continent is called after his name, Hesperia; and from the part he acts, he must be considered at least the second character in the poem. He is introduced near the beginning, and continues to the end; and there is no personage but Columbus whose existence seems so incorporated with the body of the work. Atlas, the guardian of Africa, is the elder brother of Hesper, according to the account of this mythological family which the author gives us in a note. Atlas appears but once in the course of the action; and it is to present us with as sublime a set of images as we have ever met with in poetry, including in his speech a most awful denunciation of vengeance on the people of America, for the slavery of the Africans. These two brothers, with several river-gods, and the demons of War, Cruelty, Inquisition, Frost, Famine, and Pestilence, compose the celestial actors who take charge of the hyperphysical part of the machinery.

The human characters are mostly real and known, some few of them fictitious; they are I believe more numerous than those employed in any other poem, not excepting the Iliad; and they are as much varied as the subject requires.

I will now proceed in my dissection or decomposition of the work. After a proper exordium and invocation to Freedom, a personage which the poet takes for his Muse, and promises to invoke no other, the poem opens by presenting us Columbus in prison at Valladolid, uttering a pathetic monologue on the services he had performed for the Spanish monarch, and on the ungrateful and barbarous manner in which they had been rewarded. In this situation Hesper appears to the illustrious prisoner, and announces himself as the genius of the western hemisphere, and guardian of that continent, which he says is called Hesperia, but for the future shall be Columbia; as Europe was named after its adventurous discoverer, the daughter of Agenor, who first sailed thither from Phœnicia.

The approach of Hesper is attended with the splendour and eclat suitable to the occasion; light bursts into the dungeon; the prison walls tremble, and disappear; and after a short address to Columbus, announcing his quality, and the object of his visit (which is no less than to lay before him the immense importance of his labours in the long train of consequences, to shew him what fame he is to acquire, and to recal to his broken spirit the great moral principle, that the knowledge of the good we do is the only reward that can satisfy a benevolent mind for the sacrifices that great actions require), he conducts the hero to the mount of vision, which is reared in midsky over the western coast of Europe. Here Spain with its dungeons, Europe with all its kingdoms, Alps and Pyrenees, sink far behind and beneath their feet; while the Atlantic Ocean spreads out before them, and the continents of America draw majestically into view. The rest of the first book is occupied in describing the great features of the twin continents of that hemisphere, south and north. It may now be said that the mountains and rivers of the new world have been better sung than those of the old. In describing the three great rivers, Maragnon, Lawrence, and Mississippi, on each of which I find fifty or sixty lines, there is a remarkable variety of scenery and sentiment, no recurrence to the same ideas, no confusion of character in their majestic streams. They are all animated, but their several portraits are kept as distinct as those of Achilles, Hector, and Ulysses; no part of any one of which would suit either of the others. Maragnon is presented in the act of overflowing his banks; after collecting from a vast range of continent the number of powerful rivers, who seem proud of becoming tributary to so great a fluvial sovereign, he thus continues his progress:—

"Who, swell'd with growing conquest, wheels abroad,
Drains every land, and gathers all his flood;
Then far from clime to clime majestic goes,
Enlarging, widening, deepening as he flows;

Like

Like heaven's broad milky way he shines alone,
Spreads o'er the globe its equatorial zone,
Weighs the cleft continent, and pushes wide
Its balanced mountains from each crumbling side.
Sire Ocean hears his proud Maragnon roar,
Moves up his bed, and seeks in vain the shore,
Then surging strong, with high and hoary tide,
Whelms back the stream and checks his rolling pride.
The Stream ungovernable foams with ire,
Climbs, combs tempestuous, and attacks the Sire;
Earth feels the conflict o'er her bosom spread,
Her isles and uplands hide their wood-crown'd head;
League after league from land to water change,
From realm to realm the seaborn monsters range;
Vast midland heights but pierce the liquid plain,
Old Andes tremble for their proud domain;
Till the fresh flood regains his forceful sway,
Drives back his father Ocean, lash'd with spray;
Whose ebbing waters lead the downward sweep,
And waves and trees and banks roll whirling to the deep."

The river St. Lawrence affords a noble opportunity for depicting the breaking up of winter in a northern latitude, and Mr. Barlow has made the most of it. The tremendous struggle of the ice-crusted gulph in the conflict between the legions of frost and the tides of ocean, exhibits an awful picture; and then the islands of ice accumulating into floating mountains as they drive out to sea, and move to southern latitudes, supplying thirsty ships with fresh water, or crushing and sinking them in the deep, shew that the poetic images of nature had not been exhausted by preceding bards. Here he takes occasion to deplore the loss of an American officer, whose ship was supposed to have perished in the ice.

The Mississippi is described with circumstances more interesting, though not more majestic, than the other great rivers. As it runs through a vast and fertile country, and that the author's country, of which he takes many occasions to predict the future importance and felicity, he dwells much on these ideas in marking the great features of that river,

"Strong in his march, and charged with all the fates
Of regions pregnant with a hundred states,
He holds in balance, ranged on either hand,
Two distant Oceans and their sundering land,
Commands and drains the interior tracts that lie
Outmeasuring Europe's total breadth of sky."

Mentioning the principal tributary streams that lose themselves in this river, he brings in with propriety the character of the Missouri, which having run a much longer journey than the Mississippi, and acquired twice his magnitude, joins him with reluctance, being by that junction defrauded of his name:—

"But chief of all his family of floods
Missouri marches thro' his world of woods;
He scorns to mingle with the filial train,
Takes every course to reach alone the main.
Orient awhile his bending sweep he tries,
Now drains the southern, now the northern skies,
Searches and sunders far the world's vast frame,
Reluctant joins the sire, and takes at last his name."

Here I quit the first book; but to return to it again for some examples of the descriptive powers of the author, and to express my disapprobation of some things I consider as defects.

The second book opens with a view of the native tribes of America, followed by some questions on the diversity of men, and the first peopling of that quarter of the world. I am then forced to pass in review the affecting scenes of Spanish devastation in Mexico and Peru. This leads to the interesting episode of Capac and Oella, the founders of the Peruvian empire, and parents of the race of Incas. The story is concisely told, though copiously enriched with incidents. It runs through a thousand lines, and displays a variety of heroic action, savage manners, sublime scenery, and beautiful sentiment. It ends with the third book.

The fourth brings us back to Europe, and exhibits the state of society there, and its progress till the settlement of North America. That expansion of mind, and freedom of enquiry, accompanied with ideas of honest industry, so necessary for the advancement of science and morals, which took place at that period, and which seemed to prepare the way for the great exhibition of human improvement, resulting from the British system of colonization, are represented, perhaps justly, as the immediate consequences of the geographical discoveries made by Columbus and his followers.

The poet has not forgotten that the religious persecutions of Europe were among the principal means of driving settlers

tlers to North America. These persecutions are concentrated and personified in the fiend Inquisition, who is pictured with all her attributes in a highly finished group, and with great strength of expression. The rise of the British maritime power is exhibited in its first great victory gained over the invincible Armada of Spain. The view he then gives us of the great colonjarch Walter Raleigh, conducting the first fleet of colonists to British America, is one of the most finished pictures we have ever seen. The exultation of Columbus on that occasion leads to some reflections on the spirit of liberty, which is represented as the foundation of morals, as well as of prosperity to a nation. Lord Delaware arrives with a reinforcement of emigrants. The moonlight scene as they enter the Chessapeak, the speech of the river-god Potomac, saluting his new masters, predicting their future greatness, and offering his own bank as the seat of their capital, are incidents arising out of this part of the subject, and are presented with that magnificence which serves to raise our expectations of the importance of what is to follow in the subsequent books.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh books, are chiefly occupied with war and revolution. The last of them terminates that memorable conflict with the mother country, which established the independence of the United States. On the planting of the British and French colonies, the energy of freedom which accompanied the former, compared with the feudal degradation attending the latter, are noticed with striking propriety.

The Indian wars which disturbed the early settlements are grouped in one general view. The French war is more detailed. Here the defeat of Braddock, the victory of Amherst, and the conquest of Canada by Wolfe, afford a greater variety of description. The subsequent peace is accompanied with an exhilarating view of colonial prosperity, and a great extension of territorial power, which prepares the reader for the wider scenes of havoc that are to follow in the war of independence. The action of this war is introduced with a pomp and dignity suitable to the grandeur of the object contended for. Darkness overspreads the continent. On the gradual return of light there is a view of Congress, and a notice of its leading members. The demon War strides over the ocean, leading on the English invasion. The general character of the war on the part of England, as the American poet chooses to represent it, is incendiary and barbarous. It begins with a wanton conflagration of towns, from Falmouth in the north, to Norfolk in the South. The battle of Bunker's-hill, the review of the American army, attended with many pathetic circumstances, the attack of Quebec, the death of Montgomery, the descent on New York, and its conquest by the British, are well distributed and described. This terminates the fifth book.

The whole of this war being shown to Columbus in vision, appears but one continued action, occupying about one-fourth part of the poem; that is, from the middle of the fifth to the end of the seventh book. This action, though but one, is greatly variegated with incidents, affording many examples of genuine pathos, novel and magnificent description, and pertinent moral reflection.

The sixth book opens with the famous (unhappily too famous) scene of the prison ship. Here that rigorous mode of confinement, which the poet calls British cruelty to American prisoners, is described with energy, I trust with exaggeration. Then follows the no less famous affair of Trenton; where the little American army re-crosses the Delaware in the night, to surprise the British van. There is so much wild imagination in his management of this daring poetical exploit, that I scarcely know what to say of it, whether to praise or blame. The author seems here to have uncovered himself from the rules of criticism, on purpose to invite discussion. Happy will he be if he escapes the censure of more inflexible judges.

The approach of Burgoyne is brought forward with a pomp and splendour which indicate not only an important event, but a proud victory on the part of the author's country; and the battle of Saratoga, which follows this highly ornamented overture, and precedes the capture of the British army, is heightened in its interest and novelty by several peculiar circumstances, such as the part that the savages take in the contest, and the barbarous murder of Lucinda.

The 7th book brings on the alliance with France, the battle of Monmouth, the storming of Stonypoint, the siege and conquest of Charleston, the actions of Greene terminated by the battle of Eutaw, the naval battle of Degrasse and Graves, siege of York, and capture of Cornwallis.

The 8th book begins with a hymn to Peace,

Peace, followed by an eulogy on the heroes fallen in the war. The author then makes a solemn address to his surviving friends and countrymen, exhorting them to preserve in peace the liberty they have vindicated in war. The danger of losing it by inattention is illustrated in the rape of the golden fleece: one of the most beautiful and best applied illustrations that poetry has produced. Among other serious, and I think well-timed warnings, is that against the slavery of the Africans. In this connection is introduced the speech of Atlas, alluded to in the former part of this article. These exhortations are followed by a change of scenery, which gives us a rapid glance of the progress of the arts in America; which, with a sketch of the characters of several American artists, philosophers, and poets, terminates the book.

The 9th and 10th books present us with a larger scope of human affairs, a more affecting contemplation of the moral tendencies of man than has hitherto been displayed. The ninth dwells on what is past, the tenth on what is future; and nothing can excel the grandeur of these views, or the philanthropy and benevolence of the sentiments which accompany them. To show that all things in the physical, as well as moral system of nature, are progressive and ever tending towards that perfection which would seem to satisfy the friend of human happiness, Columbus is gratified by Hesper with a fanciful view of all her works, from the birth of the universe, through the formation and history of human society, down to such a state of improvement as shall lead to universal civilization, and the political harmony of all nations.

Thus the poem is terminated by a train of expansive ideas and consoling reflections, calculated to sooth the troubled spirit of the hero in a manner more satisfactory than all that could have been done for him by kings and ministers, had they been just and generous.

This is what Mr. B. in the preface calls the poetical object, the fictitious design of the poem. Thus the design is one, it is simple, clear, easy to be perceived, and is finally attained; the action is one, and as simple as the design, being, in fact, no more than what passes between the two principal personages, Columbus and Hesper; all the subordinate events, conducted by other actors, being represented in vision, recounted from history and fable, or predicted by the celestial personages. The time also, and the place are kept each within the limits of strict dramatic unity, as is noticed in the preface; the place not extending beyond the prison and the mount of vision; and the time not exceeding two days.

So far, therefore, as I am to judge by the technical requisites of epic song, the Columbiad must be ranked in that class of works; and so far as the real object and intrinsic character of the poem are to guide the decision, the reader indeed must form his own, but mine would assign it a high rank; indeed, in that class it would even incline me to pronounce, that only three poems ought to stand above it, the Iliad, Eneid, and Paradise Lost.

Having sketched the general outline of the piece, I must proceed with more detail in my examination, and offer some specimens of the composition. The monologue of Columbus in prison, with which the poem opens, has considerable pathos, and some good description, but I think it too long. It is always a delicate business for a hero to complain, it is not a heroic employment; and in no situation will he find it more difficult to keep up his dignity. I am sensible that this case is a singular one; he is alone in a dungeon at midnight, his spirits broken down by a long train of cruel calamities, injustice, and ingratitude. A variety of subjects must crowd upon his feelings, and his feelings demand utterance in a manner too strong to be resisted by a mind which, without ceasing to be great, must be enfeebled by suffering.

These circumstances furnish some apology. Indeed it requires one; and the merit of the lines, though great, would not be deemed a sufficient one for extending such a solo to 74 lines, and that at the beginning of the poem. Other critics on this passage may differ from me in opinion; and I hope they will, as this is the only instance I have noticed in this author of any want of judgment in proportioning the parts to each other, or to the whole.

The approach and appearance of Hesper are brilliant; the ascent to the mount of Vision, Europe, setting from the sight the Western Ocean, and then the American Continent drawing into view, may be cited as specimens of the magnificent.

Among the followers of Columbus, in the career of discovery, our countryman Drake is elegantly noticed.

"But lo the Chief! bright Albion bids him rise,
Speed in his pinions, ardor in his eyes!
Hither, O Drake, display thy hastening sails,
Widen ye passes, and awake ye gales,
March thou before him, heaven-revolving sun,
Wind his long course, and teach him where to run;
Earth's distant shores, in circling bands unite,
Lands, learn your fame, and oceans, roll in light,
Round all the watery globe his flag be hurl'd,
A new Columbus to the astonish'd world."

The following dialogue and descriptions will serve to show the author's manner for scenes of this sort. It is from the third book, where a prince of the race of Incas, on a mission among the mountain savages, endeavours to convert them to the Peruvian religion, or the worship of the sun.

"Two toilsome days the virtuous Inca strove
To social life their savage minds to move;
When the third morning glow'd serenely bright,
He led their elders to an eastern height;
The world unlimited beneath them lay,
And not a cloud obscured the rising day.
Vast Amazonia, starr'd with twinkling streams,
In azure drest, a heaven inverted seems;
Dim Paraguay extends the aching sight,
Xaraya glimmers like the moon of night,
Land, water, sky in blending borders play,
And smile and brighten to the lamp of day
When thus the prince: What majesty divine!
What robes of gold! what flames about him shine!
There walks the God! his starry sons on high
Draw their dim veil, and shrink behind the sky;
Earth with surrounding nature's born anew,
And men by millions greet the glorious view!
Who can behold his all-delighting soul
Give life and joy, and heaven and earth controul,
Bid death and darkness from his presence move,
Who can behold, and not adore and love?
Those plains, immensely circling, feel his beams,
He greens the groves, he silvers gay the streams,
Swells the wild fruitage, gives the beast his food,
And mute creation hails the genial God.
But richer boons his righteous laws impart,
To aid the life, and mould the social heart,
His arts of peace thro' happy realms to spread,
And altars grace with sacrificial bread;
Such our distinguish'd lot, who own his sway,
Mild as his morning stars, and liberal as the day.
His unknown laws, the mountain chief replied,
May serve, perchance, your boasted race to guide;
And yon low plains, that drink his partial ray,
At his glad shrine their just devotions pay.
But we, nor fear his frown, nor trust his smile;
Vain, as our prayers, is every anxious toil;
Our beasts are buried in his whirls of snow,
Our cabins drifted to his slaves below.
Even now his placid looks thy hopes beguile,
He lures thy raptures with a morning smile;
But soon (for so those saffron robes proclaim)
His own black tempest shall obstruct his flame,
Storm, thunder, fire, against the mountains driven,
Rake deep their sulphur'd sides, disgorging here his heaven.
He spoke; they waited, till the fervid ray
High from the noontide shot the faithless day;
When lo, far gathering under eastern skies,
Solemn and slow, the dark red vapours rise;
Full clouds, convolving on the turbid air,
Move like an ocean to the watery war.
The host, securely raised, no dangers harm,
They sit unclouded, and o'erlook the storm;
While far beneath, the sky-borne waters ride,
Veil the dark deep, and sheet the mountain's side;
The lightning's glancing fires, in fury curl'd,
Bend their long forky foldings o'er the world;
Torrents and broken crags and floods of rain
From steep to steep roll down their force amain,
In dreadful cataracts; the bolts confound
The tumbling clouds, and rock the solid ground.
The blasts unburden'd take their upward course,
And o'er the mountain top resume their force.
Swift thro' the long white ridges from the north,
The rapid whirlwinds lead their terrors forth;
High walks the storm, the circling surges rise,
And wild gyrations wheel the hovering skies;
Vast hills of snow, in sweeping columns driven,
Deluge the air, and choke the void of heaven;
Floods burst their bounds, the rocks forget their place,
And the firm Andes tremble to their base."

The fiend Inquisition is thus introduced to our notice:—

"Led by the dark Dominicans of Spain,
A newborn Fury walks the wide domain,
Gaunt Inquisition; mark her giant stride,
Her blood-nursed vulture screaming at her side.

Her

Her priestly train the tools of torment brings,
Racks, wheels and crosses, faggots, stakes, and strings;
Scaffolds and cages round her altar stand,
And, tipt with sulphur, waves her flaming brand.
Her imps of inquest round the Fiend advance,
Suspectors grave, and spies with eyd askance,
Pretended heretics who worm the soul,
And sly confessors with their secret scroll,
Accusers hired, for each conviction paid,
Judges retain'd, and witnesses by trade.
Dragg'd from a thousand jails her victim trains,
Jews, Moors, and Christians, clank alike their chains,
Read their known sentence in her fiery eyes,
And breathe to heaven their unavailing cries;
Lash'd on the pile their writhing bodies turn,
And, veil'd in doubling smoke, begin to burn.
Where the flames open, lo! their limbs in vain
Reach out for help, distorted by the pain;
Till folded in the fires they disappear,
And not a sound invades the startled ear."

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July you have favoured the public with a description and an engraving of "Professor Davy's great Galvanic Apparatus, with which he has effected the decomposition of the alkalies."

From this description it might be supposed, that it was by means of this apparatus, and in consequence of its powers that this illustrious chemist attained success in the new researches he has instituted with respect to the decomposition of bodies, supposed to be simple; which, in fact, is not the case.

I have had the pleasure of attending the last two courses of lectures delivered by Professor Davy, at the Royal Institution; and I remember that the decomposition of the alkalies, and of some of the alkaline earths, was effected, before the battery described in the Monthly Magazine was in existence.

In referring to the Bakerian lecture for 1807, I find that the apparatus made use of for decomposing potash and soda, consisted of a battery of 150 plates of four inches, and of six inches; and in examining the experiments detailed in the Bakerian lecture for 1806, it appears that the same combination was used in the researches respecting the electrical energies of different bodies, and the decomposition of saline substances.

I think it right that these circumstances should be made known to scientific persons, as otherwise it might be supposed, that investigations of this kind cannot be pursued except by employing a very expensive and complicated apparatus; whereas, as far as I could learn from Mr. Davy's lectures, the principal objects which he hoped to attain by a great enlargement of the apparatus, were to render the results more distinct, to procure quantities of the new substances sufficient to employ in common chemical experiments, and to ascertain how far the powers of electrical decomposition were capable of being extended.

The mere fact of the analysis of the alkalies, and alkaline earths, has appeared so astonishing to scientific persons in general, that they seem to have paid very little attention to the steps which led to this discovery; and the general method of investigation, to which alone Mr. Davy owes this particular result, seems to have been overlooked, though it appears to offer a rich produce of new and important phenomena.

Mr. Davy, led by the delusive experiments of Messrs. Pacchioni, Peele, and Sylvester, to enquire if muriatic acid, and fixed alkalies, were formed by electricity from water, was gradually carried on to the discovery of facts which proved that electricity was a general agent of decomposition, that different bodies were naturally in different electrical states, and that by altering these states, their affinities were altered; and that combinations or separations of elements were wholly influenced by electrical powers.

He found likewise that all bodies, containing an excess of oxygene, were naturally negative, and that all bodies (of known composition) containing an excess of inflammable matter, were naturally positive.

The fixed alkalies, and alkaline earths, were positive, but their composition was unknown. He inferred, from strict analogy, that they must contain inflammable matter; and by using the most powerful means for detecting inflammable matter in them, he showed that the analogy was perfectly correct.

The Bakerian lecture for 1806 appears to me a model for philosophical research; the results stated in the Bakerian lecture for 1807, are merely the consequence of prior investigations, they are more impressive to the uninformed, more astonishing to the chemist; but in my humble opinion, less important to the philosopher, in as much as single facts, however curious and novel, are less important than a grand general principle.

October 18, 1808. Your's, &c.

ELECTROPHILUS.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long been in possession of an anecdote of one of the brute creation, which I send to you, not so much for the amusement of your readers, as that Mr. Bingley may, if he thinks it worthy, insert it in the next edition of his Animal Biography: it is strictly true, and would have appeared before, had it been less extraordinary; for nothing but diffidence has hindered me from sending it: but recollecting that truth needs not to be ashamed, it is brought before the public, and is as follows:—Walking with a lady through some meadows between two villages, of the names of Upper and Lower Slaughter, in the county of Gloucester, the path lay within about one hundred yards of a small brook. Many ewes and lambs were in the meadow: we were about half way over it when a ewe came up to us and bleated very loudly, looking up in my face; and then ran off towards the brook. I could not help remarking this extraordinary behaviour, but my attention was particularly roused when she repeated it; and, bleating louder, seemed to wish to signify something in particular: she then ran off as before in the same direction, repeatedly looking behind her till she reached the brook, where she stood still. After standing to look at her some time, we continued our walk, and had nearly reached the gate that led into the next meadow, when she came running after us the third time, and seemed yet more earnest, if possible, than before. I then determined to endeavour to discover the motive for such singular behaviour: I followed the ewe towards the brook; seeing me advance, she ran as fast as she was able, looking behind her several times; when we came to the brook; she peeped over the edge of a hillock, into the water, looked up in my face, and bleated with the most significant voice I ever heard from a quadruped. Judge of my surprise, when, on looking into the stream, I saw her lamb standing close under the hillock, with the water nearly over its back. I instantly drew it out, when the fond mother began to lick, and give it suck, and, looking up to me, uttered several sounds very different from those she had uttered before; and evidently expressing satisfaction and pleasure. I needed not those thanks, for I never performed one action in my life that gave me more unmixed pleasure; nor did ever brute appear more grateful.

Evesham, Your's, &c.

August 16, 1808. J. COLLETT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* RECENT TRAVELS *in* SPAIN, *in which particular* ATTENTION *was paid to the* ANTIQUITIES *of that* COUNTRY.—*Continued from p.* 223.

HAVING made an arrangement with some fellow-travellers, we hired a coach drawn by five mules, and conducted by the owner and his muchacho, or servant, to carry us from Saragossa to Madrid. The hire was to be twenty doblones each, worth about fifteen French livres, or twelve shillings and sixpence, making in all 12l. 10s. for the use of the carriage, the feed of the mules, and the expences of the attendants.

Leaving Saragossa at noon on the 29th of October, we proceeded to a place called La Muela, distant five leagues, where we stopped for the night. The first half of the road leads across the fertile plain of the Ebro to a range of hills extending eastward from Moncayo (Monthly Magazine, February 1, 1808,) and thence across the range to the village, which is seated on one of the summits.

Proceeding next morning as early as the shortness of the day would permit, for the state of the roads would not allow us to travel in a carriage before it was daylight, we continued to cross a succession of high hills, separated in some places by plains of considerable extent, but in general by deep ravines with small rapid streams. About three leagues from La Muela lies Armunia, fondly supposed by the inhabitants to be the largest village in Spain, forgetful that Madrid itself is no city but a village. The plain in which Armunia is situated presents a delicious prospect from the fertility and cultivation of the ground, and the thriving plantations of trees of various sorts, watered by channels opened from a small river winding through the valley. On quitting this place we again traversed a succession of lofty steep hills, divided by narrow vales or gullies, in general well peopled, cultivated, and wooded. From the heights the prospect is wild but picturesque, especially towards the west, where the hills appear to be cut down in strange confusion, and totally desert, for the villages, which are numerous, and the cultivated grounds around them, are hidden in the depths of the vallies. The view in that direction is bounded by Moncayo, distant about 50 miles, already covered with snow.

Having travelled eight leagues over this interesting tract, the road leads down the southern slope of a long hill, and brings us to the delightful plain, or vale,

Of

of the river Xalon, of which the fertility, the culture, the plantations, would arrest the attention in any country; how must these objects then strike the traveller in leaving the lofty parched ridges of Arragon?

In describing the luxuriant foliage with which, as with a verdant carpet, the young plantations of Spain cover the vallies, the Spaniards employ the terms *frondoso*, or leafy, and *frondosidad*, or leafiness. The Greeks had for a similar purpose their *phyllodes* and *polyphyllos*: the Latins their *frondosus* and *foliosus*; why then might not the English, adopting a term so expressive, have their *frondosity* and *foliosity*? Whether in the neological mania of France a similar mode of expression has been adopted, I know not; but here an innovation would have been proper; for their adjective *feuillu*, or full of leaves, is applicable only to a single tree, but not to the *frondosity* of a richly covered vale.

This day's journey ended at Calatayud, distant about fourteen leagues, or fifty English miles, in a south-west direction from Saragossa.

Calatayud is a considerable town, possessing above six thousand inhabitants; situated in part on a plain, and in part on rising ground behind it, along the west bank of the river Xalon (or as it is pronounced in Spanish, Halon); which rising in the mountains dividing Arragon from Old Castille, runs northward and falls into the Ebro, near Alagon, about four leagues above Saragossa.

Calatayud owes its name, and perhaps its foundation, to a Moorish chief called Ayub (the proper pronunciation of the name of the ancient sage usually called Job) and the word ought to be written, Calatayud.

This town is celebrated as the successor and representative of the ancient Bilbilis, the birth-place of the epigrammatist Martial, who, having repaired to Rome, rose into favour with Titus and Domitian; but being neglected by their successor, Trajan, he returned to his native city, where he married a lady, whose wealth and other qualifications indemnified him for his disappointments in the capital of the world. On this subject he tells us—

Has Marcella domos, parvaque regna dedit,

and to Marcella herself he says—

Romam tu mihi sola facis.

Whatever opinion may be entertained of the wit and poetic powers of Martial, his candid judgment of the merits of his epigrams must be universally acknowledged, when he thus characterises them—

Sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plura.

The site pointed out for Bilbilis is an eminence about half a league from Calatayud, lower down the river Xalon, and partly surrounded by it: on this spot are discovered ruins of buildings, coins, and other vestiges of antiquity; and the name now given to it, Bambola, carries a sufficient relation to the original Bilbilis. Of this place Martial says—

Municipes augusta mihi quos Bilbilis acri
Monte creat, rapidis quos Salo cingit aquis.

Bilbilis was by the Romans erected into a *municipium*, and honoured with the epithet Augusta: money was also coined there, many of which coins are preserved in Spain, bearing the names of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula.

The situation of this town on cliffs hanging over the river is also pointed out by St. Paulinus, who says—

Bilbilim acutis scopulis pendentem.

In the inn at Calatayud I met with an inhabitant who had taken some pains respecting the antiquities of Bilbilis, and who referred me to Zurita's Annals of Arragon for the best information on the subject.

Bilbilis is one of the two mentioned by Strabo as the principal towns in the district of the warlike Celtiberians; and it is celebrated by Martial for its excellence in horses and in arms.

Videbis altam, Liciniane, Bilbilim
Equis et armis nobilem.

In this passage, some critics have substituted *aquis* for *equis*, under the idea that the poet meant to celebrate the virtues of the waters of the Salo, particularly for giving a due temper to the swords made on its banks: but as this quality may be comprehended in the term *armis*, it is not unreasonable to suppose *equis* to have been the original reading. Besides this circumstance, the coins of Bilbilis have in general on the reverse a warrior with his spear couched on horseback; and it is known, that the Celtiberians were famous for the excellence of their cavalry. The warrior on horseback is still the armorial bearing of Calatayud.

The river Xalon probably still retains its

its qualifications for the manufacture of sword-blades: but none are now made on its banks; those used in Spain being chiefly made at Toledo, where the antient establishment for that purpose has of late years been revived.

Masdeu, in his Critical History of Spain, has the following observations respecting the swords of this country:—

"The natives of Celtiberia, that part of Arragon lying on the south side of the Ebro, with some portions of the Castilles, were excellent warriors, and their swords were in high estimation. It was their practice to bury the iron in the ground, according to Diodorus Siculus, leaving it there until the coarsest and most impure parts were corroded and consumed. By this operation, the swords made out of the remainder of the iron became susceptible of such a temper and an edge that they would cut common iron itself without turning. Not only the iron swords were possessed of this property, but even such as were made of hardened copper were in this district brought to great perfection. The royal translator of Sallust (the late Infant Don Gabriel, uncle of the present Ferdinand the VIIth.) had in his cabinet two of these swords, discovered not many years ago between Calatayud and Siguenza, which he says were of such temper, and had still an edge so fine, that they could not be touched without the risk of cutting the hand."

About four leagues up the Xalon from Calatayud is a place called Alhama, noted for its mineral springs, agreeably to the proper name given by the Moors, composed of the two words, *al*, the, and *ham*, or *hamam*, which in the Arabic, Hebrew, and other sister dialects of the East, expresses heat or warmth. This term is common in Malta, where it has remained from the time of the occupation of the Phœnicians, and not been introduced by the late incursions of the Saracens. The appellation, *hummums*, applied in London to certain houses of accommodation for strangers, is only an attempt to express to English ears the original oriental name *hamams*, for a house where warm baths were provided.

The warm springs of Alhama were known to the Romans, and mentioned by their writers under the designation of *Aquæ Bilbilitanorum*.

Leaving Calatayud early on the 31st, we travelled about three leagues along the foot of the high grounds and precipices, which bound the plain or *vega* of the Xalon on the west; the opposite side being terminated by a range of lofty hills, at the general distance of about a league. This plain, or level valley, presents a scene of rich fertility and culture, producing abundantly grain, fruit, wine, hemp, &c. and watered by means of channels drawn off from the river, maintaining a perpetual frondosity and verdure.

At the end of three leagues the plain suddenly contracts, leaving just room for the Xalon running rapidly in the bottom, and the road which is scooped out of the western precipices broad enough to allow one carriage to go along; but having, where the ground will permit, small spaces from time to time cut to a greater breadth, where one carriage may draw up, while the other meeting it may pass. The slopes of these precipices are very steep, but vineyards have been formed on them by the inhabitants, who have a pleasing air of activity and comfort.

Proceeding another league beyond this narrow gorge, we dined at Alhama, already mentioned, where the vale of the Xalon opens up into several branches. The village stands at the foot of a cluster of craggy hills, presenting ranges of horizontal strata of rock, between which the softer materials of the interstices having either by time or by labour been removed, are seen a number of cavities, which the inhabitants, by walling up the entrance, have converted into dwellings, granaries, &c. presenting a singular appearance to the traveller, who from the view of the doors and windows, concludes he is approaching a village, but on his arrival, discovers that what he took to be houses, or barns, is only a collection of inhabited grottos.

At Alhama the nature of the soil changes from calcareous to clay, and heavy rains coming on, which rendered the new made road nearly impracticable, we were forced to stop for the night at Cetina, a village only two leagues off, seated on an eminence having an extensive plain on the north.

On the morning of the 1st of November leaving Cetina we travelled for what were called four good leagues to a little place called Tructchia, in general up hill and through a thick forest, on a soil either deep clay, or loose earth, so that with the rains the mules had great difficulty in making their way. So much time had been employed in these four leagues,

leagues, that seeing we should be benighted if we attempted to reach the next station, we agreed to remain where we were; and we found ourselves far better received and entertained in the humble *venta*, or inn, than had sometimes been the case in others of more promising appearance.

Truetcha lies within the vast domains of the Duke of *Medina-Celi*, whose deserted family castle is to be seen on a hill to the south-west. Notwithstanding the neglected state in which lay many parts of this duchy, a great revenue was raised to the proprietor, who, in some measure to atone for his continual absence from his vassals, distributed amongst them very considerable sums in charity and other useful and benevolent channels.

As far back as in the days of Charles the Vth. in the beginning of the 16th century, his historiographer, Marinæus Siculus, estimated the revenue of the Duke of Medina Celi at thirty thousand ducats, or crowns. As this estate was only the eighth in rank from the Duke of Frias, constable of Castille, whose revenue was valued at sixty thousand ducats, some idea may be formed of the prodigious wealth of the Spanish grandees of those days.

Leaving our little inn on the morning of the 2nd of November, we travelled to a village called Alcolea del Pinar, distant no less than fourteen leagues, so that it was very late before we arrived. The road leads over a continuation of the same uneven hilly country, generally covered with forest, but in some parts cultivated, although very thinly inhabited.

Alcolea the people imagine to be the most elevated village in Spain: that it is very elevated is unquestionable: for from the Ebro hitherto, a stretch of 100 miles, it is upon the whole a sensible ascent, and in the neighbourhood is the tract of country which gives rise to the Tagus flowing to the Atlantic below Lisbon, to the Xalon falling into the Ebro above Saragossa, and to the Xucar, which discharges itself into the Mediterranean to the southward of Valencia. The epithet *Pinar*, attached to this village, refers to the vast forests of pine and other trees, which cover the surrounding hills; for there are many Alcoleas, a term of uncertain meaning, introduced by the Moors, who long kept possession of this part of Spain, and who in the names of towns, rivers, &c. have left very evident marks of their absolute possession of the country. The castle of Medina Celi furnishes another proof of the dominion of the Moors, for Medina is a common Saracen or Arabic word, signifying a town or city, and in this sense occurs in other parts of Spain, as at Medina Sidonia, &c. and the old capital of Malta, in the centre of the island, called by the Italians Citta Vecchia, is known to the genuine inhabitants by the generic name of *Medina*, or The City, pronounced like *mdina*, the *e* being very little sounded.

The progress of the 3d was from Alcolea to Algora, four leagues right across a succession of ridges and intervening vallies, in general waste lands, excepting in the bottoms; but the country is destitute of trees, and thinly peopled. From this village to the Venta del Puntal, where we slept, a course of three leagues crosses a tract of country still very elevated, but less uneven than that traversed in the morning.

The Venta is placed on the east brink of a very deep ravine, or narrow valley, with steep sides, but the bottom is well peopled and cultivated, and watered by a small river.

On the 4th, we advanced four leagues to Torrija, a place, if we are to judge from the remains of its castle and walls, formerly of much importance, but now greatly reduced. On leaving this town we descended from the lofty plains down a steep bank to gain the valley of the river Henares on the west, which we followed for nearly three leagues, and then turned up a short way to the south-east, and arrived for the day at Guadalajara.

The valley or vega of the Henares is extremely agreeable, especially to one descending from the wilds to the northward: the bottom producing large supplies of corn and wine: while the hills that spring up abruptly on each side are richly clothed with olives. The Henares, a considerable stream rising in the mountains, some forty or fifty miles to the northward, after watering this vale and the plains of Alcala, receives some tributary waters, and at last is lost in the Tagus near Aranjuez.

Guadalajara is a bishop's see, and a considerable town, containing sixteen thousand inhabitants, but chiefly noticeable on account of the great royal manufactory of broad cloth. The work-people have sometimes been upwards of four

thousand, besides ten times that number of other persons in the surrounding districts, employed in spinning the wool, and other preparatory operations. This vast establishment was formed in 1720, when a number of Dutch manufacturers were employed; some Englishmen have of late years likewise been engaged in the business: but as similar undertakings carried on at the expence of the sovereign have never been found to succeed, the real utility of the royal manufactory of Guadalajara still remains problematical. The presence of this establishment has, however, diffused in and around this town a pleasing air of activity and industry.

On the 5th of November we left Guadalajara, and crossing over to the west side of the Henares by a bridge, near which are a number of buildings belonging to the manufactory, left the river on the left hand, its banks ornamented with rows of poplars, and proceeded for four leagues over an uninteresting flat to Alcala de Henares, so named to distinguish this town from many other Alcalas scattered over Spain. The plain is in general converted into corn-land, with some vineyards; and the borders of the river present from time to time, tufts of trees, not a little refreshing to the eye fatigued with the prospect of open plains and arid hills destitute of wood or verdure.

Alcala is situated on the west bank of the Henares, which separates the great plain from a long range of moderate hills, supporting behind another extensive elevated plain. The town is large, but thinly inhabited: the streets are wide and straight, and the houses are in general raised on porticoes affording convenient walking, sheltered both from the heat and the rain.

At Alcala, is one of the most renowned universities of Spain, which with those of Salamanca, Bologna, Paris, Oxford, and Cambridge, makes up the number of the six principal seminaries, formerly celebrated in Europe. But this university, and of course the town itself, are much decayed. One of the colleges was appropriated to the use of students from Ireland; but upwards of twenty years ago it was suppressed, and its revenues and scholars were transferred to the Irish college in Salamanca.

The number of churches, colleges, convents, the archbishop of Toledo's palace, and other public buildings, amongst which the former residence of the Jesuits holds, as usual, a distinguished place; all these edifices give to Alcala an air of magnificence, but it is now of magnificence in decay.

This town owes many of its establishments to the liberality and public spirit of the celebrated minister of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Cardinal Ximenes, commonly known in Spain by his other name Cisneros: and here was produced by his orders and protection, the admirable edition of the Scriptures usually called the Complutensian Bible, or Polyglot.

Alcala is in Latin named Complutum, as having owed its rise to the fall of the antient city of that name, of which vestiges are still to be traced on the slope and summit of the high grounds on the east side of the Henares, at the distance of a mile from Alcala.

Having taken a general view of the curiosities in this very interesting town, we proceeded on the 6th to Madrid, distant about six leagues, where he arrived at noon, and at last procured relief from our fatigues in the hotel, known by the sign of *La Fontana de Oro*, or the Golden Fountain.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As the subject of tea seems of late to have excited the curiosity of some of your correspondents, perhaps the following translation of a paper on the subject, published in the fourth volume of the Annals of the National Museum of Natural History, in Paris, may not be thought uninteresting. It is chiefly taken from Kæmpfer, and not always accurately; but as I have compared it with the account in the Amœnitates Exoticæ, I have corrected it where it appeared necessary; and have made such additions in the notes as occurred to me, for the further illustration of the subject. I do not know that this paper has appeared before in an English dress. It is probable that some of your readers may be able to give a better account of the kinds of tea that are imported into this country, than the one here offered, which was furnished to the author by M. Boucherant, an eminent tea-dealer at Vivienne. If I do not mistake, the appearance of the tea has of late undergone a material change, from which I suspect the custom of rolling tea in the operose manner, described by Kæmpfer, of whose accuracy there can be no doubt, is now much disused

disused in China, as well as in Cochinchina.

Observations upon Tea, by Desfontaines. Annales du Muséum National.—Tom. iv. page 20.

Hill, Linnæus, and others, have thought there were two distinct species of tea, viz. the Thea *Bohea*, and the Thea *viridis*, the corolla of the one having six, the other nine petals; to which character Linnæus added, that of the leaves of the first being longer than those of the other. But according to the observations of Lettsom, published in London in 1799, the number of petals is, in both sorts, subject to vary from three to nine. Thus the principal distinguishing character, adopted by Hill and Linnæus, being inadmissible, and Lettsom, not being able to discover any other, regards very properly the green and bohea teas as mere varieties, owing to the influence of the sun or climate. Thunberg, in his Flora Japonica, admits only one species of tea; considering the green as a variety of the bohea; neither does Kæmpfer allow of more than one, of which, as of all other cultivated plants, there are several varieties. The observations I have had an opportunity of making upon some individuals cultivated in the garden of the Museum, two of which flowered abundantly last year, have served to convince me of the truth of those of Kæmpfer, Thunberg, and Lettsom.*

The tea-tree is a branched ever-green shrub, growing to the height of five or six feet, according to Kæmpfer and Thunberg; though other travellers assure us, that it sometimes reaches to thirty feet.

Leaves alternate, hard, oblong-ovate, or elliptical, of rather a shining green, entire at the base, elsewhere serrate, footstalk short, half-rounded. The buds are pointed and accompanied with a scale, which falls off when the bud is developed.

The flowers are either solitary or more rarely in pairs, on short, thickish pedunculs, in the axils of the leaves. The calyx is small, persistent, and divided into five obtuse segments, about one inch in diameter; the corolla* has most usually six petals, white, rounded, and patent; the two outermost smaller and unequal.

The stamina are numerous, more than two hundred, shorter than the corolla, and inserted below the ovary: each anther has two cells.

The ovary is obtuse-triangular, terminating in a style divided into three filiform stigmas.

The capsule is three-celled; cells round, one-seeded, united at the base and opening lengthwise on one side only†.

The seeds are globular, angular on the inner side, the size of a hazel-nut, covered with a fine shining skin, somewhat hard, of a chesnut colour. The kernel is oily, nauseously bitter, and excites a flow of saliva.

The tea often flowers in Europe, but rarely produces seed. It belongs to Polyandria Monogynia of Linnæus; and Jussieu has arranged it in the family of Aurantia, next to Camellia.‡

It is cultivated in China from Canton to Pekin, at which latter place, according to the missionaries, the winter is more severe than at Paris. It would, therefore, be very possible to rear and propagate this valuable plant in France, if a sufficient number could be procured to try it in different soils and climates. It is an object worthy the attention of the government; for the consumption of tea is very great, and the commerce in this article amounts every year to very considerable sums, for which Europe lays itself under contribution to China.

The seeds imported from China, are so damaged by the voyage, that scarcely

* Mr. R. A. Salisbury thinks there are at least two species. He says, "the flowers of the small-leaved sort are rather fragrant, not smelling unpleasantly, like the other; and the serratures, as well as consistence of its leaves, differ; it comes from Japan, but the broad-leaved plant was sent from China to Fothergill." But Dr. Sims, in the Botanical Magazine, thinks there is no reason whatever to consider the green and bohea teas, as different species.—T.

* Mr. Salisbury says, the corolla is 1-petalled; 6 9-cleft, but this does not seem to be correct; for although, as Dr. Sims observes, the petals and stamens fall off united, yet the same takes place in all the natural order of *columniferæ*, which Linnæus himself observes are not therefore monopetalous, the petals only adhering together by means of the filaments.—T.

† According to Mr. Salisbury, the capsule is many-seeded, but few come to perfection.—T.

‡ Linnæus, in his *Fragmenta Ordinum Naturalium*, arranges Thea under his *Columniferæ*, in a distinct section, containing besides Thea, Camellia, Stewartia, Gordonia, Tilia, and Kiggelaria. Most of these plants have, doubtless, a considerable affinity, and approach nearer to the *Columniferæ*, the *Malvaceæ* of Jussieu, than to the *Aurantia*.—T.

one

one in a thousand will germinate. If procured fresh in China, and sown in boxes filled with light earth immediately, they would germinate during the voyage, and only require to be now and then watered, and to be preserved from the spray of the sea.* The Chinese are said often to substitute seeds of camellia, for those of tea, a cheat which, if suspected, may easily be guarded against. What I have to say upon the cultivation, preparation, and use of tea, is taken from Kæmpfer, and other credible travellers; and although I have very little to add to what they have said, I hope this extract will not be the less useful, as it will contain in one paper a union of the various dispersed facts, not very generally known.

In Japan, the tea is sown in the month of February, in the borders of the cultivated fields; not in a continued hedge, but at moderate intervals, both that its shade may not be injurious to the crop, and that the leaves may be the more easily collected. As the seeds are very subject to be damaged, they put from six to twelve into one hole, not expecting a fifth part to grow. In China, they cultivate it in the open fields. It delights in the sloping banks of hills facing the south, and especially in the neighbourhood of rivers and rivulets. When the plants are three years old, the leaves may be plucked. When seven years old, they no longer bear any quantity; the trunk is therefore cut down to the root, when the stool sends forth many new shoots, which afford a plentiful supply. Sometimes this operation is deferred till the tenth year.

The leaves are gathered one by one, the best are what are collected at the end of February, or the beginning of March, whilst they are tender and not entirely developed. This sort of tea is rare, dear, and reserved for the grandees and the rich: the Japanese call it, *imperial tea, bloom* tea, or *bohea* tea;† and is in the highest esteem. The second gathering is made a month later, in which they pluck indiscriminately the leaves entirely opened, and those which are not quite so. These are afterwards separated into heaps, according to their ages. A month after this second gathering, a third and last is made. This is the most abundant; but the produce is a tea of less value, which is consumed by the common people.

The bohea, or tea of the first quality, called by the Japanese, *Ficks tsjaa*,* is ground to a fine powder, which is taken mixed in boiling water. Its quality, however, differs in degree, according to the soil, the climate and the age of the trees on which it grew.

The tea of the second gathering, called Chinese tea, or too-tsjaa, is distinguished into four sorts, according to its degrees of excellence.

That of the third gathering, which the Japanese call Ban-tsjaa, consisting of older and harder leaves, prepared too with less care, is likewise of different degrees of value.

The time of finishing the tea-harvest is celebrated by feasts and diversions.

The tea, most esteemed in Japan, grows, according to Kæmpfer, in the vicinity of a small town, called Udsi, situated near the sea. Here is a celebrated mountain of the same name, the whole of which is occupied in the culture of the tea for the Emperor's use. This agreeable and picturesque mountain is entirely surrounded by a wide ditch, to keep out both men and beasts. The plantations are made in regular rows, and disposed in a manner very pleasing to the eye; and the paths and shrubs are *swept and cleaned* every day.† During the gathering,

* Dr. Roxburgh recommends covering seeds with a thick coat of mucilage of gum arabic, to be well dried on before the seeds are packed. The gum will prevent the evaporation of the juices, and being soluble in water, will not in the least retard the germination when they come to be sowed.

† *Tsjaa bua* Kæmpfer; but the buu or bohea of the Chinese, is not the same with the bohea of Commerce.—T.

* *Thea molienda Kæmpfer*, because it is powdered when used.—T.

† In the original it is said, that the shrubs are *washed and cleaned* every day; but Kæmpfer, from whom this account is borrowed, only says, "viæ et frutices quotidie verruntur et repurgantur." He adds too, that the workmen are obliged to be very careful that they do not throw the dirt upon the leaves, and that for further security, many of the shrubs are surrounded with a hedge. This is nothing like washing the trees. Besides bathing their bodies during the gathering, the persons employed in this business are, according to Kæmpfer, obliged to abstain from fish and all unclean food, for two or three weeks before they begin to gather, lest their impure breath should infect the leaves. The same author informs us, that when the leaves, thus gathered, have been rightly prepared, they are put into paper bags, which are placed in the finest porcelain vessels, and closely packed therein, by filling the interstices with common tea. These vessels are conveyed to the palace

ing, the men employed in this business are obliged to bathe two or three times a day; nor are they suffered to gather the leaves without gloves, for fear of soiling them. When they have been dried and properly prepared, they are put into precious vases, and conveyed in great pomp to the palace of the Emperor.

The tea is prepared in public buildings destined for the purpose, where the proper instruments are furnished. The preparation consists in putting some pounds of fresh-gathered leaves into a large shallow pan, made of thin iron, either round or square, and heated by an appropriate stove, described by Kæmpfer. They are shaken and turned with the hands very quickly, in order that they may dry as equally as possible. This operation is continued till a little crackling is heard on the iron plate. The heat, in depriving the leaves of their juices, dissipates the narcotic and injurious qualities which they naturally possess. It is necessary to roast the leaves whilst quite fresh, because if kept some days, they turn black and loose their value. The heat used, should be such as the hand can scarcely bear. In China, they immerse the leaves in boiling water for the space of half a minute before they are roasted. When they are sufficiently done, they are taken out of the pan with a wooden spoon, and distributed to persons whose business it is to roll them. The rolling is performed rapidly by a uniform motion with the palms of the hands, upon a low table covered with a mat made of very fine stripes of rushes. The slight pressure the leaves undergo in this operation, occasions them to exude a yellow green juice, which excites a most intolerable heat in the hands; the operation must nevertheless be continued, till the leaves are cold, as it is only whilst they are warm that they will roll, and they will unroll again unless retained under the hands till cold. The more expeditiously they cool, the better the rolling is preserved; the cooling is even hastened by fans; but whatever care is taken, some leaves will always unrol. These are, however, rolled again, and such as, for want of being sufficiently dried, will not roll, are even subjected to a second roasting, with the precaution however of slackening the fire, lest they should be blackened or scorched. There are some who even roast and roll them five times over, gradually diminishing the heat, by which means they preserve their green colour better, and are less subject to change with keeping. Every time the roasting is repeated, the iron pan is first washed with hot water to clean off the juices, and other matters that may happen to adhere to it. The leaves thus prepared are put on the floor covered with a mat, where the thick leaves and such as are badly rolled, or scorched, are picked out. The tea of the first quality requires to be more roasted, in order that it may powder readily. When the leaves have been gathered very young and tender, the operator contents himself with immersing them in hot water, and then drying them on thick paper over a charcoal fire, dispensing with the rolling altogether, on account of their small size.

The country people roast their tea with very little trouble, by shaking the leaves in earthen vessels exposed to a fire. The tea thus prepared, though sold at a low price, is often of a good quality; and M. Cepigni asserts, that in Cochinchina, the rolling of tea is now entirely laid aside.

After some months, the tea is taken out of the vessels in which it had been kept, and exposed to a gentle heat to dissipate all moisture, lest it should run the risk of damaging, after it is finally packed up.

In order to preserve tea perfectly, it must be kept in vessels that are capable of excluding the air entirely; and Kæmpfer affirms, that the tea which is exported to Europe, always loses part of its qualities, and that he has never found it to have the same agreeable taste and delicate odour, which it possesses in its native country. In China, the tea is preserved in vessels of thin lead; which when of a large size, they strengthen by external cases of wood, securing the crevices with paper both within and without; and in this manner it is sent into foreign countries. The Japanese keep the ordinary kinds in large earthen jars, with a narrow mouth. That which is intended for the Emperor and the grandees is put into vessels of porcelaine, or other very valuable material. It keeps perfectly, and is even said to be better for keeping.

The

palace of the Emperor with so much pomp, that one which contains only a few pounds, is accompanied with nearly two hundred attendants. By these means, the price of this tea is extremely enhanced. When Kæmpfer had the honour of drinking some of this tea in the palace of the Emperor, the person who handed it to him, offered it, saying, *Take it freely and with a good appetite, for every cup costs an Itziko,* (about half a guinea.)—T.

The third sort of tea is the least liable to be damaged by keeping. The country-people preserve their's in straw baskets, made in the form of a barrel, which they suspend from the ceiling of their houses. Macartney says, that in China they tread the tea with the feet into large chests, lined with sheet lead.* Tea is frequently perfumed with the flowers either of a species of artimisia, of olea *fragrans*, Camellia *sesanqua*, or Arabian jasmin, or with turmeric, &c.

Some authors have asserted, that the tea is dried upon plates of copper, and that its green colour is owing to verdigrease; but Kæmpfer and Macartney say positively, that it is done upon iron plates. Neither could Lettsom, by any test he used, discover the smallest quantity of copper, in many experiments made upon different sorts of tea; so that this imputation is void of all foundation.

Some persons make an infusion of the tea, others grind it with stones, which they turn with the hand. They grind it either on the preceding evening, or the same day that it is used. This is the common method amongst the rich. They pour boiling water into the cups, and then add a certain quantity of powdered tea with a spoon; after which they mill it with a wooden instrument turned round rapidly with the hands, in the same manner as we do chocolate.

A third way of taking tea, is by making a decoction of it; but this is in use among the country people only. They throw into a kettle of boiling water, a few handfuls of tea, of the third quality, more or less, according to the number of persons that are to drink of it. They drink it thus prepared to allay their thirst. Sometimes they boil tea enclosed in a cloth, to prevent the leaves mixing with the water. That which has lost its virtues, is used to dye silk, to which it imparts a beautiful brown colour. New tea has a narcotic quality, which irritates the nerves. This quality is not entirely removed by the roasting; and it is asserted, that it requires ten or twelve months to get rid of it altogether; after which the tea is wholesome, agreeable, and enlivening. The Japanese never drink new tea without mixing it with an equal quantity of old.

Tea removes obstructions, is diuretic and promotes digestion by exciting the action of the stomach. No known plant can be drunk in infusion so frequently and so largely without exciting disgust. The Chinese consider it as very wholesome. They do not mix with it either milk, syrup, or spirits, but take it pure, with a little sugar-candy, held in the mouth. The use which this people has made of tea for so many ages, proves that it has not any bad qualities when properly prepared. They also make of it an extract, and take it diluted with a large quantity of water. To this they attribute great effects in the cure of several disorders. Kalm asserts, that tea is very useful in correcting bad water, and that it restores the strength. He found it very serviceable to himself in performing his journeys.

In commerce, eight principal sorts of tea are distinguished, three of green and five of bohea; but it should be observed, the bohea tea of the traders is not the same which bears that name in China. The three sorts of green tea are, 1. The Imperial or Bloom tea; the leaves of this are not rolled, they are of a bright green colour, and have a very agreeable perfume. 2. The Haisven, or Hyson, so called from the name of an Indian merchant, who first brought it into Europe; the leaves of this are small and tightly rolled, and are of a bluish green colour. 3. The Singlo, or Souglo, a name, like that of several other kinds, derived from the place where it is cultivated.

The five sorts of Bohea tea of commerce, best known are, 1. The Souchong, which consists of large leaves, not rolled, and of a colour inclining to yellow. This sort is divided into parcels of half a pound each, and is conveyed into Russia by the caravans. 2. The Sumlo, which has a violet smell, and gives a pale infusion. 3. The Congou, which has also large leaves, and gives a high-coloured infusion. 4. The Peko, which is known by little white leaves that are mixed with it. 5. The Bohea, the leaves of

* The tea that is brought over to this country by the East India Company is packed in wooden chests, lined with thin sheet lead, in small sheets curiously soldered together. In the chests filled with green tea there is always between the boards and the lead a layer of broad leaves, probably of Holcus Sorghum, or Barbadoes Millet, a grain in very frequent use in most parts of the Chinese empire. The use of the layer of leaves is evidently to prevent the shocks which the chest must receive in being moved about from injuring the lead. For without the interposition of some elastic substance, the lead which is so very thin, must inevitably be torn by every violent agitation. These leaves are fastened in a neat simple manner, by little skewers, made of the split stalk of the same Holcus.—T.

of this are of a greenish brown colour, and uniform throughout.

There is besides these a sort of tea brought from China, in round balls of different sizes, in which the leaves are glued together by some substance that does not alter their quality. There are also to be met with, balls of medicinal tea, composed of leaves which have imbibed a decoction of rhubarb. There are also several other varieties which it is not thought necessary to enumerate.

The Dutch first introduced tea into Europe. In 1641, Tulpius, a celebrated physician and consul in Amsterdam, wrote in praise of the virtues of tea. It has been said, that he did this at the request of the Dutch East India Company, by whom he was remunerated with a large sum of money. In 1667, Jonquét, a French physician, wrote also in praise of this herb. In 1678, Bontekoe, the famous physician to the elector of Brandenburg, wrote in praise of the virtues of tea, in a dissertation, which he published upon coffee, tea, and chocolate. This work was very successful, and contributed not a little to spread the use of tea; so that, before the end of the century, the consumption of it became very considerable, since which time, the use of it has very much increased. According to the table given in Lettsom's work, the quantity of tea imported into Europe from 1776, to 1794, has amounted annually to the enormous weight of 15, 20, 25, 29, and even to 36 millions of pounds; for which a prodigious sum of money is paid to the Chinese: a tax that Europe might, without doubt, free herself from the payment of.

The use of tea in China is derived from very remote antiquity, and is so widely spread amongst all ranks of people in that vast empire, that Macartney assures us, that if the Europeans were entirely to cease from trading in it, this circumstance would affect very little the price of the article in China.

The Japanese attribute the knowledge of tea to a miraculous origin. According to their account, Darma, a very religious prince, and third son of an Indian king, named Kosjuswo, landed in China in the year 510 of the Christian era, that he devoted himself to teaching the knowledge of the true God, and the true religion; and that in order to excite men to their duty by his example, he imposed on himself privations and mortifications of every kind, such as living in the open air, and passing day and night in prayer and meditation. It happened that after some years, being exhausted with fatigue, he fell into an involuntary sleep; but believing that he had thus broken his oath, and determined to keep it better for the future, he cut off his eye-lids and threw them on the ground. Returning the day after to the same place, he found his eye-lids changed into a shrub, which the earth had never before produced. He ate some of the leaves of this shrub, which gave him spirits, and restored his former vigour. Recommending the same diet to his disciples and followers, the reputation of tea encreased, and from that time the use of it has been common. Kæmpfer in his *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, has given the history and portrait of this saint, so renowned in China and Japan. At the feet of Darma is a reed,* which indicates that he has crossed seas and rivers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine, (No. 176,) I observe a letter signed "T. Retswef," in which he wishes to be informed what is generally thought to be the best system of short-hand; he is perhaps not aware that he is asking a question, which among those who have never studied that art, is a never failing source of dispute; as so many have been published, "and every one so much superior to any that preceded it," that you will seldom find any two persons of the same opinion. I shall not therefore comment either upon the merits or demerits of any, but leaving it to those who are more competent, I will give my opinion of that which I have practised, and found to answer every purpose. In consequence of seeing advertized Mavor's Universal Stenography, I purchased it; and as I had heard much of the difficulty of not being able to read at a future time what had been written in his hand, I expected a trial of my pa-

* "On voit sous les pieds de Darma un roseau qui indique qu'il avoit traversé les mers et les fleuves." So says M. Desfontaines. Kæmpfer, however, from whom this history is taken, accounts for the reed at the feet of Darma, in a different way. He says, "Arundine pedibus supposita, *quâ mare ac flumina superasse traditur*," that is, "upon which it is said he crossed the sea, and the rivers." Accordingly he is represented in the figure as standing on a sort of reed, which floats on the surface of water, and is evidently intended to represent the saint in the act of crossing the sea on his reed.—T.

tience. I was, however, most agreeably surprized when I found the rules so plainly laid down, the letters and arbitrations so simple and concise, yet by no means running into obscurity, and the plates so well adapted to put them in practice, that in a few days I was able to write and *read* it with tolerable ease. Since which time I have invariably practised the hand; and if the merits of short-hand consist in perspicuity and expedition, Dr. Mavor's is certainly not excelled by any system that has appeared before the public; and I think your correspondent will find it free from those faults which he complains of in those he has learned.

Your's, &c.

October 30, 1808, W. SARGOLD.
Normanton, near Derby.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE seen enquiries in your Magazine relative to the mode of preventing the tragical accidents which arise from the clothes of females catching fire, and as the means of preventing such accidents are very simple, and are founded on the physical properties of fire, their efficacy will be apparent to the most ordinary understanding.

It is well known that fire always burns upwards; that its progress upwards on the same combustible substance is to its progress downward in the proportion of five thousand to one, and to its progress sideways, at least as five hundred to one; and as the mischievous effects of the blaze of female clothes is produced chiefly about the head and breasts, the preventive becomes obvious. Let a female as soon as she discovers her clothes to be on fire, instantly throw herself along on the floor, the flames will then be attended with no danger to her life, and they may be extinguished by any covering; she may even, if nothing else is at hand, extinguish the part of her clothes on fire, by pressing them with the part not on fire, taking care that the flames have no opportunity to run along upwards.

The principle of prevention being understood, other contrivances follow of course. As no danger arises from the scorching of the lower extremities, it would of course be more adviseable to raise the feet on a chair, and keep the head and breast downward, so that even in the worst event, no danger would arise to the life of the sufferer.

By thus recurring to the known principle of the ascent of heat and fire, these accidents are rendered so harmless, that it would be well if some man in female attire, would practice this mode of extinguishing flames on a public stage. He might set his muslins and gauzes on fire ten times during a public performance of this kind, under every variety of circumstances, and give ocular proof of the ease and certainty with which the flames might be extinguished.

London, Your's, &c.
October 25, 1808. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me for one, and I believe for many, to express my regret that a continuation has not appeared in your Magazine of the remarks of Dr. Calcot, on the Oratorios of Handel. From his hand information might have been hoped, such as can be received from few indeed; and pleasure of the highest kind, would have accompanied that information. I do not hesitate to confess, that I hold no production of any of the Fine Arts to have an higher interest in the feelings, imagination, and intellect, than such music as that of Handel; nor to obtain in a superior degree either of dignity, or utility, or delight.

But till this wish can be gratified, any scattered rays of information that can be caught and imparted, respecting this transcendently great composer will be truly desirable.

I have very lately understood that the sublime air "Father of lights, from thy eternal throne," was composed separately, for the Judas Maccabæus, after the representation.

Intelligence when Handel added it would be very interesting; I have lately heard it, and I wish to see its excellence duly characterized. An air in the Jephtha may I think be mentioned as one of many proofs of the astonishing fertility of invention possessed by Handel, the energy of his judgment and his sublime pathos. It is thus introduced, "A Father sacrifice his only child," &c.

Comparing it with the so well known and admired, "Angels ever bright and fair," from the Theodora, I think, it appears impossible not to feel that with great similarity of ideas, there is the most striking, appropriate, and happy, modification.

With such simplicity and sweetness, such tenderness and delicacy, and beauty,

ty, as there is in so many of his airs; the powers of Handel, as of Milton and of Homer in the sublime, his pure and exalted greatness, his divine enthusiasm, the astonishing extent of his resources, and his application of them in the two great departments of invention and composition, become more admirable as they are more amiable.

Perhaps we may hope that the investigation will be extended to his operas; and to the present state of the Italian opera in England.

I believe that it will not be questioned that the serious Italian opera in the best examples of it, ranks next to the oratorio in the scale of musical excellence. And I believe it will be equally acknowledged that in proportion as the highest, the middle, or the lowest, style of Italian music shall be in favor, and the public ear habituated to it, and to imitations of it, the state of our vocal, and eventually of our instrumental music (which will never long be of a better character than the vocal), cannot fail to correspond with the elevation or depression of our standard to be either pure and perfect, or mixt and corrupted, or low and wretched.

The musical learning of which Handel was master, seems to have been like the poetical of Milton, most comprehensive, profound, and various. And the general energies, the originality, and inventive genius of these two wonderful men, far from being impaired, seem to have been refined, heightened, and perfected, by the habitual contemplation of such, and so many kinds and modifications of excellence, national and individual, on which they exercised their attention. The generous exclamation of Tasso, "If he had not seen my Amyntas, he would not have excelled it," is no less applicable to music. Your's, &c.

Troston, CAPEL LOFFT.
October 23, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A provincial VOCABULARY; *containing, for the most* PART, *such* WORDS *as are current among the common* PEOPLE *of* DEVONSHIRE *and* CORNWALL.—1808.

THE letter A is seldom pronounced open, but close, as Pallas, Palladio. Thus it is salter, not saulter; halter, not haulter; malster, not maulster; Haldon, not Hauldon.

A is sometimes used for O; as tap for top.

A is often prefixed to a word; as "the mutton is *a*-roasting;" "the beef is *at* boiling." E. C. (or East of Cornwall.)

Aboo, *above,* C. (or Cornwall). Over and aboo, i. e. *into the bargain.*

Abroad, *in pieces, asunder.* "I'll tear it abroad;" "scat all *abroad.*" C.

Adam and Eve, *the male and female handed orchis,* if I conceive rightly. See Withering, II. 27, 28, (8vo edit. 1796.)

Addle-egg. "Better be an *addle-egg* than a pretty maid, and the boys know't." Bishop Littelton's MSS.

Aeker (Sax.) *acre.* D. (or Devonian.)

Affeard, *afraid.*

Against, *in exchange,* "silver *against* a guinea;" *in comparison,* "young *against* him;" *by the time,* "*against* I got there it was night;" *to meet a person,* "I am going out *against* him."

Agast, *afraid, astonished.* D.

Agest, *terrified;* (Gr. αγαστος.) Ex. (or Exmore dialect.)

Ago, *just gone, nearly dead.* "The blue of the plum is *ago,* zure." C. N.D. (or North of Devon.)

Agging, *egging on, raising quarrels, aggravating.* Ex.

Aglet, *the fruit of the hawthorn, the haw*—perhaps *eglet,* from eglantine, the fruit of the briar. C.

Akether, *quoth he.* Ex. Akether, id. C.

Alkitotle, *a silly elf.* Ex.

All abroad, *open.* "The door is all *abroad;*" "the door is *open.*" C.

Aller, *a pinswell, a whitloe.* D.

Allerbury, (Sax.) *a plantation of alders.* D.

Allernbatch, *an old sore, a botch.* Ex.

Ammut, *am not.* C.

An, *than.* "More *'an* zo," *i. e.* "more *than* so"—a common phrase with the Exmoorians for *moreover.*

Aneest, *near.* "I won't go *aneest 'en;*" I won't go *near* him." C.

Angle-bowing, a method of fencing sheep-grounds in and about Exmoor, by fixing rods like bows, with both ends in the ground, where they make angles with each other. Ex.

Angle-twitch, or titch, *the earth-worm.* C.

Anon, *to-night.*

Antle-beer, *cross-wise, irregular.* Ex.

Apple-bee, *a wasp.* C.

Apple-bird, *the chaffinch.* C.

Aprill'd, *soured,* or *turning sour,* as applied to milk, beer, &c. D.

Apurt, *sullen, silent, with a glouting look.* Ex.

Aquott, *squatted, weary of eating.* D. Quott, id. C.

Arg, to, *to argue, to dispute.* C.

Armwrist, *the wrist.* C.

Arrere, *strange, wonderful.* C.

Arrish, *stubble;* wheat-arrish, *wheat-stubble.* C. Erish, perhaps from the Spanish *Era.* "The corn in Spain is trodden out of the ear by mares, in the field where it grows, on a circular spot, called *Era.*" See Carter's Journey, vol. II. 103. Edish, *stubble.* (Saxon.)

Art, *eight.* Ex. Arteen, *eighteen.* Ex.

Ascat, *broken like an egg.* D.

Asinder, (Sax.) *asunder.* D.

Aslat, *cracked like an earthen vessel.* D.

Asneger, (Greek, οναγρος,) *an ass.* D.C. (or Devon and Cornwall.)

Athart, *athwart, crosswise.* C.

Aunt. *Aunt* and *uncle* are prefixed to the names of elderly persons in Cornwall, and (it is said) in the Isle of Nantucket, in North America. In some parts of England *Gaffer* and *Gammer* are so used. In Shakspeare's time *aunt* seems to have been a cant word for a *bawd*—"Summer-songs for me and my *aunts*." Malone's Shakspeare, vol. IV. p. 192.

Avroar, *frozen, frosty.* Ex.

Ax, to, *to ask.* C.

Axwaddle, an ash padder, or pedlar, *one that collects or deals in ashes;* one that tumbles or wallows in ashes, whence *an axen-cat;* one that paddles or draws lines in the ashes with a stick or poker. Ex.

Azoon, *soon.* Ex.

Baaling, *crying, bawling.* C.

Baarge, (bearge, *a barrow-pig,* Sax.) *a heavy person, unwieldy as a fat hog.* D.

Backside, *the back yard of a house, the court.* C. D. (or Cornwall and Devon.)

Backledge, id. "You will find the ladder in my backside."

Backster, *a baker.* C.

Baggaged, *bchagged,* i. e. *hag-ridden,* or *bewitched.* Ex.

Bal, (from *bali, pali,* to digg, in Irish,) *a place.* Lhuyd's Arch. p. 81.

Ballirag, to, *to abuse a person with vulgar language.* C. D.

Ballitraunt, *a silly person.* Used as a term of reproach or contempt. D.

Bamby, *by and by.* C.

Bang, to, *to beat,* or *strike.* C. D.

Banging, very great.

Bak, to, *to beat.* Ex.

Bank up, to, *to heap up.* "It *is banking up*" Spoken of "a cloud gathering before a shower"—of "clouds heaped on clouds before a storm." C.

Bannel, *broom* (a plant). C.

Bare-ridged, *riding on the bare back of a horse.*—"Zenobia Baraguannith at the age of ninety-nine rode *bare-ridged* on a *young beast* (a colt), to the court." See Polwhele's Hist. of "the Population, Diseases, &c. &c. of Cornwall," (4to. 1806.) p. 51.

Barm, *yeast.* C. D.

Barngun, *fiery pimples* (from bærn, *to burn,* and gund, *tabes,* Sax.) Ex.

Barra, *a gelt pig.* Ex.

Barton, *a large demesne.* C. D.

Bate, to, *to quarrel.* Hence a *make-bate* D.

Bats. "To play at bats," i. e. *to play at cricket.* C.

Bavy, *to bathe.* C.

Be, for *are.* C. for *been.* "I've a *be* up to vicarage." N. D.

Bed-ale, *groaning-ale,* brewed for a christening. D.

Bedoled, stupified with pain. C.

Beebut, *a beehive.* C.

Beet, to, *to make or feed a fire.* C.

Beet, to, "to beet ground, "*to pare off the turf, in order to burn it.* C. D.

Beet, *turf pared off ready for burning.* C. D.

Beet-axe, *the instrument* used in *beeting* ground, in *burn-beeting,* or *denshiring.*

Before, *till,* or *until.* "*Before* after dinner." D. (Dean Milles's MSS.

Begrumpled, *affronted.* D. C.

Being, *because.* "*Being* it is so." D.

Bejinged, *out of his senses.* N. D.

Bellyharm, *the colic.* D.

Bellyholding, *a crying out in labour.* D.

Ben. "To the true *ben,*" *soundly and to the purpose.* "A slouching lubber! Ods *danget!* I wish I had the trimming *o'en!* I'd *lerick 'en* to the true *ben!*" N. D. ("Ben, *lignum,* seu materia exterior navis, laterum *firmamentum.*" Junius.) A curious wood called the Ben-reed, grows in the forests of Norway. "Where the ben-reed gleams." Polwhele's "Local Attachment," a Poem.

Benefitz, a benefice. C.

Betwattled, *betottled, turned fool.* Ex. C.

Bewivered, *bewildered.* Ex.

Bide, to, *to abide.* C. D.

Billis, *a pair of bellows.* C.

Birth, *a place, a station.*

Biscan, *a finger-glove of leather, used by the harvest women, particularly in support of a wounded finger.* Meneg, in Cornwall.

Biver, to, *to shake, to quiver.* C. D.

Blackhead, *a kind of botch,* or *bile.* C.

Blakeaway, to, *to be out of breath, to sink*

sink away. "I was ready *to blake away* wi' laughing." N. D.

Blank, blenk, blonk, blunk, *a spark of fire.* D.

Blast, to, *to miss fire of a gun.* D.

Blast up one's eyes, *to turn up one's eyes in a praying posture.* D.

Blast, *a sudden inflammation.* "I have caught a *blast in my eye.*" C. D.

Blazing, *spreading abroad news; blazoning the faults of others.* C. D.

Blenky, or blenk, to, *to snow but sparingly, like the blenks or ashes that sometimes fly out of a chimney.* D.

Bless vore, to, *to bless for it,* with a view to cure it, to use charms or spells to cure disorders. D.

Blid, *blood.* D. Blid an owns! an exclamation. D.

Blindworm, *the slŏw-worm.* C.

Blissum, *in kind.* Used particularly for ewes—"The ewe is *blissum*;" perhaps *blithesome.* D.

Bloggy, *to be sullen.* Ex. Blogging, *looking sullen.* Ex.

Bloomings, *those flushings of the face which accompany fever.* D.

Blooth, D. blowth, C. *blossom.* "*Her* looked *zo cherry* as a *crap* of fresh apple-*blooth*; but now 'tis like a *davered* rose, sweet in th' midst o't." N. D.

Blowmaunger (perhaps from the French blanc-mange), *white meat, a kind of flummery; a fat, blown-cheeked person,* as if puffed up by full feeding." Ex.

Bobbin, *a string made of cotton, like a round lace.* C. D.

Bock, *fear* (from baulk). "He *bocked* at it"—he was afraid of it. C.

Boldering, *louring, inclinable to thunder.* "'Tis *boldering* weather." C.

Boneshave, *a bony or horny excrescence growing out of horses' heels; the scratches.* Ex. *Pain in the bones.* (Lyttelton's MSS.)

Boostering, *labouring busily, so as to sweat.* C. D.

Booty, *beauty,* so pronounced in Cornwall. "Out of Sion hath God appeared a *parfec booty.*" The parish-clerks of Cornwall. In Shakspeare's Henry IV. we have a pun on the word—"Let not us that are squires of the night's body be called *thieves* of the day's *beauty.*" In Henry VI.—"So triumph *thieves* upon their conquered *booty.*"

Born. "I never *seed sich* a thing in all my *born* days." C. D.

Borrid. A sow is said to be *borrid* when she wants the male. C.

Bosky, *full fed; stupid from repletion or intoxication.* (Gr. Βοσκω.)

Bothan, *a tumour,* as arising *from the blow of a stick* on any part of the body. C.

Bourn, burn, *yeast.* Ex. D. C.

Bowerly, *blooming.* "A comely, *bowerly* woman." N. D.

Braggeshans, *brags.* C.

Brandis, *a trivet.* C.

Brand-new, *quite new.* C.

Brave, *well, recovering in health.* "He's *brave* to-day. C.

Brawn, *a Christmas log to burn.* D. (Lyttelton's MSS.)

Breach. A horse or other beast is said to be *breach* when it breaks through or over fences. C.

Breachy. The water of a spring is said to be *breachy* when it has a slight taste of salt, or is brackish. C.

Break, to, *to tear.* D. Break deal, to, *to lose the deal at cards.* D.

Breeding, *making fishing* or *other nets*; *braiding.* C.

Brewster, *a brewer.* C.

Brick, *a small rent in a garment.* "There's a *brick* in your apron." C.

Briss, *dust*—not in the Devonian sense of *pilm,* but dust mixed with small portions of furze, frith, faggot-wood. Hence, "I've got some *briss* in my eye," means not a particle of dust, but a small bit of furze, *a light and minute fragment of frith.* D. Briss and buttons, *dust and sheep's-dung.* D. See Bruss.

Broach, a sharply-pointed stick, to thrust into mows of corn, &c. &c. Whence *to broach a cask.* C.

Broadfig, *the fig; the dry fig.* C. D.

Brocking-mangrel, *a vicious jade* or *mungrel, apt to throw her rider.* Ex.

Broke, *torn, rent.* "His coat is *broke.*" D.

Browny, a British household god, not yet forgotten in Cornwall. *Bran* or *bron* is, in the British, *a king,* or *high person.* The Cornish subjoin the y final to many of their words.

Brudle, to, *to suffer a child to lie till he's full awake.* (Lyttleton's MSS.) D.

Brush, *a nosegay.* C.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for June last, is a quotation from the *Dictionnaire des Origines.*—The author of this work is a Frenchman, named Origny. As it is perpetually quoted, it cannot be improper to give the character of the work, and to demonstrate that it is an absurd and exceedingly bad book.

Professor

Professor Beckmann begins with exposing this work; he says, "It has an attracting title, but it is the worst of its kind, written without correctness and without judgment, and without giving authorities;" Hist. of Inventions, i. 249, Engl. Transl. Now for some proofs of this.—Take the passage in the Magazine.

Under the word *banquieres*, he says, that bankers and bills of exchange take their rise together; that the Jews, driven from France in 1181, gave *lettres secrettes* (observe reader, *secret* letters, which of course though *private* letters, were negociable, a necessary qualification of bills of exchange,) and from these and the Ghibelines, both bankers and bills of exchange arose together.—Indeed! the reader will find the whole passage of this ingenious author in the Monthly Magazine for June, 1803, page 413. Ingenious rogue! Secresy and public currency united!

A writer upon origins and inventions should have known that the *tabernæ argentariæ*, or *mensæ nummulariæ* of the Romans were banking-houses, derived from the Trapezitæ of the Greeks; that the rich deposited their cash there, assigned over and paid money by checks: that the bankers dealt in exchanges and discounts, and lent upon interest, in short all the essentials of the modern practice. So Professor Beckman—*Inventions*, iii. 19. So much for his absurd origin of bankers. His illustrious countryman, Du Cange, would have told him, that Philip Augustus in 1181, did not introduce bankers, but that they were the money-changers of the New Testament, and are mentioned in the Capitularies of Charles the Bald, who reigned in the ninth century. Bankers existed among the classical ancients, and the origin of them is totally distinct from that of bills of exchange. Now for the latter: where he is supported by good writers, Cleirac, &c.

The writers on bills of exchange are principally Jurists, and are divided into those who find traces of them among the Romans, and those who give the origin to the expelled Jews.

Bills of exchange are divided into promissory notes, and bills for acceptance and letters of credit. Now no person will assign the origin of riding to the periods, when saddles and stirrups were introduced.

Promissory notes, whatever was the form, certainly assimilated the Roman syngrapha, which it appears from Plautus, *in Captivis* and Suetonius, *in Cæsar.* xxiii. was generally a schedule written for the sake of evidence. But it was used in the same way, as are now promissory notes. Ammianus Marcellinus says, "The appointed day for paying the money, which he had been compelled to acknowledge that he owed, by a syngrapha, being about to come," *adlapsuro jam præstituto die solvendæ pecuniæ, quam per syngraphum debere se confiteri vi metuque compulsus est.* L. 22. What was the form of this syngrapha is not said, but that the passage refers, in idea and principle, to a bill becoming due, cannot be disputed: and a promise of payment may have been inserted.*

Bills for acceptance in the modern form, with protests, &c. occur for certain in the 14th century, (See Beckmann, iii. 461): but the reader will recollect that the Roman *attributio* was a draft, and the matter will be made clearer by Letters of Credit. Cicero says, he hopes to find at Laodicea security (*prædes*) by means of which he can remit the money of the republic without danger on the passage. *Epist. ad Famil.* ii. 17. Now *prædes* means, bail or securities; and he must therefore mean that he would lodge the money in the hands of good securities, at Laodicea, who of course gave an *attributio* or draft for Rome; because otherwise, how could the money be more safe on the passage, or why should Cicero adopt the expedient. Accordingly, Ayrer, and Professor Beckmann, quote the passage in proof of the existence of bills of exchange, among the ancients. *Hist. of Inventions*, i. 385. Bankers in the middle age drew upon each other. Du Cange, v. *Cambitoriæ Literæ.*

Origny might have seen, that *lettres secretes* are private letters of credit, and that the very term implies, that they were not bills of exchange in the full latitude of the term, that is, public, negociable, and current. Besides the Jews, Guelphs, and Ghibellines, have no claim to the invention; for are there not instances by hundreds, where the popes borrowed money from Italians, and gave them orders to receive it by drafts upon England, from vacant benefices, and compliments for presentation, &c. which in point of principle is the same thing; and did not

* See an oath taken to pay money, where now a note or bond would have been given in Froissart, xi. 374, Ed. Johnes.

our

our kings and nobles give drafts upon the Jews, whenever they wanted money, from the earliest periods.

It is evident from what Professor Beckmann says of bills of exchange, that the *formulæ* of them are purely mercantile regulations; and they do not precisely assimilate those of bankers, which in 1347 were sealed with the seal of the party. See *Du Cange v. Precatorium.*

Another absurdity of Origny, is of the most glaring kind. He says, *iron*-wire was called *Fil d' Archal*, from one Richard Archal, the probable inventor. So honest Bailey, under the word *Gregorian*, thinks not of the Pontiff, with the *chant and calendar*, but of one Mr. Gregory, a barber in the Strand; and, in defining thunder calls it "a noise well-known to persons not deaf." So also Old Dictionary "*antidote*, see *antedate*. The truth is, that as Menage says, "*Fil d'Archal* is *Filum de Aurichalsco*, and Cotgrave accordingly renders it yellow wire, made of copper or latten. It is decisively clear, then, that Origny did not know, not only not Menage, but even the common dictionaries of his own tongue! And Savary copies it (*Dictionnaire de Commerce.*) though, observe, reader, the sole authority is an opinion of the uninstructed workmen, that one Richard Archal was the inventor! It is to be feared, that other French Dictionaries are bad.

It would be unnecessary to say more. These harsh remarks would be exceedingly illiberal, were they directed to the lapses of an industrious writer, but as this author may distress the really learned, by having his errors brought up triumphantly against them, and is perpetually quoted; as he is in fact a man of *straw*, the remark of the respectable Professor Beckmann, that he is the worst writer of the kind, cannot be too publicly exposed. A writer without authorities, among the learned, is somewhat like the jack-daw, who intruded himself, &c. &c. as in the fable.—This too in a country, where Barthelemy, in the classical branch, aided the useful collections of Montfaucon, and where the Glossary of Du Cange, is a work, which confers immortality upon the literature of a country, exceedingly ingenious, but insufferably vain.

Your's, &c. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Dr. Jones's letter, (No. 171, p. 116) on transmitting the sounds of words to posterity by the cries of animals, it is confidently asserted that "all animals vary their tone and compass of voice with the season; and, as an instance, he has adduced the song of the cuckow. I have been very attentive to the singing of cuckows, and have found, by comparing their tones with those of a musical instrument, that they all sing exactly, or very nearly in the same pitch, and with the same kind of tone, throughout their vocal season. Their two sounds correspond with D and F sharp of the modern scale.* I have heard a few of them begin their song with the acuter sound, more than a major third above D; but, in a very short time, it would descend to F sharp, as they continued singing.

Whether the voices of animals vary or not, is of no consequence to the plan of Mr. H. for it is evident, from singing and the great variety of tone and pitch in human voices; that "any among the numerous varieties of tone, may co-exist with any among the innumerable varieties of syllable." Mitford, on Language, p. 5.

I believe the Doctor would find it difficult to prove, that "the human voice is not perfectly imitable." Its vowel-sounds and accents have already been imitated with great accuracy. See Steele's Prosodia Rationalis, and vol. 1, p. 121, of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

October 15, 1808. Your's, &c.

A. MERRICK, jun.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* WILLIAM KENNEDY, *a blind* MECHANIC.

THE privation of the sight is perhaps more easily endured and less prejudicial than that of most of the other senses. Poets, the foremost in renown, have been incapable of the perception of external objects. The two finest heroic poems, the Iliad and the Paradise Lost, are the immortal production of the blind. The eyes of Homer and of Milton "rolled in vain and found no dawn;" yet in the forceful expression of the latter, were their minds "only irradiated, and they have sung of things invisible to mortal sight."

* In *concert*-pitch. "The *opera*-pitch is tuned above most others." Dr. Busby.—"Dans les Eglises il y a le *Ton* du Chœur pour le plain-chant. Il y a pour la Musique, *Ton* de Chapelle et *Ton* d' Opera. Ce dernier n'a rien de fixe; mais en France il est ordinairement plus *bas* que l'autre." J. J. Rousseau. "The pitch of Lombardy, or Venice, is something more than half a tone higher than at Rome." Galliard. See *Smith's Harmonics*, page 208.

sight." The contemplation, however, of abstract ideas by the blind, which depend not on vision, is by no means extraordinary, nor of those objects that relate to the other senses; for the privation of one sense quickens the perception of the rest, while sensibility of intellect and strength of natural reason, appertain to the blind as well as to those who are blessed in the full enjoyment of the senses.

Our recollection of two extraordinary examples of this kind in science and philosophy, is too recent to require to be impressed here, for all in this neighbourhood remember the lecture of Moyes and of Davidson in the different branches of mechanics and natural philosophy. The latter, though quite blind, illustrated his ideas by a complete set of most ingenious experiments, and as he explained by his eloquence the phenomena of nature, he managed a difficult and various philosophical apparatus with perfect ease and precision. It remains with us to record the powers of another of the blind, who, though he has no claim to the genius of poesy, nor has ever expatiated in the regions of philosophy, yet has he by the delicacy of the touch, arrived at a most unexampled perfection in the execution of different pieces of mechanism, which in others would require all the aid of sight. The subject of this short notice is William Kennedy, of Tandcragee, in the county of Armagh, who has been blind from his infancy. The best account of his extraordinary progress in mechanics, is to be found in his own simple narrative, which the author of this article procured from his dictation.

"I was born near Banbridge, in the county of Down in the year 1768, and lost my sight at the age of four years. Having no other amusement, (being deprived of such as children generally have) my mind turned itself to mechanical pursuits, and I shortly became projector and workman for all the children in the neighbourhood. As I encreased in years, my desire for some kind of profession or employment that might render me not burthensome, though blind, induced me to think of music. At the age of thirteen I was sent to Armagh to learn to play the fiddle; my lodging happened to be at the house of a cabinet-maker; this was a fortunate circumstance for me, as I there got such a knowledge of the tools and manner of working as has been useful to me ever since. Though three things engaged my mind and occupied a great part of my time, yet I made as decent a progress in music, as any other of my master, Mr. Moorhead's scholars, except one. After living a year and a quarter there, I returned home, where I made, and got tools so as to enable me to construct different pieces of household furniture. Not being satisfied with the occupation of cabinet-maker, I purchased an old set of Irish bagpipes, and without instruction, it was with difficulty I put them into playing order. I soon however became so well acquainted with the mechanical part of them, that instruments were brought to me from every part of the neighbourhood to be repaired. I found so many defects in this instrument that I began to consider whether there might not be a better plan of it than any I had yet met with it, and from my early instructions in music, and continued study of the instrument, for indeed I slept but little, in about nine months time (having my tools to make) I produced the first new set. I then began clock and watch-making, and soon found out a clock-maker in Banbridge, who had a desire to play on the pipes, and we mutually instructed each other. From this time I encreased in musical and mechanical knowledge, but made no pipes, though I repaired many, till the year 1793, when I married, and my necessities induced me to use all my industry for the maintenance of my wife and encreasing family; my employment for twelve years was making and repairing wind and stringed instruments of music. I also constructed clocks, both common and musical, and sometimes recurred to my first employment of a cabinet-maker. I also made linen looms with their different tackling. My principal employment however is the construction of the Irish bagpipes, of which I have made thirty sets in the little town I live in, within these eight years past."

Thus ends the simple sketch of the life of William Kenedy in his own unadorned narrative. His modesty however has induced him to suppress several particulars very much to his credit, as one of the most ingenious improvers of the Irish bagpipe.

This imperfect national instrument, as it is a national one, deserves with the harp the peculiar cultivation of those who feel the musical strains of their own island, whether melancholy or gay, whether amorous or martial, which it modulates to the delight of the native. We are all acquainted with the sympathetic effect

effect of national music on the Swiss when engaged in foreign warfare, far from his native mountains; one air in particular, which, if he was employed in defence of his country, would no doubt excite him to noble daring, has been known to occasion an incurable longing for a return to his country; such a sympathy might be directed to better and more patriotic purposes than that of hiring him to fight the battles of others. The effect of the bagpipes in rallying Frazer's regiment at Quebec, in the victory gained by Wolfe over the French, has been recorded in the history of that battle; and the inspiring airs of the wounded piper, in the glorious victory of Vimiera, is a fact too recent to require repetition.

Pennant derives the Irish pipes from a period of very remote antiquity, and the observation of that most indefatigable antiquary is confirmed by the early testimony of Aristides Quintilianus. The compass of the Highland bagpipes is confined to nine notes, while that of the Irish extends to more than two octaves. The modesty of our blind mechanic, as I have said before, has prevented him from enlarging on several points which we shall here beg leave to notice, illustrative of his ingenuity as an improver of this instrument. In this respect, indeed, he deserves the character of a discoverer, as his addition to the Irish pipes will do away many of their imperfections, and he has had the great merit of adapting them with simplicity, for the management of the instrument is nearly as easy as formerly. To the chanter he has added keys, by which some flats and sharps, not capable of being before expressed on the instrument, are now produced with ease. He has also added E *in alt.* being one note above the original compass of the instrument. Two additional notes are given by him to the organ-stop, and some of its notes are capable of being varied from naturals to sharps, according to the key on which the tune is played.

The basses, or drones, as they are commonly called, formerly only in correct tune when playing on some particular keys, are now constructed so that their notes can be varied as the key varies on which the tune is played.

There is also another alteration worthy of notice; by the addition of two large keys, managed with the wrist, a part of the basses, or all of them, can be stopped and opened at pleasure.

In short, this blind mechanic is as yet unequalled, for elegance of workmanship and perfection of scale, in one of our favourite national instruments. From a rude block of ebony, a fragment of an elephant's tooth, and a piece of silver, having first formed his lathe and his tools, he shapes and bores the complicated tubes, graduates the ventages, adapts the keys, and forms an instrument of perfect external finish and beauty "that discourses most eloquent music," capable of expressing the finest movements of melody, but by no means deficient in harmony; and all this by the exquisite sensibility of the touch, for he is stone-blind, and quite incapable of distinguishing the black colour of ebony from the white of ivory. Under poverty, therefore, and physical privation of the most overwhelming kind, he has gradually brought his mechanical powers to this pitch of comparative perfection!—What an incentive to perseverance under difficulties much less insuperable! It is hoped that the readers of this article will be induced to inquire into the actual authenticity of the statement, and be led to encourage such extraordinary application and ingenuity.

Belfast, October, 1808. M. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On NAUSCOPY, *or the* ART *of discovering* SHIPS *at a great* DISTANCE *from* LAND.

NAUSCOPY is the art of discovering the approach of ships, or the neighbourhood of lands, at a considerable distance.

This knowledge is not derived either from the undulation of waves, or from the subtilty of sight; but merely from observation of the horizon, which discovers signs indicating the proximity of large objects. On the approximation of a ship towards the land, or towards another ship, there appears, in the atmosphere, a meteor of a particular nature, which, with a little attention, is visible to any person.

M. Bottineau, (a native of the Island of Bourbon,) laid this discovery before M. de Castries, in 1784. The minister sent him back to the Island to continue his observations there under the inspection and superintendance of the government.

M. Bottineau engaged, that not a single ship should arrive at the Island without his having sent information of it several days before.

An exact register of his communications was kept in the secretary's office.

All his reports were compared with the ship's books as soon as they arrived, to see whether the variations of weather, calms which retarded them, &c. &c. were such as agreed with his reports.

It must be observed, that when his Reports were made, the watchmen, stationed on the mountains, could never perceive any appearance of ships; for M. Bottineau announced their approach when they were more than a hundred leagues distant.

From the authenticated Journal of his Reports, which has been published, it appears that he was wonderfully accurate. Within eight months, and in sixty-two Reports, he announced the arrival of one hundred and fifty ships of different descriptions.

Of the fact there can be no reasonable doubt, because every method was adopted to prevent deception, and his informations were not only registered, as soon as they were made, in the government office, but were also publicly known over the whole Island. The officers of government, moreover, were far from being partial to M. Bottineau; on the contrary, they were highly displeased with him for obstinately refusing to sell them his secret, which they wanted to purchase at a high price, so that he could expect no favour from their representations. Truth, however, obliged them to give abundant testimony to the reality of his extraordinary talent, in their letter to the French minister, which is published in a "*Memoire sur la Nauscopie, par M. Bottineau.*"

The following are two of the Reports extracted from this Memoire.

"On the 20th of August, 1784, I discovered some vessels at the distance of four days from the Island. On the following day the number multiplied considerably to my sight. This induced me to send information of many vessels. But though they were only at four days distance, I nevertheless stated in my Report, that no settled time could be fixed on for their arrival, as they were detained by a calm. On the 25th, the calm was so complete, as to make me think, for a few hours, that the fleet had disappeared, and gone to some other place. I soon after perceived again the presence of the fleet, by the revived signs. It was still in the same state of inaction, of which I sent information. From the 20th of August, to the 10th of September, I did not cease to announce, in my Reports, the continuation of the calm. On the 13th I sent word that the fleet was no longer becalmed, and that it would arrive at the Island within forty-eight hours. Accordingly, to the surprize of the whole Island, M. de Regnier's fleet arrived at Port Louis on the 15th. The general astonishment was greatly increased, when it was known that this fleet had been becalmed, since the 20th of August, near Rodriguez Islands, which was precisely the distance that I had pointed out in my Reports."

"I soon had another opportunity of shewing the certainty of my observations. A few days before the arrival of M. de Regnier's fleet, I announced the appearance of another fleet, which became perceptible to me. This created a great deal of uneasiness, because, as no other French fleet was expected, that which I discovered might be English ships. I was ordered to repeat my observations with the greatest accuracy. I clearly perceived the passage of several ships, and declared that they were not bound for our Island, but were taking another course. In consequence of this information, the Naiade frigate and the Duc de Chartres cutter, were suddenly dispatched to M. de Suffrein. The cutter actually saw and avoided the English fleet in the ninth degree, but unfortunately did not find M. de Suffrein in the bay of Trincomalee. The report of the cutter effectually convinced the incredulous of the reality of my discovery."

The last circumstance of dispatching the frigate and cutter, plainly shews the confidence which the French officers must have put in the information of M. Bottineau. It shews also that he deserved their confidence.

Conjectures respecting the Phanomenon on which the preceding Observations were founded.

The waters of the ocean form an immense gulph, in which substances of all kinds are swallowed up.

The innumerable multitudes of animals, fish, birds, vegetable, and mineral productions, which decay, and are decomposed in that vast basin, produce a fermentation abounding in spirits, salt, oil, sulphur, &c. &c.

The existence of these is sufficiently apparent by the disagreeable smell and flavour of sea water, which can only be rendered drinkable by distillation, and by the evaporation of those heterogeneous particles which infect it.

The spirits, intimately united to the

sea waters, continue undisturbed, as long as those waters remain in a state of tranquillity; or, at least, they experience only an internal agitation, which is slightly manifested externally.

But when the waters of the sea are set into motion by storms, or by the introduction of an active mass which rides upon their surface, with violence and rapidity, the volatile vapours contained in the bosom of the sea escape, and rise up a fine mist, which forms an atmosphere round the vessel.

This atmosphere advances with the vessel, and is encreased every moment by fresh emanations rising from the bottom of the water.

These emanations appear like so many small clouds, which, joining each other, form a kind of sheet projecting forward, one extremity of which touches the ship, whilst the other advances in the sea, to a considerable distance.

But this train of vapours is not visible to the sight; it escapes observation by the transparency of its particles, and is confounded with the other fluids which compose the atmosphere.

But as soon as the vessel arrives within a circumference, where it meets with other homogeneous vapours, such as those which escape from land, this sheet, which till that time had been so limpid and subtil, is suddenly seen to acquire consistence and colour, by the mixture of the two opposite columns.

This change begins at the prolonged extremities, which, by their contact, are united, and acquire a colour and strength; afterwards, in proportion to the progression of the vessel, the metamorphosis increases and reaches the centre: at last the phœnomenon becomes the more manifest, and the ship makes its appearance.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANECDOTES *of* PUBLIC SCHOOLS *and* LITERARY ESTABLISHMENTS *in all* NATIONS.

AMONG the Magi and the Bramins, who were the first that united the profession of religion with that of the sciences: temples and woods were the places in which they assembled their disciples, and where they infused a due mixture of mystery into their religious and philosophical dogmas. The library of Alexandria, which was called by the Egyptians "The Magazine of Remedies for the Soul," was not so ancient as that of Sicyon. Berytus and Benares boasted of their schools; the latter is esteemed by Voltaire the most ancient university in the world. Among all these nations, the ruins of observatories, meridians, and other establishments for instruction, are still discoverable. Moschus the Phœnician gave to the world the first example of the leader of a sect. It is believed that the Jews set apart to the cultivation of letters one particular place, which they called "the City of Letters"—*Urbs Literarum*. Solomon erected at Jerusalem his college called *Domus Sapientiæ*—"The House of Wisdom," which contained a public library, and, according to some writers, a cabinet of natural history. Susa had a royal library; Crete a Lyceum, the rival of that at Athens. Cicero mentions an ancient academy among the Rhodians. The law called by the Romans, *Lex Rhodia, De Jactu Retium*, was borrowed by them from the maritime code of those islanders. Eumenes, King of Pergamus, was a protector of letters; and the library of his royal city has been compared by some historians to that of Alexandria. It has been pretended that the first academies were of Egyptian establishment; that the Egyptians had private colleges where the priests employed themselves in studying the mysterious operations of nature, and the art of magic; that the mysteries of Eleusis were derived from one of these collegiate establishments. Meyer, who wrote a history of these secret assemblies, speaks of the College of Samothrace, the members of which believed that they enjoyed the peculiar assistance of the gods throughout all the trials of life; of the College of Persian Magi, who knew how to perform very extraordinary things, and from whom Apollonius Tyanæus derived his knowledge of sorcery; of the College of Bramins, who commanded the elements, and called down rain and tempests, winds and thunder, at their will; of the Celtic College of Druids, who also penetrated into the secrets of Nature, and who, as some say, were able to predict future events; of the Roman College of Augurs, whose mystic ceremonies imposed the belief of prophetic powers.

The school of Pythagoras is the earliest specimen we have of *a college* among the Greeks. The Pythagoreans lived in common. The olympic games at Pisa, and the festival of the Panathenæa, ought to be considered as establishments for instruction. The Portico, the Academy, the Lyceum, are only the distinguishing appellations of the most celebrated

schools

schools of Greece, where Plato, Zeno, Aristotle, Aristippus, were the *schoolmasters*. The latter was the Voltaire of Greece: many females of celebrity attended his school. To Pisistratus we owe the foundation of public libraries; for it was he who first opened his own to the public. The library of Apellicon preserved the books of Aristotle.

In the time of Alexander, the first botanical gardens, and the first cabinet of natural history, appeared in Greece. One of the Ptolemies, his successor at Alexandria, caused the reappearance of Egypt on the literary stage; he founded there a museum, and the library of the Bruchion, which contained at first 100,000 volumes, and was encreased to the number of 700,000, of which 300,000 were deposited in Rachotis, a suburb of Alexandria.

Sicily was but a part of Greece, and had her own public schools (whose professors received salaries from the government), at the time when Charondas was the legislator of Catania. Ctesias, of Leontium (now Leontini), taught rhetoric to his countrymen. There were schools at Messina and at Himera (now Termini), which produced the famous Epicharmus, inventor of the modern comedy.

Music was publicly taught in Sicily, and throughout the kingdom of Naples. The modern Encyclopedists have their prototypes among the Greeks of Sicily; for such were Docearchus, of Messina, and Gorgias, of Leontium, of whom the former wrote a Treatise on Geography (one part of which yet remains to us), and the latter, Orations, which have come down to us in ruins.

The Prytanea were places of instruction supported by government, of which there were twelve or fifteen in Greece and the colonies. The word *museum* is found among the Greek writers, as signifying a collection of things relative to the Fine Arts, and a place where literature was taught;* there was an establishment of this kind at Athens, at Stagira (the birth-place of Aristotle), and at Troezene. Strabo mentions one at Alexandria also, where mathematicians, philosophers, rhetoricians, and poets, were maintained and honoured. He applies to it, indiscriminately, the terms museum and college.

From Greece we immediately pass over to Rome, which had its schools at the beginning of the fourth century, after the building of the city. Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, relates that Appius Claudius, the Decemvir, saw the daughter of Lucius Virginius, for the first time, while she was reading in a school. If any credit is to be given to this passage, we must conclude that Rome, so decried for barbarity and ignorance, contained schools, not only for their men, but for their women also. They confined them, however, to the rudiments of instruction; for the spirit of their government, and severity of their manners, did not admit of a more extensive system of education.

Rhetoricians and sophists dared to open new schools, in which they pretended to establish new methods of instruction; but the Romans did not suffer it, looking upon it as a dangerous innovation. A state, yet in its infancy, surrounded with powerful enemies, was obliged to be circumspect and distrustful; and the decree of Domitius Ænobarbus and L. Licinius Crassus, the censors, shut up the schools.

The Romans, at the same time they adopted the Greek philosophy, introduced all the different systems of the Greek philosophers; but their sectaries had no rendezvous for the purpose of public disputation. Some pretend that Stigidius Figulus held a school of Pythagorean philosophy, and that Antiochus, of Ascalon, taught in public the dogmas of Plato. We have no certain information as to the existence of these schools; all we know is that it was the fashion among the Romans to adhere nominally to certain sects; that M. Brutus called himself a Platonist; that Cato, of Utica, was a Zenonist; Crassus, a Peripatetic; and Pomponius Atticus, an Epicurean.

Under the government of Augustus schools multiplied, and grammar was more generally professed than it had ever been in Greece, where all the schools confined themselves to the teaching of philosophy in general, or of the art of declamation and gymnastic exercises. Cremona, Padua, Milan, Mantua, had their seminaries of learning. The temples, the basilica, the theatres, resounded with the lessons of rhetoricians, grammarians and philosophers of the day; they recited compositions, declaimed, and held disputations. The scholars were very eager to dispute, in order to receive the acclamations and plaudits of the people; and this acquired them the name of *Scoliastæ*.

Under the reign of Vespasian, professors were paid out of the public treasury;

* Athen. et Cas. in Athen.

sury: Quintilian was of the number. Trajan founded academies where poets and orators read their own productions. Adrian built the *Athenæum*; and added to the chairs of orators and grammarians, those of philosophers, who mingled the theories of Platonism with some practical notion of physic. Junius Moderatus was a professor of medicine, or of natural philosophy. The emperors themselves took pleasure in presiding at these assemblies of the learned. Domitian had already added a public library to the public schools.

There were twenty-two libraries at Rome, either public or private. Lucullus, Atticus, and Cicero, possessed very valuable collections. Julius Cæsar instituted the first public library, and Varro was appointed librarian; then followed that founded by Augustus on the Palatine-hill, called the Library of Apollo; that in the Temple of Peace, called the Ulpian Library; that of the capitol, and that of Tivoli. These libraries were arrayed in stalls, and set off with great magnificence.

M. Aurelius augmented the number of professors—he dedicated a statue to Frontinus, the professor of grammar. Gordian elevated several grammarians to the first dignities of the state. This emperor acquired by descent the famous library of Q. Serenus Sammonicus, which contained 62,000 volumes. Aurelian ordered every year copies to be made of the works of Tacitus, from whom he used to boast that he was descended; he encouraged the study of jurisprudence, which now became the fashionable pursuit, and was publicly professed and taught.

The Gauls, Spain, Egypt, Greece, Macedon, and other large provinces of the Roman empire, had their own theatres, amphitheatres, temples, and schools of learning.

But this great empire was soon torn to pieces by factions, her throne was set up to auction, her prætorians and legionaries sold the state. The schools were abandoned, the public treasury was only open to reward the soldier who had set his commander on the throne of the world, but shut against the claims of learned men and public teachers, who were looked upon as useless incumbrances on society. The fall of letters hastened the fall of the empire, and the ruin of the empire completed the ruin of letters.

Constantine the Great had established public schools at Byzantium; he had erected libraries and monuments of the Fine Arts. The last had received a new life; but the western empire declined daily. Under Augustulus, hordes of barbarians advanced to Rome, which was possessed by the Heruli, the Goths, the Ostrogoths. The last-mentioned nation had, however, a wise leader in Theodoric, who felt the necessity of some establishments for instruction. Cassiodorus, his prime minister, founded, at Rome, the first school for the explanation of the sacred writings, about the commencement of the sixth century. Rome had possessed many learned pontiffs since Celestin, who called a council to condemn the Nestorian heresy. Another council, under Valentinian, assembled fifty-six bishops at Rome. That convoked by Saint Leo against the Manichæans is not the least famous, any more than those remarkable ones which were held under Gelasius, Symmachus, &c. Justinian, after having gathered the laurels due to the military achievements of his generals, Narses and Belisarius, aspired to the fame of a legislator and a protector of learning. A disciple of the great Theophilus, he conceived the project of a new code of laws, which he engaged the ablest lawyers of his time to execute.

The Lombards shewed no great devotion to the cause of literature. We hardly know whether they had any public schools; yet they cultivated jurisprudence and the law of feudal tenures. The collection of Lombard Institutes, proves that there was no deficiency among them of political knowledge. Alboin, cruel as he was, appears to have governed with wisdom: the invention of several warlike instruments, and improvements in military tactics, is attributed to him. But the prince who signalized himself most among them, by his laws, and by the science which he discovered himself to possess, was Luitprand, the seventeenth of their race.

The best-informed Romans of this epoch employed themselves in the search of ancient MSS. but we can discover no traces of a school except for the study of grammar and of the Scriptures. To the grammarians of this age we are indebted for two or three MSS. of Virgil, Terence, and Martianus Capella. The first bears the title of a Roman consul, who was the corrector of it: it is that MS. which is known to the learned by the appellation of the Florentine Virgil.

Two nations only have yet filled the page of history; the Greeks and Romans.

The

The rest of Europe was inhabited by ignorant people, known to us hardly by name. The Gauls, the Germans, the Britons, were called barbarians; their druids and bards were at the same time priests, poets, and astronomers; they taught in woods like the Pythagoreans, but without their community of life, or mystery of science, which were adopted by those philosophers as the fundamental laws of their school.

Marseilles, in the 164th year of Rome, was inhabited by a Grecian colony. This city became famous in a very short time. The youth of the Gauls and of Italy crowded to her schools, which possessed a high reputation under the Romans, and maintained it after the fall of the empire. The same was the case with Lyons, Bordeaux, Autun, Narbonne, Toulouse, down to the fifth century, which was the epoch during which Eusebius professed philosophy at Lyons; Victor, the arts of oratory and poetry in Burgundy; Securius Melior, that of eloquence in Auvergne.

The irruption of the northern nations proved the destruction of letters. The history of these times presents us only a series of unheard-of cruelties, and unexampled acts of perfidy. Clotaire II. gave the French the enjoyment of a few peaceable moments; he had some taste for learning. His son, Dagobert, in spite of his debaucheries, paid more attention to it than any of his predecessors; but his efforts were useless, and superstition got the mastery of his genius.

Germany, which had been the cradle of these ignorant invaders of the Roman empire, was not in a state of greater advancement; her bards and druids were less instructed than those of Gaul. Even the Saxons, who passed for the most polite of her tribes, had no establishments for public instruction.

Spain, whilst part of the Roman empire, had profited by the illumination of the capital of the universe. We cannot tell whether there were or not any schools in Spain during the time of the Visigoths; but it is certain that in the fifth and sixth ages there were institutions of that nature, institutions which owed their origin there to the spirit of Christianity.

Among the Arab conquerors of Spain learning was sedulously cultivated. They established an historical academy at Xativa, and other academies formed for the accommodation of learned and ingenious men who met together to communicate knowledge, and devise the means of cultivating the sciences with most effect. In their numerous colleges, schools, and universities, grammar, law, theology, in short, all the sciences, and even the fine arts, had their professors. The most celebrated among them were those of Murcia, Granada, and Malaga. Small towns, and even villages, had their colleges, many of which were founded by Hakem, the protector of sciences, and father of the academy at Cordova.

We now arrive at the age of Charlemagne, who has been styled a new star, equally brilliant for military and political talents, and a taste for literature. All the princes and sovereigns of the time were penetrated with respect for so extraordinary an hero. The bishops (who, by their spiritual power, had acquired some ascendency over the civil government), when met at the council of Frankfort, were astonished to see among them a king adorned with all the lustre of majesty come to judge them as their supreme arbiter; and they willingly submitted to this great man. The idea which he conceived of opening public schools in his own palace, is truly great. I have said, that to him is owing the establishment of an academy; to him also is owing the reformation of the art of writing, to which he gave a more agreeable form, and which marks an epoch in diplomatic history. The emperor, and his sister Ada (an abbess in Germany), caused many copies of the Gospel to be written in letters of gold.

It has been pretended by some historians that classical books were unknown in France at the time of Charlemagne. The celebrated letter of the emperor to Paul Warnefrid, if it were genuine, might be a proof to the contrary; for Charles says (or is made to say) in this letter, that in Greek he could rival Homer, and in Latin Virgil, &c. But what ought to surprise us the more in this letter is, that we observe there that this very Warnefrid taught the Greek and Hebrew languages. Another kind of literature peculiar to Charlemagne is that of enigmas; it was, in fact, the court-jargon of the day.

The following curious specimen of verses is attributed to Charlemagne, and is said to have been prefixed by him to a copy of the Gospels, which he sent to Pope Adrian.

Hadriano summo papæ pariterque beato,
Rex Carolus salve mando valeque Pater.
Præsul apostolicæ munus hoc sume cathedræ;
Viles sunt visu, stemma sed intus habent.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

The LITERARY REPOSITORY *of* CORNWALL *and* DEVON.—*No.* I.

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, *and* FISH.

QUADRUPEDS.—WHOLE-HOOFED.

Horse. EQUUS Caballus, Lin. Goonhilly down (in Meneage) was formerly famous for a breed of excellent horses, occasioned, it is said, by a Barbary horse being turned loose there, by one of the Erisy family. The estate of Erisy joins the down.

Ass. Equus Asinus, Lin. Not many.

Mule. Equus Mulus, Lin. In great numbers in the mining part of Cornwall.

CLOVEN-HOOFED.

Ox. Bos Taurus, Lin. Cornish breed rather small.

Sheep. Ovis Aries, ovis Anglica mutica cauda scrotoque ad genua pendulis, Lin. Leicester and South Down lately introduced.

Deer. Stag. Cervus Elaphas, Lin. Some few straggle out of Devon into the eastern part of Cornwall.

——, Fallow. Cervus dama. In parks.

Goat. Capra Hircus, Lin. Very common.

Hog. Sus Scrofa, Lin.

DIGITATED.

Dog. Canis.

Fox. Canis Vulpes, Lin. Frequent; harbour in the cliffs.

Cat, Wild. Catus sylvestris, Klein. I have been told that they have sometimes, but rarely, been seen in the eastern part of the counties.

—— Domestic. Felis catus, Lin.

Badger. Ursus Meles, Lin. Very frequent.

Fitchet, or Polecat. Mustela Putorius, Lin. In great plenty.

Marten. Mustela martes, Lin. I was shewn, some years ago, the skin of one, which I was informed was killed near Bodmin.

Weasel. Mustela vulgaris, Raii. Frequent.

Stoat, or Ermine. Mustela erminea, Lin. Scarce.

Otter. Mustela lutra, Lin. Frequent.

Hare. Lepus timidus, Lin. In great plenty.

Rabbet. Lepus cuniculus, Lin. Ditto.

Dormouse. Mus avellanarius, Lin. Scarce.

Rat. Mus Norvegicus, Klein. Numerous.

——, Water. Mus amphibius, Lin. Frequent.

Mouse, Field. Mus sylvaticus, Lin.
——, Harvest
——, Domestic. Mus musculus, Lin.
——, Short-tailed. Mus agrestis, Faun. Suec.
} Common.

Shrew, Fetid. Sorex araneus, Lin. Common.

Mole. Talpa Europæa, Lin. Numerous. I have seen several of a fine buff colour.

Urchin. Erinaceus Europæus, Lin. Frequent.

PINNATED.

Seal. Phoca vitulina, Lin. Not very frequent on the southern, but I am told in great numbers on the northern, coast of the county.

WINGED.

Bat, Long-eared. Vespertilio auritus, Lin. Scarce.

——, Common. Vespertilio murinus, Lin. Plenty.

LAND BIRDS.

Eagle. It is said there was a very large one killed in Pisan. Sab. in 1698.

Goshawk. Falco palumbarius, Lin. Scarce.

Kite. Falco milvus, Lin. I never saw but three, and those in severe winters. The people here call the Moor Buzzard a Kite.

Buzzard, Common. Falco buteo, Lin. Rather scarce.

——, Moor. Falco æruginosus, Lin. Frequent.

Kestrel. Falco tinnunculus, Lin. Frequent; commonly called a Creshawk. Krysat is the name of this bird in Cornish.

Sparrow-hawk.

Sparrow-hawk. Falco nisus, Lin. Frequent.
Merlin. Æsalon, Gesner. Frequent.
Owls. Long-eared. Strix otus, Lin. I never saw but one, and that was shot in the neighbourhood of Fowey.
———, Brown. Strix stridula, Lin. Common.
———, White. Strix flammea, Lin. Common.
Raven. Corvus corax, Lin. Frequent; they breed in the cliffs.
Carrion Crow. Corvus corone, Lin. Not very plenty.
Rook. Corvus frugilegus, Lin. Plenty.
Hooded or Royston Crow. Corvus cornix, Lin. Frequent in some particular places, as Market-jew, &c. where it is called the Market-jew crow. It is a bird of passage, and generally comes and goes about the same time with the Woodcock.
Magpie. Corvus Pica, Lin. Very plenty.
Jay. Pica glandaria, Gesner. Frequent where there is wood.
Red-legged, or Cornish Daw. Corvus graculus, Lin. Frequent about the Lizard Point, where they breed in the cliffs.
Jackdaw. Corvus monedula, Lin. Breed in great plenty in the cliffs.
Nutcracker. Corvus Caryocatactes, Lin. I never saw but one, and that was in in the autumn.
Roller. Coracias garrula, Lin. One shot near Helston-bridge, Borlase.
Cuckoo. Cuculus canorus, Lin. Generally plenty.
Wryneck. Jynx torquilla, Lin. Frequent.
Woodpecker, Great spotted. Picus major, Lin. I never saw but two. I once heard another, which I took to be the green, or Picus viridis, Lin.
Kingfisher. Alcedo aspida, Lin. Scarce.
Hoopoe. Upupa epops, Lin. Sometimes in the spring. I have killed two.
Partridge. Tetrao Perdrix, Lin. Plenty. I have been told that Charles Rashleigh, esq. of St. Austle, procured from abroad some of the red-legged, and turned them loose, and that they have multiplied.
Quail. Tetrao coturnix, Lin. Some scattering ones. I once found a nest with seven eggs. I have also seen two Bevys, one of eleven, the other of five.
Land-Rail. Rallus Crex, Lin. Never in great plenty.
Bustard. Otis tarda, Lin. It has been said there was one killed near Padstow, in the lands of Edmund Prideaux, esq. in 1710.
Pigeon, Common Wild. Columba Oenas, Lin. Sometimes about wheat sowing, but not so frequent as formerly.
Ring-dove. Columba palumbus, Lin. Not in great numbers.
Turtle-dove. Turtur, Gesner. Scarce; they appear in autumn.
Starling. Sturnus vulgaris, Lin. Some few breed in the cliffs, but they are seen in vast flocks in the winter.
Missle Thrush. Turdus viscivorus, Lin. Scarce; a few breed here.
Fieldfare. Turdus pilaris, Gesner. Sometimes in vast flocks, about November and after.
Redwing. Turdus iliacus, Lin. Come and go with the Fieldfare. Some seasons in great number.
Throstle, or Song Thrush. Turdus musicus, Lin. Common.
Blackbird. Turdus merula, Lin. Common.
Ring Ouzel. Turdus torquatus, Lin. A few about Michaelmas.
Water Ouzel. Sturnus cinclus, Lin. I saw one in the parish of Manaccan.
Oriole. Oriolus Galbula, Lin. I saw one, and heard of another.
Bullfinch. Loxia pyrrhula, Lin. Plenty.
Greenfinch. Loxia chloris, Lin. Not very frequent.
Bunting, Common. Emberiza miliaria, Lin. Plenty.
Yellow-hammer. Emberiza citrinella, Lin. Plenty.
Reed Bunting. Emberiza schœniclus, Lin. Scarce.
Tawny Bunting. Schnee-ammer (Snow-hammer) Frisch. Mountain-finch, or Bramble. Now and then in hard winters.
Goldfinch. Fringilla carduelis, Lin. Plenty.

Chaffinch,

Chaffinch.	Fringilla cœlebs, Lin. Plenty.
Brambling.	Fringilla montifringilla, Lin. Sometimes in hard winters.
House Sparrow.	Fringilla domestica, Lin. Numerous.
Linnet.	Linaria, Henfling, Schofzling, &c. Gesner. Frequent.
———,	Redheaded. Fringilla cannabina, Lin. Very frequent.
Lark,	Sky. Alauda arvensis, Lin. Numerous.
———,	Wood. Alauda arborea, Lin. Not in great numbers.
———,	Tit. Alauda pratensis, Lin. Frequent.
Wagtail,	White. Motacilla alba, Lin. Very common. In autumn in numbers.
———,	Yellow. Motacilla flava, Lin. Frequent.
Redstart,	Motacilla Phœnicurius, Lin. I never saw but one, a female, late in autumn.
Redbreast,	Robin. Motacilla rubecula, Lin. Very common.
Black-cap.	Mortacilla atricapilla, Lin. Frequent.
Hedge Sparrow.	Motacilla Modularis, Lin. Frequent.
Wren,	Common. Motacilla troglodytes, Lin. Very common.
———,	Yellow. Motacilla trochilus, Lin. I never saw but one.
———,	Golden-crested. Motacilla regulus, Lin. Frequent in hard winters.
Sedge-bird.	Reed Sparrow. Motacilla salicaria, Lin. Scarce.
Wheat-ear.	Motacilla œnanthe, Lin. Very common.
Whin-chat.	Motacilla rubetra, Lin. Frequent.
Stone-chatter.	Motacilla rubriola, Lin. Frequent.
White-throat.	Motacilla sylvia, Lin. Frequent.
Titmouse,	Great. Parus major. Gesner. }
———,	Blue. Parus cœruleus. Gesner. }
———,	Cole. Parus ater. Lin. } Frequent.
———,	Marsh. Parus palustris. Gesner. }
———,	Long-tailed. Parus caudatus. Gesner. }
Swallow,	Chimney. Hirundo rustica, Lin. Frequent.
Martin.	Hirundo urbica, Lin. Not plenty.
———,	Sand. Hirundo riparia, Lin. Scarce.
Swift.	Hirundo apus, Lin. Plenty.
Goat-sucker.	Caprimulgus Europeus, Lin. Frequent.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU expressed a wish to be informed of a recent case of *blindness*, which, though not uncommon, may be useful in being more generally known.

It may be chearing information to the domestic circle of some of your readers, who are experiencing the melancholy infirmity of a decaying sight, occasioned by that disorder of the humours in the eye, which renders the pupil more and more opake, till a thin film seals up the sight, and becomes what in surgery is denominated *a confirmed cataract*—that they have no cause to despair, however far *advanced in age*. Such is the perfection to which the operation of *extracting the cataract* has been carried in recent times, and such is the exquisite skill and touch of the hand of the dexterous oculist.

About two years ago, a great oculist extracted the cataract from one eye of the father of the present writer; the patient, of a hale and sound constitution, was verging towards his eightieth year. He saw after the operation; no unusual case even when, as in the present, inflammation followed, and all vision became extinct. How this happened, whether from the want of steadiness in the hand of the veteran operator, or from a want of prudence in performing the operation at a distance from the metropolis, and himself permitting the attendance of a medical man, may perhaps be understood by some, who can trace the present appearance of that eye. This circumstance is mentioned as a *caution*, that no other person than the oculist himself be suffered to interfere; and that the operation may not be done at an inconvenient distance, so that the progress of the eye may be sedulously watched.

It was therefore with abated courage, and failing hope, that the patient ventured to undergo the same operation on his single eye, which was now closed in utter darkness. It succeeded! At the fourth day he distinguished the minutes on a watch-dial, and could read small

print; within a fortnight he amused himself at card-playing; and now, after a month has elapsed, may make every sober use of his eye.

The operation is simple, attended with the slightest pain, that of a mere puncture; and does not last more than three minutes. I can give a notion of its shortness, by an anecdote furnished me by a friend of the late Mr. Draper, the husband of Sterne's Eliza. On his return from India, blind with cataracts, and shaken in every nerve by the hostile climate, having resolved to undergo this operation, he wanted a firm mind. At the mere touch of the hand, the agitated and terrified man fainted. It was during the swoon the operation was performed; and when he recovered he saw once more that world which he seemed for ever to have quitted!

A similar case to the first has come under my observation, in the person of a respectable clergyman, also about the age of eighty. He underwent the operation in both eyes, the shortness of which surprised as much as delighted. He declared it was without pain. The village pastor has reascended his pulpit, and reads his MS. sermons with a facility he has not enjoyed for many preceding years.

It is a mere act of humanity due to some who are afflicted by this melancholy disorder, to give them every chearful hope, and to shew the ease with which they may promise themselves a perfect recovery; and it is a mere act of justice to inform the afflicted that the operator in both these cases was Mr. Wathen Phipps, whose zealous humanity excites the gratitude of his opulent patient, not less than of those who receive gratuitously from his hand, a gift which would be worthy of heaven itself to bestow on them.

Your's, &c.

October 18, 1808. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXVI.

What is the STATE *of* PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE *and present* DISPOSITION *of the* PUBLIC MIND, *with regard to the* FINE ARTS?

"Tu quid ego, et mecum populus quid sentiat, audi." HOR.

IN the early part of the last century, the Guardian, in his excellent opening of his work, professed his design "to consider with particular attention the circumstances relative to those who excel in mechanics," at the head of whom, "to shew his honour for them," he placed the painter. "This gentleman," says he, "is, as to the execution of his work, a mechanic, but as to his conception, his spirit, and design, he is hardly below even the poet, in liberal art. It will be, (he adds,) from these considerations, useful to make the world see that the affinity between all works which are beneficial to mankind, is much nearer than the illiberal arrogance of scholars will at all times allow."

From the conclusion of the above passage, it is to be feared that there has been for a long time, prevalent in the higher ranks of literary education in this country, an averseness to admit the pretensions of any studies in which they who occupy those ranks have been themselves uninitiated; and this cause may not improperly be conceived to have operated very powerfully in sustaining and prolonging the difficulties which have retarded the advancement of the arts of design among us. The force of unjust prejudices in this respect is at length abated, the affinities between all works, beneficial to mankind, are every where recognized, and the consequent progress of the advantages to be derived from them, becomes the natural subject of our enquiries. It seems, from the result of much candid discussion, to be now generally allowed, that the state of the fine, or liberal arts, in any nation, may be regarded as a just criterion of the state or degree of public taste at least, if not of public virtue also; and, in this view of their reciprocal proportion, it must be frankly acknowledged that public taste, and public virtue, are yet capable of very considerable improvement in England.

The fine arts, as we call them, from the term adopted by the French, *Les Beaux Arts*, are made by that nation to consist of painting, sculpture, music, and architecture. In our own idiom, (and in the phrase adopted by the Guardian,) the more comprehensive class of the liberal arts combines poetry, oratory, music, painting and sculpture, (considered as *one*, because the principles of science on which they proceed are the same,) and architecture. To the former list, our light-hearted and light-heeled neighbours have sometimes, I believe, added dancing (*La Danse*, inclusive, it may be presumed, of acting); but it is an innovation to which the still surviving sentiments of our sturdy ancestors will with difficulty be brought to accede.

Poetry

Poetry has, for a short period of years, and music for a much longer, been legally established amongst us with such appropriate honours as are every where acknowledged their due. The student of poetry receives the seeds of instruction under the auspices of the state. He imbibes its precepts in the bosom of our universities, from the lips of learning and authority; he partly there too reaps its harvest in the prizes adjudged to youthful skill; and on his eminence in the wider scenes of life, besides the attentions of those who have been his fellow-students (and thence the open avenues of fame), he is not forgot by royal favour: the *Laureat*, chaunts his annual strain, secure of his revenue, and mounts his Pegasus under the animating influence of a but of sack.

The musical Composer also invests himself with honours at our universities: he receives at their hands that title of degree, which gives him distinction through life. Nor can he be said to forego the more solid gratifications of pecuniary reward. Indeed, in the present musical influence, he stands, among artists, the favourite of fortune. He is the only one who reaps a pecuniary emolument nearly equal to the gains of those for whom his talents contribute to procure subsistence: the poet enriches his booksellers, and sometimes partakes of a small share of the profits which his work produces. The musician enriches his bookseller likewise, and grows rich with him.*

Of the art of Oratory it is unnecessary to say any thing, because the path of honours in which it treads, and the eminence of the situations to which it leads, are obvious to the notice of every Englishman.

Let us next see what is the condition of the Arts of Design. Having in some former papers examined both the obstacles and the resources which attend the "ultimate hopes of those arts in England," I propose at present, with the same view to the promotion of their general interest, to enquire what is the actual state of the public knowledge and sentiments respecting them, as well as to offer some remarks on the methods adopted for their advancement.

The Sculptor, in the present moment, enjoys a considerable portion of the general favour of the state. Public and private monuments supply him with a copious provision for the wants of this life; and criticism, awed by the bulk of his undertakings, and, as yet, bashful from mere ignorance of the technical language of his art, has not begun to cover from his sight the keys of St. Peter, and shut him out from the prospects of immortality.

But although he has few complaints to make of the want of pecuniary reward, he has many concerning the channel through which he derives it. Sculpture, in our modern annals, presents great occasions unfortunately marred by lesser circumstances. The state, and other public bodies, who are the employers of the sculptor, afford him ample support during the continuance of his labours, ample compensation for the exertion of his talents, but, according to the mode at present established for the inspection and controul of his works, they leave him little or no power over his own fame. He receives permission to raise a monument to the glory of those heroes, whose valour has defended, or whose blood preserved his country, but he is not left to judge in what manner his monument is most likely to answer that desirable purpose. He is in this latter point subjected to a committee, in whose members no acquaintance with the rules of sculpture is required, who of course judge from feeling instead of knowledge, and mistake their own scale of perception, for the scale of art. These are circumstances disastrous to English sculpture, and preventive of the honours our country might otherwise justly hope to attain: that genius is often in want of safe guidance, will be readily acknowledged by every one; but its guide must be art, not ignorance.

The Painter begins to respire from the oppressive weight of obloquy and neglect, under which he so long laboured, at first, from the influence of superstitious prejudice, and, since, from that of mistaken pride and affectation. An association of men of rank, erudition, judgment, and conspicuous talents has at length stood forward as the defender and patron of a cause so unjustly calumniated or slighted; and, although there are many who still refuse to accede to the creed of the new school, as it is contemptuously called, there is great reason to hope that the patriotic spirit may in time be effectually roused, its influence universally diffused, and that the insuper-

* If a musical composer fortunately unite his talents with a dramatic writer, he receives for the sale of his music, from the musicseller, about five times as much money as the author, whose language he adopts, can obtain from the manager and bookseller together.

able modesty of Englishmen may at last be prevailed on to allow that their countrymen have as much talent and genius as their neighbours.

This amiable, but dangerous quality of public modesty no where shews itself to so inconceivable an excess, as in the provinces of the modern drama, and the modern school of design. An English navigator fears no earthly competitor; a stripling in the guards, or a volunteer in the compting-house, only wishes that Bonaparte would try his generalship against the corps to which he has the honour to belong; secure of triumph, he longs for the moment of rivalry; the buck, or the lounger, joins his comrades arm in arm, and undauntedly elbows off the unresisting passenger from the pavement. In all this I perceive no modesty; we are, in our own good opinion, the equals, if not the superiors of the whole world, and are in no degree impaired or fallen from the high eminence to which our ancestors had risen. But, ask an English critic, or any critic of the United Kingdoms, if any of his countrymen now living can produce on the stage even a farce; ask a Virtuoso, if Englishmen can paint, or a member of the U————y of C————e, if they can make a statue in marble; the blushing patriot is instantly crest-fallen, he acknowledges the degeneracy of his day, and laments the pitiable condition of his Island, where the sun of genius shines no longer, but

"Art after art goes out, and all is night."

I conceive this to be as strongly, and as peculiarly the *English malady*, as any other disorder that has ever passed under that name. In the complaints of Horace respecting the critics of his time, he levels his shafts against a set of affected hyper-judicators, who thought every work of former ages preferable to those produced in their own; but he did not know the greater extent of the critical disease, under which we in this island have laboured; and which may, I think, be as successfully adduced to prove the unpropitious air and climate of England, as the want or meanness of talent which have been so copiously supposed to be native here, by the eloquent and excellent philosophers of the continent in the last century.

Quod si tam Graiis novitas invisa fuisset
Quam nobis, quid nunc esset vetus?

Had Greece, like us, perversely thought
All modern art not worth a groat;
Where, tell me, critics, would you seek
Those beauties you now call *antique?*

But if, after all, antiquity will keep its ground in spite of all the authority of Horace, and all the remonstrances of more modern declaimers; if the critics, who ascertained genius by climate and measured talents by degrees of latitude, were really as wise as they were ingenious, and as thoroughly informed as they were self-satisfied; if they have been competent to establish past disputes, our radical deficiency in that glow of creative enthusiasm which has its tropics designed with no less certitude than the celestial ones; and to prove, of course, our perpetual inability to vie in the arts with a Grecian, an Italian, or a Frenchman; let it be lawful at least to ask whether we may not be allowed the honour of contending in the province of fancy with a Dutchman? with a being little nearer to antiquity than ourselves, and almost equally placed by the obduracy of nature beyond those indisputable boundaries of genius? If a work of Rembrandt, after his death, be worth five thousand pounds, must the English painter despair of ever bequeathing an equally valuable legacy? No, this competition is not wholly denied to us. The name of Reynolds already begins to receive incense of a pecuniary nature. We have seen a picture, which lay so long unpurchased in his gallery, as to be at last picked up by the polygraphic adventurers for sixty pounds; we have seen that picture, after it had passed into the hands of another great painter, (whose ashes are now mixed with those of Reynolds,) sold by public auction to contending amateurs, and eagerly purchased at the price of four hundred and fifty guineas. It therefore now becomes easy to calculate, by first weighing in this instance the time that had passed since the decease of Reynolds, in how many years more the same picture may be sold for ten times that sum! To this point of calculation the talents of our countrymen easily extend, and so far there appears to exist a just public sense of the value of painting.

Still, it is not meant to infer from this example that there is, or ever will be, any power in pecuniary reward of producing great painters. The characteristic description of that people who rose to unrivalled excellence in the arts of painting and sculpture, is that they were

"Præter laudem nullius avari."

The Romans, by the testimony of Horace, were the reverse; and it is remarkable that the Romans boast of no eminent

nent native painters or sculptors; nor did their more refined descendants aspire to form the second epoch of painting, until that art had received so great a share of the homage of fame as to render excellence in it worthy the ambition of genius.

To apply this to ourselves, I am afraid the sentence which so aptly describes the Greek nation, cannot be hazarded of us by a lover of truth; at least, a prepossession in favour of the maxim it inculcates is not popular among us. There subsists, in this respect, a radical difference between our motives of action, and those of the Grecians. The mind of the painter may indeed, at an early period of his career, show itself susceptible of that highest incentive to excellence—the avarice of praise; but on what ground shall he pretend long to cherish a sentiment, whose utmost gratification is not considered by any around him either as the *pabulum* or the recompense of exertion.

No one, it is true, will deny the high sense which an Englishman entertains of honour, or the devout respect which he pays to it. Public opinion prefers it to life. Glory is pursued through tracks of danger with an ardour beyond all parallel of former ages or nations: but it will be recollected that this pursuit exists chiefly in those professions which afford occasions to display great personal daring, together with equal intrepidity of mind, and where the hero rushes forward, unappalled, though all the paths of honour and renown conduct but to the grave. Nelson stands, in our own day, the pre-eminent, but not the uncontested, possessor of the highest patriotic glory.

Whither, except in that hero's line of action, or its associate classes, shall we turn to find a second example of this predominant passion of glory? In most other departments of life it would scarcely be satire, and still less hyperbole, to assert that praise, fame, merely as praise and fame, are derided or lamented by the majority of this great metropolis. Relate to any opulent citizen a scheme which you have just formed of social improvement:—you wait his reply—his first consequent question is, *How much do you propose to get by it?*—It is not past the belief of some whom I have met with, that, in a most eminently patriotic Literary Institution, recently established in the city of London, shares were recommended for purchase, not by—at least not *only* by, the social advantages which the plan was sufficiently calculated to promote, but by the rise in value, which every share was likely to experience within three months from its opening! "Good heavens! (exclaims the hermit) are all human sensations to be estimated by a per-centage? Cannot men be induced to think that there is an enjoyment in conscious desert or social utility, unattended by views of opulence?" The hermit does not live upon 'Change.

These reasonings, indeed, are formed on instances taken from the ranks of mediocrity;—and wherefore should we look higher? Shall we, by directing our views upward, find there examples of the love of glory exempt from that of wealth? or shall we encounter the recent records of the highest situation to which the ambition of an English subject can aspire, twice accepted on stipulations by which a source of wealth was previously secured, and provision for life and luxury rendered independent of success or miscarriage?—But politics are not to my present purpose; it is only to my purpose to infer from what has been stated, that, if the desire of praise be the sole spring of excellence in the arts, that excellence can scarcely be hoped to arise among us in the present state of the public knowledge and public sentiment respecting them.

Conscious probably of this situation of the public mind, and convinced of the difficulties in which painters were involved from the general imperfect knowledge of the nature of their pursuits, the beneficent patrons of the British Institution assembled to consult on their hardships, and resolved to demonstrate the esteem to which they were entitled, by conferring ample pecuniary rewards on their labours. This is certainly a mark of distinction, which speaks a language intelligible to all, and will have no inconsiderable effect in persuading the more opulent classes of society of the real value and importance of the arts.

That zealous Institution, perfectly uniform and consistent in its views, commenced a market (so long in vain desired) for the pictures and sculptures of British artists; and, as appears by some late statements of its accounts, has already distributed more than four thousand pounds sterling among the open and empty pockets of persons of that description. In addition to these bounties, it has proceeded to offer pecuniary prizes to young painters, whom it likewise furnishes with some restricted assistance in the opportunities of copying from ancient pictures. This is hitherto the task which it has proposed to

to itself; and, as its design is one of the greatest public efforts that have been made in this country for the general diffusion of the interests of painting, it is amply entitled to the gratitude of all who contemplate with solicitude the advance either of the arts, or of the living artists of England.

An enquirer into the advantages of social zeal exerting itself in the cause of the arts, cannot therefore but find his thoughts forcibly attracted towards this public-spirited and benevolent Institution; and I propose, in a future paper, to offer a few hints on the subject of its undertaking, and to enquire how far it is likely to achieve the purposes for which it was formed; whether it may be considered as the precursor of that great national patronage, which can alone finally elevate the arts to the attainment of their just ends; whether the day of painting is really at hand, and the early glimmerings of the British Gallery may be with justice regarded as the corruscations of the dawn.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE *of a* TOUR *through* BENGAL, BAHAR, *and* OUDE, *to* AGRA, DELHI, *and other* PLACES *in the* INTERIOR *of* HINDUSTAN, *undertaken in the* YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, *and* 1797.

(Continued from p. 324.)

ON the 30th I arrived at Burhampore, a military station, delightfully situated on the east bank of the river. The barracks, hospital, and other public buildings, have more the appearance of palaces than habitations for soldiers; the ease and comfort of the men are particularly attended to, and their apartments, as well as those of the officers, are admirably adapted to the climate. Hence the general good health which prevails in the Company's army beyond any other. We never hear of yellow fevers, nor any other fevers destroying upwards of half a regiment soon after its arrival in the country; and this is entirely owing to the provident care of government in having accommodations suited to the climate, and regulations established to prevent the men exposing themselves unnecessarily to the sun during the heat of the day; great attention is also paid to their diet; they are not allowed indiscriminately to indulge their appetites, but their messes are provided under the inspection of an officer, and those things which are not in season strictly prohibited; they are also interdicted the use of spirituous liquors beyond their daily allowance, and Seapoy centries are stationed in the different avenues of the garrison, or cantonment, to prevent the introduction of any of the fiery compositions manufactured by the natives; but above all, the management of their hospitals is admirable, and the greatest possible care taken in the selection of medical men fit to be trusted with the lives of their fellow-creatures. Were it not for these salutary regulations, the mortality among our troops in the East would be as great as it generally is in the West Indies; and if similar precautions were adopted in the islands there, we should not perhaps have to lament such a dreadful waste of men.

Burhampore is about one hundred miles north of Calcutta by land, but nearly a third more by water. There is generally stationed here a regiment of Europeans, and five or six battalions of native infantry, from the latter of which detachments are made to the subordinate stations, one of these called Jughagopa is distant no less than three hundred miles in the north-east extremity of Bengal, on the banks of the Burrampooter. A single company of seapoys stationed at this place is deemed sufficient to keep the mountaineers of Assam and Bootan in awe, but the duty is very unpleasant to the officer of the company, as he is the only European within a hundred miles of the station, and must be cut off from all society until the annual relief takes place.

The politeness and hospitality I experienced at Burhampore induced me to stay there several days, during which I made some pleasant excursions round the neighbourhood, particularly to Moorshedabad, Cossimbuzar, and Calcapore, all of which are within four or five miles of the station.

Moorshedabad was the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the British power, and is still the residence of the Nawaub Mubarie ul Dowleh, a man of a mere negative character, who reposes in ease and indolence on a pension from the Company of sixteen lacs of rupees per annum. The city is of considerable magnitude, but irregular and ill built, as all Indian cities are; the streets are exceedingly crooked and narrow, except the main street, or market-place, called the *shouk*, which is tolerably broad, with small verandas in front of the houses, under which the shopkeepers expose their

their merchandize for sale. The houses have a very mean appearance, and are seldom more than one story high; they are in general composed of mud, bamboos and mats, with here and there a brick building of a more respectable appearance. Nothing can be more gloomy and forbidding than the exterior aspect of the private habitations belonging to the better sort of inhabitants, of the Mahometan persuasion—a dead wall, without a single window, or peeping-hole of any description, gives them the appearance of so many prisons, and in one sense they may be deemed so, as their females are immured in them, and concealed from the sight even of their own immediate relations of the other sex with the most jealous caution, and never suffered to go beyond the precincts of their own gardens. The Nawaub's palace is a rude uncouth building, and possesses nothing to excite the curiosity of travellers; no signs of royal magnificence, none of the grandeur of the Moghuls, but a disgusting clumsiness to the eye, while the surrounding buildings and filthy lanes are equally offensive to the olfactory nerves. There are some good serais here for the accommodation of travellers, particularly the principal one, which is a pretty large square, well shaded with trees, and contains upwards of one hundred separate apartments, arched over and substantially built with brick and mortar; it was erected, or rather improved and enlarged by the Nawaub Alee Verdi Khan, grandfather to Surajah Dowleh. In a country where there are no inns the great utility of these serais must be obvious: the traveller, on his arrival in the evening, is accommodated with lodgings gratis, and there are people in the serai (generally old women, called Mehtarranees) who keep the apartments clean, procure refreshments, draw water, cook his provisions, and do other little domestic offices, for which an ana* at his departure in the morning is deemed ample remuneration.

Moorshedabad is still very populous, but not equal to what it was in Mr. Holwell's time, when he and his miserable companions, after being released from the horrors of the Black Hole, were led in triumph through this city. In his own affecting narrative he says, "to be led like a felon through this great and populous city, exposed to the derision of its unfeeling inhabitants, brought tears of bitter anguish to my eyes." The population at present is about two hundred thousand, two-thirds of whom are Hindus, and the remainder Mahometans, with a small sprinkling of Christians, not exceeding two or three hundred, composed principally of that class of beings called Portugueze, from a supposition of their being descendants of those brave men, who, under Vasco de Gama and Albuquerque, made the Lusitanian name so renowned in India. But the blood of those heroes has long since been extinct, except in a very few families of superior note; and the spurious signiors who dignify themselves with their names, are no other than the refuse of the lowest classes of the natives. The Pariahs and Hallalchores, who, having embraced what is improperly termed christianity, as the only means of emerging from their abject and degraded state, endeavour to hide their base origin in the more elevated rank of a Topee Wallah,* and are, without exception, the most vicious and cowardly race of mortals in existence.

The English in Moorshedabad can hardly be numbered among the inhabitants, as their residence is merely official in the different departments of government; but though few in number, they are highly respectable in character and authority; the administration of the laws, the collection of the revenues, the management of the mint, in short the whole weight and power of the government are in their hands, subject, however, to appeals to the superior courts in Calcutta.

Cossimbuzar, from its contiguity, may be called part of Moorshedabad; it is very populous, and the industry of the inhabitants forms a pleasing contrast to the indolence which pervades the people of that city; manufactures of cotton, to a considerable extent, are carried on here, but the staple commodity is silk, both raw and manufactured. The surrounding country abounds with mulberry trees, on which immense quantities of silk-worms are reared. This worm is as remarkable for the changes it undergoes, as it is for the riches it produces. From a small egg, not larger than the head of a pin, it breaks forth into the form of a maggot, of a whitish colour inclining to brown or yellow, and fixes itself on a leaf of the mulberry tree, where it remains

* One-sixteenth of half-a-crown.

*. The wearer of a hat, in contra-distinction to a Puggree Wallah, the wearer of a turban.

until

until it arrives to maturity, when it commences its labours, and winds itself up in a silken ball, produced from its own body, called a cocoon, about the shape and size of a pigeon's egg, in the centre of which it is metamorphosed into an aurelia; in this form it continues in a torpid state about ten days, when it bursts its silken prison, and sports in the air a gaudy butterfly. Its existence in this new state is very transient; but previous to quitting it, it drops its eggs in the foliage of a mulberry-tree, which the vivifying warmth of the sun quickly animates into new life. Only a sufficient number for continuing the breed are permitted to undergo the last transition; as the act of bursting the ball, breaks the silk so as to render it unfit for the purposes of manufacture. When the worms have done winding, and are completely enveloped in the cocoons, these are carefully taken down from the trees on which they were suspended, and put into ovens of sufficient warmth to destroy the insect without injuring the silk; after remaining there a proper time they are taken out and wound into skains. The cocoons are of different colours, the most common are yellow, orange, and brown; some are green, and others white, but all these distinctions are lost in the preparations of cleansing and scowering which the silk subsequently undergoes. This last preparation renders it of a pure white colour, capable of receiving any hue the dyer may think proper to impress it with. The exclusive monopoly of this article is in the hands of government; but when the investments of the Company are completed, individuals are permitted to make their purchases.

During my stay at Burhampore I was much gratified in receiving an invitation to accompany some of the officers of the station to see the act of circumcision performed on a young Patan*, at Moorshedabad. His father, a man of rank about the Nawaub, received us at the outer gate of his residence, and conducted us with great attention, and no small degree of ceremony, to a large sha-mee-a-neh,† under which a numerous company were assembled. Chairs were placed for the European gentlemen, but the natives sat on a carpet with their legs crossed under them, agreeably to the Asiatic custom. The young Mussulman elect was seated under a small ornamented canopy, arrayed in scarlet muslin, and decorated with jewels, which made a very brilliant appearance; he was seven years of age, and fair for a Patan native of Bengal. The Koran is very particular in its injunctions respecting circumcision, but the time for the ceremony to take place is entirely at the option of the parent. Some perform it a day or two after the birth, others leave it until the child is ten or twelve years of age, but the most general custom is when the boy has attained the age of seven years. When this happy period arrives, messengers are dispatched to invite the relations and friends of the family to the ceremony, which is done by presenting each of them with a nutmeg, which implies the same formality as complimentary cards with us; but this mode of invitation is only practised among themselves.

We remained some time under the sha-mee-a-neh, waiting the arrival of the priest, whose approach was at length announced by a band of music. On his entrance the whole company got up and saluted him with the greatest respect. He appeared to be far advanced in life, of a mild and benign aspect, with a full white beard which flowed down to his breast, and gave a peculiar dignity and reverence to his appearance. He was attended by two inferior priests and a barber. He regarded the company with much complacency, and after bestowing a general benediction, proceeded to the child, and taking hold of his hand uttered a short ejaculatory prayer, and led him to the outer door, where he was mounted on a horse richly caparisoned, four of his nearest relations with drawn swords in their hands, and dressed also in scarlet, attended on each side of the horse, the company followed, some on horseback, others in their palanquins, or such other conveyances as their circumstances afforded, and an immense multitude of various descriptions on foot closed up the rear; in this order we proceeded to a neighbouring mosque, at the entrance of which the child dismounted, and accompanied by his four relations and the priests entered the sacred building, where they bowed with the most reverential awe, and in the attitude of prostrate humility, fervently implored the Divine Being to protect him from every harm during the act of circumcision. He was then

* The Mahometans of India are divided into four great tribes, viz. Sheick, Sueed, Moghul, and Patan, each of these have numerous subdivisions.

† A canvas awning.

then mounted again and led to another mosque, where the same ceremony was practised, and so on to as many more as the priest judged proper, or the liberality of the father extended to. We then returned to the place where we first assembled, and the child was again placed under the ornamented canopy; the music, which had hitherto played, suddenly ceased. The priest appeared in his sacerdotal robes, holding an ewer of consecrated water in his hand, which he plentifully sprinkled over the Mussulman elect, muttering at the same time the prayers and formulas prescribed for the occasion. The barber then advanced with a sharp razor to perform the act of circumcision; and while the attention of the child was drawn another way, executed his office in a very expeditious and masterly manner. At this eventful moment every person in company, except the English visitors, stood on one foot, and joined the priest in petitions to heaven for the child's safety; but no sooner was the severed cuticle triumphantly displayed by the barber, then *bismillah** resounded from every quarter, the music again struck up a sprightly air, and the father received the congratulations of the company. An ample repast of pilaws, curries, and kebobs, was then brought in, and some fruits and sweetmeats presented to the Europeans, after which the dancing girls were introduced, who amused the company with singing and dancing to a late hour.

The dancing girls of the East have been celebrated from remote antiquity, and still continue to support their ancient reputation; they constitute the principal source of diversion to a very large portion of mankind, and from the metropolis of Turkey to the Great Wall of China, no public entertainments are deemed complete without their assistance. They associate together in companies of six or seven, under the guidance of an old experienced dame, who instructs them in the various duties of their profession, and supplies them with the necessaries of life; in return for which she takes care to engross the whole profits of their labours. The distinction of casts is lost among them, and Christians, Mahometans, or Hindus, are equally welcome to partake of their favours. In their nautches, or dances, they are always accompanied by a band of music, consisting of a small drum, called a Tom-Tom, a most uncouth kind of fiddle with three strings, and two or three other discordant instruments, which are played on by men whose strange grimaces and hideous countenances disgust the eye as much as their horrid din tortures the ear; habit, however, reconciles us to the noise, and there are instances of English gentlemen becoming more attached to this diversion than the natives themselves. The dance represents a kind of pantomime, such as a lover addressing his mistress; a procuress practising her arts to allure a young woman to her snare; the favourite entertainment of flying a paper kite, and several others of a similar nature, which they execute with much taste and elegance. The action does not consist so much in the agility of their feet as in expressive looks and graceful movements. I have frequently seen the fright and agitation of a young girl on the point of being detected in an intrigue, or the ardent and impetuous addresses of a lover soliciting to be blessed, admirably represented in some of their love-dances. The motion of their limbs, and the wantonness of their attitudes, cannot fail to excite certain ideas and sensations, which, as Lady Mary Wortley Montague observes in her Letters, "shall be nameless." I must, however, do them the justice to say, that they never practise these lascivious postures, unless desired by the company. Their dresses are very brilliant, and have a splendid appearance, particularly by candle light; their necks and arms are decorated with gold chains and precious stones, and their ancles with massive rings, called bungles, of the same metal, to which are fastened little bells like those in a child's coral; their fingers and toes are ornamented with rings, and their ears loaded in such a manner as often to draw the lobe down to the shoulder. But the most singular ornament is the nose-jewel; this is a slender ring, about two inches in diameter, made of gold wire, and passed through the cartilage of the nose, or one of the nostrils; it has a pleasing effect when custom has reconciled the eye to its appearance. Their long black hair is twisted and braided in various forms, and ornamented with jewels and flowers; their breasts are enclosed in hollow cases of wood made to fit them exactly, and these are so very thin and flexible, that they give way with every motion of the body, and even

* Praise be to God.

even rise and fall with the undulations of the orbs they so carefully protect; they are fastened on with straps which buckle between the shoulders, and are generally ornamented with a profusion of gold and silver leaf, and sometimes with pearls and precious stones, according to their means; they bestow great pains on this part of the dress, particularly on the great festivals of the Hindus, and other public occasions, when several sets are engaged, who endeavour to outshine each other in the richness and splendour of their apparel. They still practise the very ancient custom of blackening their eye-lashes with the powder of antimony, as we are told in Scripture Jezabel did of old, to render herself more agreeable in the eyes of king Ahab; it is done by drawing a wire dipped in the stibium between their eyelids when shut, by which both sides acquire a jetty tint; they pretend that it cools and strengthens the eyes, and gives additional lustre to their natural brightness.

These ladies are trained from their infancy in the various modes of exciting desire and promoting pleasure, but practise their allurements in a different style from the Paphian nymphs of Europe; they have nothing of those bold disgusting traits so offensive in the generality of the London sisterhood, but steal on their gallants by the most gentle and winning endearments; cautiously avoiding the appearance of experience in the profession, they rouse the passions by apparently attempting to subdue them; and by continuing their fascinating arts in the cloying moments of satiety they frequently convert a temporary gallant into a firm protector. Among a variety of absurd customs which mark the Hindu character, none tends more to degrade the female part of the community, and to keep them in a state of abject subjection to the men, than their being debarred the use of letters. A Hindu deems all acquired accomplishments in a woman meretricious aids unnecessary in domestic life; and such is the force of prejudice, that if it were known that a Hindu woman could read and write, her reputation would suffer as much as that of a lady in England for committing a *faux pas*: but the dancing girls, whose sole occupation is the amusement and pleasure of mankind, are permitted to acquire the use of letters, as the means of practising their blandishments with greater effect. On this account, when a Hindu observes an European lady amusing herself with a novel, or writing a letter, he sets her down in his own mind as being no better than she should be. I hope, however, my fair countrywomen in India will not be offended with the simple Hindu for his erroneous opinion, but continue the practice of those virtues which place them so eminently above, and endear them to the natives of Hindustan; and which, as they become more enlightened, will force them to confess that modesty and learning in the female sex are not incompatible. In the large pagodas of Jagernaut, Seringham, and others, several sets of dancing girls are kept for the purpose of dancing before the sacred images on public occasions; they are introduced into the temples when very young, and never afterwards suffered to go beyond the walls. I have been credibly informed, that in the two great pagodas on the island of Seringham, near Tritchinopoly, about ten thousand women of this description are immured, ostensibly for the purposes of religion, but in reality for the private pleasures of the Bramins, of whom upwards of twenty thousand, with their families, reside in these two pagodas, where they are supported in ease and indolence by the voluntary offerings of superstition.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your Correspondents, or the readers of your valuable work, conversant with the commercial laws of England, assign the reason why seeds and roots of foreign plants, sea-shells, and other objects of natural history, should be considered contraband, and as such seized by the Custom-house-officers; thereby preventing persons who go abroad from enriching our public museums, or those of their friends?

Your's, &c. W. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL esteem it a favour if any of your obliging Correspondents would inform me of the best method of preparing a transparent screen, for the exhibition of the Phantasmagoria. As this is the season for that amusement, your early insertion of this will oblige,

Your's, &c. F. D. L.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A brief ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* LABOURS *of the* REV. THEOPHILUS LINDSEY, M.A. *formerly* FELLOW *of* ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

IN bringing before the public memoirs of persons distinguished for talents, integrity, and piety, we at once testify our regard and attachment to departed worth, and use the best means in our power of exciting survivors and posterity to follow the steps of those, who, by their exertions and perseverance, have attained for themselves an unfading celebrity.

The writer of this article cannot, by any powers that he possesses, solicit the public attention; he aims only at giving in the plainest manner a narrative of facts, which are of themselves interesting and important. Those who wish for a more perfect character of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, and are anxious for a full and interesting display of his various excellencies, must not rest satisfied with what will be found in these pages: they will read with satisfaction and delight a discourse preached on the occasion by his friend and highly respected successor the Rev. Thomas Belsham, which will doubtless ere long be in possession of the public, and which, in the estimation of many, might supersede every other similar attempt. It cannot, however, be denied that widely circulated periodical publications, such as that of which we are enabled to avail ourselves, come into the hands of hundreds, perhaps even thousands, in which sermons the most eloquent and captivating are never seen. Under this impression the present writer, however inadequate to the task that he has undertaken, may hope to bring many readers of the Monthly Magazine acquainted with the life and labours of the eminent and truly apostolic Mr. Lindsey, who, from inattention to theological discussion, might otherwise be ignorant of the cause which he vindicated: the obstacles he surmounted; and the success he obtained as the result of his ardent pursuit of the truth.

Theophilus Lindsey was born at Middlewich, in Cheshire, June 20, 1723, old style. His father, Mr. Robert Lindsey, was an opulent proprietor of the salt-works there, and highly esteemed for his integrity and worth; and his mother was an excellent and very pious woman, of the name of Spencer, in the county of Buckingham, a younger branch of the Spencer family. Theophilus was the second of three children, and so named after his godfather Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, to whom Mrs. Lindsey and her children were greatly indebted for many instances of kindness and protection after the death of her husband. Theophilus received the rudiments of learning at the grammar-school of Middlewich, and being of a delicate constitution, and attached to books, almost from his infancy, he was, from an early age, intended by his mother for the church. Unfortunately for the progress of her son in the learned languages, the master of the grammar-school, Mr. Sharkland, an Oxonian, and an excellent scholar, died when Theophilus was but twelve years of age. Mr. Sharkland's successor was deemed incompetent to the arduous task of education, and the youth lost much time by a change of schools. At length it was resolved, at the desire of Lady Anne Hastings, the particular friend of his mother, that he should be placed under the care of Mr. Barnard, master of the free-school at Leeds. Here he made a rapid progress in classical learning, and from his worthy and truly excellent preceptor imbibed those active principles of piety and benevolence, to which his tender heart had always been inclined, and which in every future period of his life shone forth most conspicuously. Of Mr. Barnard, his scholar was fond, to a late period of his life, to speak with respect, and even filial affection, as of a man bent upon doing good to the eternal and temporal interests of men; and with regard to the latter, not unfrequently to the privation of what was necessary to his own personal comfort.

At the age of eighteen, Mr. Lindsey was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he availed himself of every advantage which his situation afforded, and by the most exemplary diligence and moral conduct obtained the entire approbation of his tutors.

Having finished his studies at College, taken his first degree, and been admitted to deacon's orders, he was nominated by Sir George Wheeler to a chapel in Spital-square, London. He had not been in this office quite two years, when, at the particular recommendation of the Earl of Huntingdon, he was appointed domestic chaplain to Algernon, Duke of Somerset. In this, as in every situation of

life, he obtained the respect and affection of those with whom he was connected. The duke, from an ardent attachment to his talents and virtues, determined to procure him a high rank in the church; but an early death deprived Mr. Lindsey of his illustrious patron. For some time he remained with the duchess, till the health of her grandson, the present Duke of Northumberland, requiring a change of climate, she prevailed upon him to accompany the young nobleman to the south of France. This was about the year 1754, and the excursion proved as beneficial to the health of the tutor, as it was favourable to that of his pupil. On their return, the late duke wished Mr. Lindsey to supply a temporary vacancy of a good living in the north of England, called Kirkby-Wisk. To this he readily acceded, as it called him to the discharge of the pastoral duty, which was peculiarly acceptable to his mind. At Kirkby he became acquainted with Archdeacon Blackburne; and being always a diligent reader of the Scriptures, and having an ardent thirst for theological truth, it was not surprizing that an intimate friendship should be formed between them. Mr. Lindsey's residence in the north was short. When he had been at Kirkby about two years, the living of Piddletown, in Dorsetshire, becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Dawney, and being in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon, it was presented to him at the desire of Lady Anne Hastings, the aunt of Lord Huntingdon, and the original patroness of Mr. Lindsey. This was considered by that noble lady as introductory only to much higher preferment,* which she considered fully within his reach, through the interest of Bishop Butler, and other persons of great influence in the state.

In the year 1760, during his residence at Piddletown, he visited his friend Archdeacon Blackburne,† and formed a connection with, and married, his daughter-in-law, who proved to him, as we shall see, in the sequel, no common help-mate, and to whom, with respect to her present situation, may be applied, with strict justice, what was said of another excellent lady:—She "whose masculine mind understood and was in unison with all his principles, is pre-eminently distinguished by her loss; she has the remembrance of his talents and virtues to console her, which none can enjoy but those who, like her, possess his spirit."—See Jebb's Works, vol. I. p. 233.

In the year 1764, Mr. Lindsey was enabled, through the interest of Lord Huntingdon, to exchange the living of Piddletown for that of Catterick, in Yorkshire, in order that he might be near his friends. Here he resided nearly ten years an exemplary pattern of a primitive and most conscientious pastor, instructing the young persons of a large parish; preaching or lecturing twice every Sunday; visiting the sick, admonishing, with paternal affection, the thoughtless and unwary, and superintending the schools for the poor.

Besides his various and highly important duties as a parish clergyman, Mr. Lindsey was ever alive, and heartily active, in every cause in which the principles of truth and right reason were concerned. We accordingly find him, in the year 1771, zealously co-operating with Archdeacon Blackburne, Mr. afterwards Dr. John Jebb, Mr. Wyvil, and other respectable characters, in endeavouring to obtain relief in matters of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles. The business originated in the Confessional of Mr. Blackburne, who, afterwards, urged by his friends, drew up proposals for an application to Parliament. Many clergymen, and gentlemen in the professions of the civil law and physic, joined in the cause; but, perhaps, no one of them all was more active than Mr. Lindsey, who shall in this, and on other occasions in the sequel of this article, speak for himself.* In

* The future biographer of this excellent man will be put into possession of facts that will unquestionably prove that he declined embracing offers which he knew would infallibly have lead to the very highest honours in the church.

† The archdeacon speaking of this event in the account of his own Life, written in the third person, says: The friendship between Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Blackburne was not nearly so much cemented by this family connection, as by a similarity of sentiment, in the cause of Christian liberty, and their aversion to eclesiastical impositions in matters of conscience. In the warfare on these subjects they went hand in hand, and when Mr. Lindsey left Yorkshire, and settled in London, Mr. Blackburne used to say, "he had lost his right arm."—See Blackburne's Works, vol. i. p. 48, 1804.

* The gentlemen who united in support of the application were known by the denomination of the Feathers' Tavern Association, so called from the place at which their meetings were held: and the object at which they aimed was to be permitted to hold their preferments, upon condition of merely subscribing

In the autumn of 1771, Mr. Lindsey, in a letter on this subject, to his confidential friend Mr. Jebb, says, "I own to you, Sir, I cannot but be greatly interested in a cause in which I bless God that I have an opportunity to engage, and declare myself, and for which I do not know, with the help of God, the pains or suffering that I would refuse." He then speaks of the small success he had met with in obtaining signatures to the petition; and of his unabating zeal to proceed by writing, and personal application: "I have offered (says he), and, if health be permitted, will carry, the petition to Kendal, in Westmoreland; to Newcastle, in Northumberland; to York and Wakefield; all places at a very great distance from me, and in which labours I am alone, without any assistance whatever." The result of Mr. Lindsey's long journey was the addition of a few names only to the petition: it was, however, in the end signed by about two hundred persons, and presented to Parliament on the 6th of February, 1772; but, after a long, very animated, and interesting, debate, rejected by a large majority. After this event, so unfavourable to his hopes, Mr. Lindsey writes to the same friend, "I trust our cause, the cause of truth, will be as much advantaged by their unreasonable obstinacy, as it would have been by their honest and chearful suffrage for it." His piety on all occasions, whether in success, or under defeat, is conspicuous. "Not many of us (says he, in the same letter), I apprehend, consider the issue to which an absolute disappointment and refusal of all our just and righteous demands should naturally and consistently lead us. But this is all Θεω εν χειρι, whose will, I am sure, we shall all chearfully do and suffer, as far as we see it to be his."

In this passage, Mr. Lindsey evidently alludes to the most important step of his life, his intended resignation. Whether his friend, at that moment, understood the full meaning of the passage, we have no means of ascertaining; but at the interval of about six or eight weeks, viz. in May, 1772, he was rather more explicit. He speaks of the dangerous concessions which a common and zealous friend was desirous to make, and of his willingness to abandon some principles, in the hope of obtaining others: "concessions (says Mr. Lindsey) which we never can make as protestants, as I told him; and concessions which, if made, would not promote the success he seemed to expect." In the same letter, he not only animadverts warmly upon what he thought wrong in the man whom he respected and loved to the last hour of his life, but undertook a vindication of the dissenters, as decided friends to liberty of conscience, and of the claims of the clergy. He says, "from my certain knowledge, all the eminent dissenting ministers have been our most entire friends from the first of the affair: they have exerted themselves greatly to serve us."*

Mr. Lindsey had already written to another friend, now living, who has since quitted the church, upon the same subject; and in reference to it he says, "I have our cause greatly at heart, though with little power to serve it, but which I gladly exert to the utmost; and, by the blessing of God, and the full concurrence (*quæ quoque currentem incitat*) of my wife, I hope I shall be ready to run any hazard or loss to promote it." He had in a former letter referred to the zeal of Mrs. Lindsey in the same business, as one "that was ready to run any hazards for its sake."

Early in the following year the dissenters applied to Parliament for a more extended toleration to them. He heartily wished all the success they desired, as well on their own account, as thinking it might eventually be beneficial to the cause of the clergy: but at this period his hopes were not very sanguine. He felt, however, much consolation that the attempt had been made to free themselves from a yoke that had been for ages regarded by the conscientious clergy as almost too heavy to be borne. "It has

ing their belief of the Holy Scriptures, agreeably to the grand protestant principle, which is, that every thing necessary to salvation is fully contained in these Scriptures, and that they are the sole rule of faith and manners.

* Mr. Jebb, who at that time conceived some strong prejudices against dissenters, shortly joined issue with his friend in considering them as the real friends of liberty; for in his Definitions which he published early in 1774, he says, "Dissenters are protestants differing from each other by different modes of worship, and forms of discipline, but generally concurring in asserting the supremacy of their lord and master, Christ, in religious concerns, in opposition to the claims of fallible men. It is to dissenters that we are indebted for the best interpretations of the Scriptures, and the ablest defences of our faith."—See Dr. Disney's edit. of Jebb's Works, vol. iii. p. 256-7.

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pleased Providence (said he), by means of the petitioners, to point out to our government a way whereby to secure the integrity, and prevent an early dereliction of principle, of the growing generation, and to make the religion of Jesus of that real use that it is in itself calculated to be of to every state. But as the remedy is rejected, the disease will grow worse and worse."

About this period, an anonymous writer, under the signature of Lælius, seems to have publicly started the subject of persons remaining in the church who could not conscientiously conform to her principles; to this Mr. Lindsey most feelingly alludes: "The subject of Lælius's last letter, may give one many a pang. I cannot say that I have been for many years a day free from uneasiness about it. Farewell."

This pathetic sentence was written, March 2, 1773, and in the following September he seems to have made up his mind decidedly on the important subject. "I think," says he, "you must have perceived in my letters, perhaps in my conversation, a dissatisfiedness with our ecclesiastical impositions, and a tendency to relieve myself from them. This indeed had taken place long before our association was formed, and the execution only suspended and retarded by it, though some pleasing expectation was formed, that Providence might unexpectedly give such a turn to our endeavours, as might make me easy, or give me liberty to make myself easy. But as my chief dissatisfaction is with those trinitarian forms that pervade the whole liturgy, all hope of that kind is entirely cut off. The resolution I have formed of retiring, has been absolutely fixed for some time, and will take place in a few months. It was absolutely necessary for my own peace with God, which is to be preferred above all considerations. But I have found great difficulties and opposition already, and expect to find more. My greatest comfort and support, under God, is my wife, who is a christian indeed, and worthy of a better fate, in worldly things, than we have a prospect of; for we leave a station of ease and abundance, attended with many other agreeable circumstances. But thanks be to God, we have not given way to ease and indulgence, and can be content with little."

On the 12th of November he wrote to the prelate of his diocese, informing him of his intention to quit the church, and signifying that in a few days he should transmit to him the deed of resignation. On the same day he wrote a long letter to Mr. Jebb, in which he says, "I have never had the least doubt from the first moment I resolved on the step I am now about to take, but that it was right, and my duty. I have had some subsequent hope too that it might serve our cause, and the cause of God's truth. I bless the God of heaven for myself, and my wife, who is destined to bear a great part of the burden, that as difficulties increase, and they must increase, the nearer the time approaches, our resolution and courage increase; and I have no doubt but the promises made to the faithful servants will be fulfilled to us, that we shall have strength proportioned to our trial, and want of it." At this time he was busy in printing his Apology, which he published almost immediately upon his resignation.*

The reader must have seen with what firmness, but at the same time deliberation, caution, and prudence, Mr. Lindsey acted in this important business; and nothing could exceed the satifaction which he felt when he had accomplished the task, of which an extract from his own letter to Mr. Jebb, dated the 5th of December, 1773, will give a just idea. Speaking of the encouragement and comfort he had derived from his friend's correspondence, he adds, "if I had been opposed and condemned by all my friends; by all the world, in what I have been long meditating, and have now accomplished, I must have done it. The track of duty was so plain and straight, I must have been abandoned to every moral principle not to have gone on in it. I have no doubt, but that I shall have increasing joy in what I have done, to the latest day of my life, and I feel myself delivered from a load which has long lain heavy upon me, and at times nearly overwhelmed me. The bishop of Chester, my diocesan, has behaved with great friendship, and kindly wished and sought to have prevented my taking such a step: and the same has been endeavoured by other great friends, and various expedients proposed But I now only wonder I did not sooner make my retreat, and I am persuaded that will be

* To this work, and also to Mr. Belsham's Sermon, we refer our readers for a more full, accurate, and interesting account of Mr. Lindsey's views and struggles at this important period of his life. The Apology went through four editions in a few years.

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the general cry of many when they see my "Apology."

Previously to his quitting Catterick, Mr. Lindsey delivered a farewell address to his parishioners, with whom he had lived in terms of the greatest harmony and friendship: to them he states his motives in a simple and very affecting manner, pointing out the reasons why he could no longer conduct their worship, "without the guilt of continual insincerity before God, and endangering the loss of his favour for ever." Nevertheless the separation was no light thing: it cost him many a pang, and occasionally filled his mind with an almost overwhelming anxiety. "To leave," says he, "a station of ease and affluence, and to have to combat with the various straits and hardships of an uncertain world, affords but a dark prospect. But we must willingly submit to this hard lot, when not to be avoided without deserting our duty to God and his truth." He had, however, the high satisfaction of being able to appeal to his hearers in the language of the apostle, "I have coveted no man's silver, nor gold, nor apparel. In nothing have I made a gain of you, or sought to enrich myself, nor am I enriched by you at all; but what was over and above the supply of necessary wants, has been freely expended in different ways, in which it was thought might be most useful for your present benefit and future happiness. I have not sought yours, but you."

This farewell address, which was afterwards published, seems to have made some considerable impression on his parishioners, and others, among whom he distributed it freely, for he writes to his friend, that his resignation had excited a spirit of serious enquiry, not only in his own parish, but in the neighbourhood, to a pretty large extent. "The little sheet, (the farewell address) I give away, is much sought for, and all seem to think it a sore thing that we should not be ruled by the Bible alone, and that their ministers should be put on praying to any but the true God."

Having freed himself from the shackles of an establishment, and being wholly devoted to the work of the ministry as the most useful and honourable in which he could spend his strength, he began to entertain hopes that a way might be opened by providence for that purpose. He left Catterick about the middle of December, with a view of visiting some friends in his journey to London. Among these was Dr. Chambers,* rector of Achurch, in Northamptonshire, with whom he lived in habits of great friendship till the Dr. died in 1777; from his house he wrote to Mr. Jebb, and in his letter he says, "I have from the first entertained a feeble imagination that perhaps I might have an honourable coadjutor in the friend I am writing to, for an unitarian chapel, if it should meet with the patronage which some promise it." Mr. Jebb, however, took a different course; he resigned his situation in the university, and his livings in the church, and studied physic, which he successfully practised till his death, in 1786.† Of the resignation of Mr. Lindsey there would be many opinions as to its expediency, and that it excited much discussion, the publications, and even the daily papers of the period will furnish abundant proof. From these we might extract many passages to his honour, but it will be sufficient if we transcribe the sentiments of one gentleman then in the church, but who afterwards made a similar sacrifice. "Of Mr. Lindsey's resignation, I have ever from the first entertained but one uniform idea; degenerate and unprincipled as is our age, his virtue must be admired; the extraordinary circumstances of his case will call, and even steal upon the attention of the people, and who must cease to be christians, if they, feeling for him, feel not for the gospel."

Mr. Lindsey arrived in London in January, 1774, where he met with some valuable friends who cheerfully and zealously patronized the idea of opening a place of worship, devoted entirely to unitarian principles. The difficulty was, in finding a place that should be respectable and commodious, and at the same time free from any heavy expences, which at that period could not be well borne by those who embarked in the undertaking. A room of this kind in a few weeks offered itself in Essex-street, in the Strand, which was immediately taken and fitted up for the purpose. Obstacles of a new kind now presented themselves; much time was lost, and many unsuccessful efforts

* This gentleman officiated in the church till his death, but he took the liberty of altering the service to his own views, so as to render it, says Mr. Lindsey, "entirely conformable to the scripture model, and unitarian." See Lindsey's Historical View, page 486—92.

† See the Works, &c. of John Jebb, M.D.F.R.S. with Memoirs of the Life of the Author, by the Rev. Dr. Disney, 3 vols. 8vo.

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were made in obtaining a licence. Some of his more eager friends wished Mr. Lindsey to proceed without waiting for a legal title to assemble; but Mr. Lee, afterwards his Majesty's solicitor general, who was his most ardent friend, dissuaded him from such a step; assuring him, at the same time, that if, upon any pretence, a refusal was given by the magistrates, he would move the court of king's-bench for a mandamus. Renewed applications were made, but without effect, till Mr. Lee himself went to Hicks's-hall. "He came," says Mr. Lindsey, "like a lion; desired to see the entry that had been given into court to licence a place of worship for a society of dissenters: he was sorry such unusual obstructions had been put to so legal a demand: he understood that it had been said by some, that the justices had a discretionary power in such cases: they were mistaken, they were merely official; and if they refused, a mandamus from the King's-Bench should compel them: he hoped, however, that the great Magna Charta of the religious liberties of Englishmen, was not now going to be attacked." The justices admitted they had no discretionary power; but something being said with regard to the doctrine to be preached, and the minister to officiate, "he told them these were subsequent facts and matters of enquiry: that the house of worship was the object before them, and they were bound to make a record of it. To this they at length assented, and the certificate was ordered to be delivered the next week. For this Mr. Lee did not think it necessary to wait, and on the following Sunday, April 17, 1774, the temporary chapel devoted to the worship of One God only, in Essex-street, was opened, by Mr. Lindsey. The sermon preached on the occasion was immediately published, to which was added an account of the reformed liturgy, on the plan of the late Dr. Samuel Clarke, made use of in the chapel. The sermon, which may still be had at the publishers, contained a summary of the reasons for separating from the church; and it is deserving of observation, that in opening this chapel, it was wholly with a view of affording an opportunity to persons who might hold sentiments similar to those of the preacher, of worshipping God alone: this he avowed most explicitly, "far," says he, page 21, "will it be from my purpose, ever to treat of controversial matters from this place, though something in vindication of our present conduct and right of assembling ourselves here together, was judged proper to be laid before you." Shortly after, he found it necessary to abandon this plan: he found himself as a city set on a hill, every eye was upon him, and a thousand charges brought against him as attempting to undermine real christianity; he was obliged therefore to vindicate occasionally from the pulpit, the principles which he had espoused, and to shew that those were the principles of his master Christ. To subvert established errors, he was under the necessity of pointing out what was the truth, as professed by the first followers and apostles of Christ. Let not then this excellent man be charged with violating his word, by occasionally delivering discourses on topics that he meant originally to discuss only through the medium of the press. Circumstances which he did not foresee, and against which he could not provide, rendered it absolutely necessary that he should plead the cause of truth from the spot where his voice was ever listened to with affection and delight.

Mr. Lindsey now felt all the satisfaction in his new pursuits that he could have anticipated; he speaks again and again with rapture of the pleasure which he felt in being disentangled from human creeds: and in reference to his success, he says, with that spirit of modesty which ever accompanied all that he said, and every effort which he made, "I have met with respect more than I could expect or deserve, and friends who have contributed to defray the expences of fitting up, rent, &c. &c. of our chapel: much of this has been from strangers, most of them dissenters." In the same letter he writes, "I am now a dissenter myself, and so far more at liberty than I was: and I am happy in it; nay, I would say to you, I glory in it."

The extracts that have been transcribed from Mr. Lindsey's letters to his bosom friend, will exhibit, it is presumed, in a more striking manner than any description, the bent and tenour of his mind in the most trying scenes of his life. His way was now comparatively smooth, and, in the high estimation of friends, of the first rank in society, and of the first talents in the state and in literature, he might be said to begin to reap the fruits of his disinterestedness and integrity.

We have now only to notice very briefly, the works which he has left behind him. His Apology was published soon after his arrival in London; this we have already noticed, and shall only observe, that in the preface to the edition published in

1782,

1782, he avows that he had seen no reason for altering his opinions, respecting the chief object of the work, and cause of relinquishing his benefice and withdrawing himself entirely from the established worship of the church of England. For in reading the sacred writings, fresh conviction continually poured in upon him, and still more confirmed him in his persuasion that divine worship is to be paid, and prayer offered to the one, living and true God, the father only, and not to Jesus Christ or any other person.

The Apology was followed by a still larger volume, entitled, "A Sequel to the Apology," which was intended as well to reply to his various opponents, as to establish and vindicate the leading doctrines which he professed, and on account of which he had given up his preferment. This was published in 1776. In the year 1778, he was enabled by the assistance of friends, to build the chapel in Essex-street, and to purchase the ground on which it stands: here the worship of the one living God, in opposition to all other worship, has been successfully conducted for thirty years and upwards.

Till the summer of 1793, Mr. Lindsey himself, with the aid of his friend Dr. Disney, conducted the services of the place. He then resigned the whole into the hands of his able coadjutor, notwithstanding the earnest wishes of his hearers that he should continue a part of the services: to his friends he acknowledged a sense of their kindness, and also to Dr. Disney, who had readily and handsomely offered to perform all the duty that he was unable to discharge himself, but he chose rather to make his retreat while he was in the full possession of his faculties, to meet, as he expresses it, "the unavoidable infirmities of nature, in a private station. And if I may not be wholly useless therein, it will compleat the innumerable blessings with which my life has been crowned, of which the greatest of all, is a capacity and opportunity of being serviceable to others, in promoting the cause of truth and virtue."

The life of this excellent man could not be useless; till he had attained his eightieth year, he did not cease to instruct by his pen, though he had chosen to retire from the pulpit. In the year 1802 he published his last work, entitled, "Conversations on the Divine Government, shewing that every thing is from God, and for good to all." The object of this work was, as its title imports, to vindicate his maker from those gloomy notions which are too often attached to his providence, and to shew that the government of this world is the wisest that could have been adopted, and that the evils and distresses of life are not permitted, but for the good of all. It must be acknowledged that a work of a better tendency could not have been left as the last legacy of a christian minister; on that account it has been reprinted by "the Unitarian Society, for promoting christian knowledge by the distribution of books." Of this society, which was instituted in 1791, Mr. Lindsey was, we believe, the principal founder, and in it he took a most active part till within a very few years of his death. His subscriptions to its support have been not merely liberal, but munificent. Wherever, indeed, there was an apparent opportunity of promoting rational christianity, he was ever active, ever bountiful: many places of worship have been greatly indebted to his beneficence for their continued existence; and many young men, training for the ministry, he has assisted with salutary support. To the "Unitarian Fund," a society formed especially with a view of propagating unitarian principles among the general classes of society, he was a zealous friend, and derived much satisfaction from hearing of its success which the periodical reports of the committee announced.

We shall at the close of this article give a list of all that Mr. Lindsey has published, but we must not in this place omit his "Historical View of the State of Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, from the Reformation to our own Times." This work contains much interesting matter; of the opinions, the exertions, and the sufferings (where persecution was the result of enquiry and action) of Socinus, of Biddle, of Firmin, of Emlyn, of Clarke, of Hoadly, and of Sir Isaac Newton, we have ample, and very instructive accounts; and towards the close of the volume, the cases of modern Unitarians, clergymen who sacrificed on the altar of conscience, their preferments, their comfort, and, in many cases, their best friends, are briefly detailed, and which are entitled to the consideration of every lover of truth and rational religion. The names here particularly brought forward are those of Dr. Robertson, Dr. John Jebb, Dr. Chambers, Mr. Tyrrwhit, Mr. Evanson,* Mr. Maty, Mr. Harries, and Dr. Disney.

* For a particular account of the life and writings of this gentleman, see Monthly Magazine, vol. xx. p. 477.

Among controversial writers, Mr. Lindsey takes a very respectable place, as his Dissertations, the Preface to his Sequel, his Vindiciæ Priestleianæ, and his Examination of Robinson's Plea for the Divinity of Christ, will shew. By the reasoning of this last, Mr. Robinson, we are told, was induced to change his sentiments respecting the person of Christ.*

In every character of life which this excellent man sustained, he acted his part with honour, integrity, and the highest respectability; and his memory will be cherished to the last hour of life by those who had the happiness of being admitted to his society and friendship, and thousands, enlightened by his works, and stimulated by his excellent example, to shake off the slavery of erroneous opinions respecting the most important doctrines of religion, shall rise up and call him blessed. Of him, if of any man, we may safely affirm, that "the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." Others equally devout, equally humble, equally persevering, will be forgotten, when the name of Theophilus Lindsey shall be held in high estimation; because to humility, piety, and perseverance, he added a courageous avowal of the truth; he bore a public testimony to the Unity of his God, at the hazard of all. Others must be esteemed and honoured for following his example; but he had appeared first in the contest, he had smoothed the difficulties and beat down the rough places. He could not foresee whether the cruel laws, still existing on our statute book, should not hurl their vengeance against the first man that opened a place of worship avowedly in opposition to the doctrines which those laws were intended to guard and uphold. But he had counted the costs, and was, as we have seen from his own letters, prepared for any, and every event, however trying, however afflicting. He ever acted upon the principles which his last publication justifies and defends, that the dispensations of heaven are always right, and that suffering and pain cannot be inflicted but for the wisest purposes; hence having seen his duty he could not diverge from its path. By this principle he was actuated to the latest period of life; being on his death-bed, and in great pain, which he mentioned with perfect patience and meekness, a friend standing by him observed, your favourite maxim, Sir, "Whatever is, is *right*," will no doubt support you. "No," said the dying saint, with an animation that lighted up his countenance, "Whatever is, is BEST." This was the last sentence he was able distinctly to articulate, which proved that his faculties were still clear and vigorous; that his trust in God was unabated; and that what he had preached to others, through a long life, was able to support, to comfort, and exhilarate the preacher himself at the last trying moment of death, which happened Nov. 3, 1808.

The remains of this excellent man were interred in Bunhill Fields, on Friday the 11th, according to his own express directions, in the most private manner possible. Had it been permitted, multitudes would gladly have shewn him their last tribute of respect, by attending the funeral.

List of the works published by the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsey.

1. Farewell Address for resigning the Vicarage of Catterick, 1773. 6d.

2. An Apology for resigning the Vicarage of Catterick, 1774. 3s.

3. A Sermon, preached at the opening of the Chapel in Essex street in the Strand, April 17, 1774. 1s.

4. A Sequel to the Apology, 1776. 6s.

5. A Sermon, preached in Essex street, on opening the new Chapel, May 29, 1778.

6. Two Dissertations; 1. On the Preface to St. John's Gospel. 2. On Praying to Christ, 1779. 2s. 6d.

7. The Catechist; or, an Enquiry concerning the only true God, and Object of Worship, 1781. 1s. 6d.

8. An Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship, 1783. 6s. 6d.

9. An Examination of Mr. Robinson's Plea for the Divinity of Christ, 1785. 3s. 6d.

10. Vindiciæ Priestleianæ; an Address to the Students of Oxford and Cambridge, 1788. 4s.

11. A Second Address to the Same, 1790. 4s.

12. A List of False Readings and Mistranslations of the Scriptures, which contribute to support the great error concerning Jesus Christ, 1790. 1s. 6d.

13. Conversations on Christian Idolatry. 1791. 3s.

14. A Sermon on Prayer, &c. 1793. 6d.

15. A Sermon, on resigning the pastoral office at Essex street. 1793. 6d.

16. Conversations on the Divine Government, showing that every thing is from God, and for good to all. 4s.

17. The Book of Common Prayer Reformed, according to the plan of Dr. Samuel Clarke, for the use of the chapel in Essex-street. 4s.

Extracts

* See vol. 1, p. 143, of Robinson's Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols. 8vo. 1807.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

GREGORIO PAULI.

GREGORIO PAULI, a native of Brescz, in Poland, was settled, in 1555, as an Unitarian minister at Wola, and at Cracow from 1560 to 1566. Preaching there in his church on Trinity-Sunday, lightning struck the building; which accident his vanity interpreted as a miraculous intimation that he was to be the subverter of the blasphemous and impious doctrine of the Trinity. He wrote many tracts against it; and valued so highly the efficacy of his anti-trinitarian zeal, that he got a great picture painted, in which Luther was represented demolishing the roof of a temple, Calvin the walls, and he the foundation. That temple was the church of Rome. The idea of the epitaph of Socinus was plainly borrowed from this caricature picture. Gregorio Pauli died in 1591: but neither his *Tabula de Trinitate*, nor his *Turris Babel*, nor his *Antidotum*, nor his *Epistola monitoria*, and its successors, nor his *De Antichristi Deo essentia personato*, nor his *Explicatio initii Evangelii Johannis*, nor his *Judicium de invocando Jesu Christo*, nor his Reply to Palæologus, nor his Vernacular Catechism, nor his *Tractatus de Regno Christi millenario*, nor his *Interpretatio verborum Pauli*, I. Cor. viii. 6, nor even his Anti-calvinist poetic satire, which begins,

Maximus errorum quot sunt, quotque ante fuerunt,
Quot vel erunt, Calvine, tuus deprenditur error:

have secured to his name the permanent gratitude of an admiring universe, or even a regular article in the biographic dictionaries. The Unitarians ought to compile a literary Onomasticon of their own: that such industrious efforts may at least be remembered, where they will be approved. Let us hope he has laboured for eternity, if not for immortality.

SENTIMENT OF DIDEROT.

We ought not, says Diderot, in his tenth *Pensée philosophique*, to imagine the Deity as too good or too severe. Justice is a mid-line between the excesses of clemency and of cruelty; as purgatory is a medium between impunity and everlasting punishment.

PUN.

The French word for *puns* is *calembours*: and do not all nations *call 'em poor?*

MYSTICISM.

The exaggerations of mysticism sometimes caricature what they strive to colossalize. Thus Jeremy Taylor speaking of the Nativity, says: the Virgin Mary childed on her knees, that she might bring forth her maker in the act of adoring him.

LOCKE.

To honour the illustrious dead, is to motive analogous excellence among the living. A monument for Locke has recently been proposed, and the subscription will no doubt be liberally patronized among the Whigs and Unitarians, whose political and religious sentiments owe diffusion and authority to his writings. His are rare merits, who taught philosophy to be pious, religion to be rational, and liberty not to fear a military king.

SWIFT.

The writings of Swift are uniformly hostile to the cause of religious liberty. Not content with the actual privileges of the Bucerists, he gravely numbers it among our political absurdities, to have intrusted the right of voting for members of parliament to persons not of the established persuasion.

EPITAPHS.

It would be an useful occupation for our poets to compose short and hitting epitaphs for the tombs of the celebrated dead. The epitaph is the most instructive part of the memorial; it wanders every where; while the monumental bust, or statue, the emblems which designate, and the relievos which record, the actions of the buried, are known only to those who go in pilgrimage to the grave.

The most natural form of epitaph seems to be an address from the manes of the deceased to the survivors. As in this inscription for the tomb of a wife who died young, and who is supposed to apostrophize her husband.

Immatura perî; sed tu felicior, annos
Vive tuos, conjux optime, vive meos.

But the chief excellence of an epitaph consists in its being strikingly and exclusively applicable to the interred individual: nor ought it to be too long for remembrance. Such was the line proposed for Alexander's coffin,

Sufficit huic tumulus cui non sufficerat orbis,

and that for Franklin's bust,

Eripuit fulmen cœlo, sceptrumque tyrannis,

or that for an embellishing painter,

Striving with Nature, what he drew
Was fairer and more lasting too.

SECOND EDITION OF A PUN.

The Unitarians are preaching sermons in behalf of a clergyman deprived of his benefice for professing their opinions: On this *Stone* they would found their church.

INSTANCE OF THE BATHOS.

In Addison's Ode for Saint Cecilia's Day, the following indecorous distich occurs:—

Th' Almighty listens to a tuneful tongue,
And seems well-pleas'd and courted with a song.

It is easy to find bad, it is not easy to find good poetry in Addison's works. The letter from Italy, and Cato, contain his best passages. Even his prose, which was avowedly despised by Swift, has been over-rated by Johnson. A small volume would comprize all his beauties.

DOMESTICITY OF ARIOSTO.

Ariosto had a great contempt for travelling; in one of his satires he says:

Che vuol andare a torno, a torno vada,
Vegga Inghilterra, Ungheria, Francia e Spagna;
A me piace habitar la mia contrada,
Vista ho Toscana, Lombardia, Romagna.

He seems to think the whole civilized world comprized in Italy.

SALMONET.

John Monteath, minister of Dudingston, in Scotland, emigrated to France, at a time when Cardinal Richelieu was prime minister to Lewis the XIVth. Having gained access to the cardinal, in order to obtain employment, he was asked by his eminence to what family he belonged, in the ancient kingdom of Scotland, which for many ages had been in close alliance with the grand monarch's dominions. To this enquiry the prudent Scot, whose father was a poor fisherman in the *salmon trade*, somewhere below Stirling, on the Forth, replied with great composure, that he pertained to the ancient and noble family of Monteith, of Monteith, in the province of Perth. Richelieu requesting to know farther as to the particular branch of that family, was answered that he belonged to the Monteiths of *Salmonnet*. The cardinal's look expressed his ignorance with regard to *this* illustrious branch of the family of Monteith: but the parson's claim to nobility was never after called in question, and he retained the title *De Salmonet*, by which he was distinguished in his literary productions, till the day of his death.

VENERABLE BEDE.

He was never called so during his life. The term was brought in by those who quoted his writings. By the *Ciceroni* of his chamber, chair, &c. in the north, *venerable* was first turned into *admirable*, and *admirable* into *admiral;* and according to Grose, his chair, engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, has been exhibited as *Admiral Bede's* chair.

SPANISH CHARACTER.

The following extracts relative to the Spanish character are at this moment of some interest. They are drawn from a very curious work, by Peter Heylin, his "Cosmography," the first great system of geography presented to the English public, about 150 years ago. The Spanish national character has been stationary; and their ancient patience, and invincible spirit, will probably be traced, and made eminently manifest, in the present race of Spanish patriots.

The French character has somewhat changed, from the circumstance of the singular genius who commands them; but doubtless, though they have hitherto retained their rapid conquests, their natural genius will one day discover itself by its old vacillations. Reverses have not yet reached them; but a defensive war on the part of the Spaniards, if they are unanimous, may bring them. Of the French, Heylin writes, "The ancient Gaul was quick-witted, of a sudden and nimble apprehension, but withal very rash and hare-brained; of vehement affections, and precipitate in all their actions, as well military as civil; falling on like a clap of thunder, and presently going off in smoke. 'Primus impetus major quam virorum, secundus minor quam fœminarum,' at the first attack greater than men, at the second less than women! was their character in the time of Florus, the historian. There is much of the old Gaul still left among them."

"Take a comparison, homely, I must confess, but to the life expressing the nature of the French, compared with the Dutch and Spanish, in matters of war. The French is said to be like a *flea*, quickly skipping into a country, and soon leaping out of it; the Dutch is said to be like a *louse*, slowly mastering a place, and as slowly, yet at last, driven out of their hold. The Spaniard is said to be like a *crab*, which being once crept into a place, is so rooted there, that nothing but the extremity of violence can fetch him out

again.

again. The Spaniards will endure all possible hardships, before they will part with any thing they are possessed of.

"In reference to the French, it is said, that the French are wiser than they seem, and the Spaniards wiser than they are. In matters of war, the Spaniards are observed to be generally too heavy, slow, and dull; the French too heady and precipitate; the one losing as many fair occasions by delays, as the other overthroweth by too much haste. Between them both they make one good soldier, who, according to the present opportunities, is to make use of the spur of courage, or the bit of respite."

In his account of France, he describes the implacable enmities and unrelenting jealousies which have always existed between the two nations; and this may amuse the speculatist.

"There is not greater contrariety of temper, carriage, and affections, betwixt any two nations in the world, than is betwixt these neighbours, parted no otherwise from one another than by passable hills. The one sociable and discoursive, the other reserved and full of thought; the one so open, that you cannot hire him to keep a secret; the other so close, that all the rhetoric in the world cannot get it out of him. Next in their fashion and apparel: the French wears his hair long, the Spaniard short; the French goes thin and open to the very shirt, as if there were continual summer; the Spaniard so wrapt up, and close, as if all were winter. The French begins to button downwards, and the Spanish upwards; the last always constant in his fashion, the first intent so much on nothing as new fancies of apparel. The French walk fast, as if pursued on an arrest; the Spaniard slowly, as if newly come out of a quartan ague. The French go in clusters, the Spaniards but by two and two at the most. The French sings and danceth as he walks, the Spaniard in a grave and solemn posture, as if he were going in a procession.

"Of the two different humours, that of the Spaniards seems to be the more appropriate. The Neapolitans, Millensis, and Sicilians, who have had trial of both nations, chuse rather to submit themselves to the proud and severe yoke of the Spaniards, than the *lusts and insolencies of the French, not sufferable by men of even and well-balanced spirits.*"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON INDEPENDENCE,

FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGIA.

[By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, Esq.

I DO not ask some costly vest to wear,
But one which just may shelter from the air;
And while I taste the pleasures of the Muse,
The pomp of rich men's tables I refuse;
To wealth that feeds the flatt'rer and the knave
I scorn to stoop, and own myself its slave;
For tho' my board with less profusion shine,
Its homely dish proves liberty is mine.

ODE TO DELIA,

WRITTEN IN THE SPRING OF 1797.

By JAMES HORATIO RUDGE, Esq.

AGAIN returns on genial wing,
The lover's season, gentle Spring,
And hails the youthful year;
Now o'er the meads the zephyrs play,
And gently cool the burning day
With their refreshing air.

All seems, my Delia, to invite
To rural pleasure and delight,
On yonder daisy'd green;
The swains, in artless lays, complain
To Venus and her sportive train,
While evening gilds the scene.

My fair, why shall we linger here,
And not to happy vales repair,
While gentle Hesper reigns?
There let us seek a dark retreat,
Where trees and clasping ivy meet,
And chant our sylvan lays.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FUTURE DESOLATION OF THE STATES OF BARBARY.

By COLONEL HUMPHREYS,*

AN AMERICAN POET.

'TIS done—behold the uncheery prospects rise,
Unwonted glooms the silent coasts surprise;
The heavens with sable clouds are overcast,
And death-like sounds ride on the hollow blast;
The rank grass rustling to the passing gale;
E'en now of men the cheerful voices fail.

* This gentleman has been considered by American writers as "little inferior to the best poets of Britain."

No

No busy marts appear, no crowded ports,
No rural dances, and no splendid courts;
In halls, so late with feasts and music crown'd,
No revels sport, nor mirthful symbols sound.
Fastidious pomp, how are thy pageants fled!
How sleep the haughty in their lowly bed!
Where the fair garden bloom'd, the thorn succeeds,
'Mid noxious brambles, and envenom'd weeds.
O'er fallow plains no vagrant flocks are seen
To print with tracks, or crop the dewy green;
The Plague, where thousands felt his mortal stings,
In vacant air his shafts promiscuous flings;
There walks in darkness, thirsting still for gore,
And raves unsated round the desert shore.
The sandy waste, th' immeasurable heath,
Alone are prowl'd by animals of death.
Here tawny lions guard their gory den,
There birds of prey usurp the haunts of men;
Thro' dreary wilds a mournful echo calls
From mouldering towers and desolated walls;
Where the wan light through broken windows gleams,
The fox looks out, the boding raven screams;
While trembling travellers, in wild amaze,
Un wrecks of state, and piles of ruin gaze.

LINES,

WRITTEN AT KENILWORTH CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

HERE whilst I linger, midst the mouldering pile,
The fallen archways, and the fretted aisle,
And pensive view, with mind intent to scan
The short-lived glories of unthinking man,
Thy crumbling walls, where many a ruin'd tower
Gives kindly shelter to the straggling flower,
And many a child, escaped from school to play,
Pursues its gambols in the sunny ray,
Sad sinks my heart, to think how chang'd the scene,
Since courtly Leicester led the virgin Queen
With all her train, to grace his festive halls,
And loud rejoicings shook the massy walls:
Then spoke the clarion loud, the trumpet bray'd,
Sweet sang the choir, and soft the minstrels play'd;
Now sadly trembling, sighs the whispering breeze,
And sinks in gentle murmurs o'er the trees.
There where the Gothic windows' long array,
Enwreathed with ivy, scarce admits the day,
The banquet stood: and many a stripling page,
And many a trusty squire of riper age,
Submissive gave, to crown their rising glee,
The sparkling goblet on his bended knee.
Great was the feast, with kingly pride display'd,
The gorgeous pageant and the high parade;
Bright beamed the lamps, enchanting strains resound,
Knights' tales of love, and jesters' jokes went round.
Now hush'd their mirth! the moping owl alone
Pours to the moon her solitary moan:
The wint'ry blast its driving torrents pours,
And groans and thunders thro' the trembling towers.
When great Eliza's gracious smile beheld
Th' aspiring favourite, high his bosom swell'd,
And little deemed he, man so soon should see
Laid low in dust the mighty pageantry.
But turn, my Muse, a sadder theme pursue:
The royal Edward's gloomy dungeon view:
Here, ere to Berkeley's lofty walls he went,
Full many a sigh his tortur'd bosom rent,
He steeps his chains in unavailing tears,
And wrapt in frantic woe, the howling blast he hears:
And now autumnal breezes seem to bring
The groans and anguish of the captive king.
But hark! the trumpet's clang, the thundering drums,
And shouts proclaim, "Victorious Cromwell comes:"
Then the loud cannon, with rebellowing sound,
Shakes the huge pile, and spreads destruction round:
Vain is the ponderous gateway's guardian power,
And vain the bulk of Cæsar's mighty tower:
Long lasts the siege, and rock the crumbling walls,
Till, quite o'erwhelm'd, the tottering fabric falls.
Should man with power, with pomp of wealth elate,
Exult and glory in his high estate,
Here let the proud one turn, and start to see
The sad remains of fallen majesty,
And stamp those truths upon his conscious heart,
Thy faded glories, Kenilworth, impart.

Sept. 1808. C. H.

AN ODE, UPON INDOLENCE,

BY THE REV. JOHN PROCTOR, LATE OF TRINITY HALL, COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

I DO not woo thy presence, Indolence!
Goddess, I would not rank
A vot'ry in thy train;

I do not ask to wear thy fett'ring flowers,
Thy languid cheek displays
No sunny hues of health;

There

There is no radiance in thy listless eye,
No active joy that fires
Its sudden glance with life:

I do not wish upon thy downy couch,
As in a conscious dream,
To doze away the hours.

But, to thy sister, Leisure, I would pour
The supplicating pray'r,
And woo her air benign:

Nymph, on whose sunny cheek, the hue of health
Blooms, like the ruddy fruit
Matur'd by southern rays;

Whose eye-beam sparkles, to the speaking heart,
Like the reflected noon
Quick glancing on the waves.

Her would I pray, that not for ever thus
Th' ungentle voice of Toil
Might claim my daily task.

So should my hand a votive temple rear,
Through many a distant age,
That Liberty should stand.

Long should the stately monument proclaim
That no ungrateful heart,
Leisure! receiv'd thy boon.

TO A FRIEND,

WHO HAD FALLEN IN LOVE.
IN ANSWER.

HOW strange is Love! to make man sigh,
To change his nature, and to die;
Welcome indignity and toil,
To gain the mock'ry of a smile!

How strong is Love, the inbred soul
And all its passions to controul;
To soothe the stubborn, tame the wild,
And make the wise the veriest child!

Credulity herself will stare,
If truth *reluctantly* declare
That he whose name pervades the globe
Would hide him in a woman's robe:

That he whose eye delights to scan
Vast nature's fair, harmonious plan;
That *he* would dwindle to a fly,
And on a lady's toilet die.

Would stoop her vanity to raise,
By showing, mirror-like, her face;
As water, act the menial play,
To wash her hands—be thrown away.

As *shoes!* to bear the thriftless load
Of woman's whims along the road
Of life, that mourns its shorten'd line,
And pants for liberty divine.

Say, shall the Muse, that treads the spheres,
Be found inglorious, and in tears,
Humming a piteous note to woman,
Feeblest of all on earth that's human;

Flutt'ring like insect round her beauty,
Till burnt, her wings forget her duty,
She weeps her abdicated fame,
Expiring in the treach'rous flame?

No! 'tis unworthy of the mind,
Enlarged, enlightened, and refined,
Contracting all its noblest powers,
To languish in Idalian bowers.

Go travel in the bright career
To holy Science, justly dear;
Cease to bewail a woman's charms,
See truth immortal wooes thee to *her* arms.

Banks of the Esk.

EPIGRAM,

IN PAUPERIEM.

SI cantat vacuus coram latrone viator,
Cantandi saltem gaudia Pauper habet:
Sed mihi, cui vacuo nunquam vidisse latrones
Accidit, ex omni tempore Cantus abest.

Ippellitts, Herts, September 8, 1808.

THE OTAHEITAN MOURNER.

[Peggy Stewart was the daughter of an Otaheitan Chief, and married to one of the Mutineers of the Bounty. On Stewart's being seized and carried away in the Pandora Frigate, Peggy fell into a rapid decay, and in two months died of a broken heart, leaving an infant daughter, who is still living.]

FROM the isle of the distant ocean
My white Love came to me;
I led the weary stranger
Beneath the spreading tree.
With white and yellow blossoms
I strew'd his pillow there;
And watch'd his bosom's heaving,
So gentle and so fair.

Before I knew his language,
Or he could talk in mine,
We vow'd to love each other,
And never to resign.
O then 'twas lovely watching
The sparkling of his eyes;
And learn the white man's greeting,
And answer all his sighs.

I taught my constant white Love
To play upon the wave,
To turn the storm to pleasure,
And the curling surge to brave.
How pleasant was our sporting,
Like dolphins on the tide;
To drive beneath the billow,
Or the rolling surf to ride.

To summer groves I led him,
Where fruit hangs in the sun;
We linger'd by the fountains,
That murmur as they run.
By the verdant islands sailing,
Where the crested sea-birds go;
We heard the dash of the distant spray,
And saw through the deeps the sunbeams play,
In the coral bow'rs below.

And when my Lover, weary,
To our woodland couch would creep,
I sang the song that pleas'd him,
And crown'd his lids with sleep.
My kindred much would wonder,
The white man's love to see;
And Otaheitan maidens
Would often envy me.

Yet when my white Love's forehead
Would sadden with despair,
I knew not why the cold drops
Should start and quiver there.
I knew not why in slumber
His heart should tremble so;
Or lock'd in love's embraces,
How doubt and fear could grow.

'Till o'er the bounding billow
The angry chieftains came;
They seized my wretched lover,
They mock'd my anguish'd claim.
In iron bands they bound him,
I flew his fate to share;
They tore him from my clasping,
And threw me to despair.

Are white men unrelenting,
So far to cross the sea;
Their chieftain's wrongs revenging,
To tear my love from me?

Are Otaheitan bosoms
No refuge for the brave;
Can exile nor repentance
A wretched lover save?

No more the Heiva's dancing,
My mournful steps will suit;
As when to the torch-light glancing,
And beating to the flute.
No more my braided tresses
With smiling flow'rs shall bloom;
Nor blossom rich in beauty
Shall lend its sweet perfume.

All by the sounding ocean
I sit me down and mourn,
In hopes his chiefs may pardon him,
And speed my Love's return.
Can he forget his Peggy,
That soothed his cares to rest?
Can he forget the baby,
That smiles upon her breast?

I wish the fearful warning
Would bind my woes in sleep!
And I were a little bird, to chase
My lover o'er the deep!
Or if my wounded spirit
In the death-canoe would rove,
I'd bribe the wind and pitying wave,
To speed me to my Love!

Birmingham. P. M. J.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

The Grave; a Poem by Blair, illustrated by Twelve Etchings, executed by Louis Schiavonetti, from the original Inventions of William Blake. 1808.

THE series of engravings which is given under this title, in illustration of the well known poem of *The Grave*, forms one of the most singular works ever published in England. In respect to the executive merits of the designs, there is considerable correctness and knowledge of form in the drawing of the various figures; the grouping is frequently pleasing, and the composition well arranged; some of them have even an air of ancient art, which would not have disgraced the Roman school. In the *ideal* part, or that which is supposed to connect them with the poem, there is a wildness of fancy and eccentricity, that leave the poet at a very considerable distance. Some are, perhaps, exceptionable; such as, *The Soul exploring the Recesses of the Grave*, represented by a female figure bearing a small light in her hand; and the *Soul rejoining the Body*, under the same appearance of a female rushing downwards to meet the embraces of the body which she had left. It is almost needless to say, these are image*s*, or conceptions rather, which admit only just graphic representations. *Death's Door* is the best of the series.

The author of these designs is an engraver of no mean talents in his art, and is said to receive the conceptions of them from "Visions bright," which, like the Muse of Milton—

"Visit his slumbers nightly, or when morn
Purples the East."

A portrait of Mr. Blake is prefixed to the publication, etched with spirit, from a picture by *Philips*. The head is finished with the graver, and is an excellent specimen of art, in the utmost degree creditable to Schiavonetti, by whose hand it is executed. The engraving indeed is, throughout the whole series, highly commendable. The work is accompanied by a warm and eloquent panegyric from the pen of Fuseli, the learned keeper of the Royal Academy.

Portrait

Portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, from a Head drawn by T. Lawrence, R. A. Engraved by Caroline Watson.

This is an admirably just resemblance of a truly admirable woman, alike eminent for her piety and her learning. It is a familiar representation, giving the idea of her as she appeared in the general company of her friends.

The engraving is in the *stippling* method, and has great merit.

Monument of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

The monument voted by parliament to the memory of this illustrious and lamented commander, is newly erected in its destined situation, viz. under the large window in the south-west transept of St. Paul's cathedral. It is composed of a group of figures larger than common life, and consisting of *The General*, fainting in battle from loss of blood, and falling from his horse, but his fall arrested or caught by a *Highland soldier*, who is represented in the action of running by the side of the horse, to keep pace with his speed, and receiving his dying general in his arms. Beneath the elevated feet of the horse is also a *dying soldier*, grasping a French standard.

The reader will perceive from the above description, that the composition of this monument is simply historical without introduction of allegory. The only emblematic ornament is a pair of sphinxes, placed at the base of the pedestal, one on each side of the monument, and indicative of the country in which the hero conquered and fell.

The principal group in this composition is certainly one of the happiest which has yet occupied a place in the cathedral of our city. Every part bears the air of nature, and every part excites interest. The faithful Highlander is a well studied figure, the dress is judiciously arranged for the display of the action, and the energy of the attitude is without any disagreeable distortion of the limbs. The posture and countenance of the fainting hero are sufficiently explanatory of his actual condition, without attempting any romantic grandeur of expression, and equally without grimace or caricature.

The pedestal of the monument designed to contain the inscription is placed on a basement, which elevates the whole group somewhat above the eye of the spectator, and by this elevation the upper part of General Abercrombie's figure, and the head of the Highlander receive a strong light from the window; a circumstance which produces an excellent effect, by shewing more particularly the principal points of expression. This happiness of effect was, however, in danger of being taken away by the disapprobation of the *Committee of Taste*, who, it seems, were indignant at Mr. M——e, the surveyor of the building, for having raised the base on which the monument stands above the height at first projected by the sculptor. It is to be hoped the committee have by this time *taste* enough to perceive that the mistake was a fortunate one, especially as the basement is now connected with the corresponding lines in the sides of the transept. *Westmacott* is the sculptor.

The *horse* being a subordinate feature of this monument, needs not to be noticed. The *sphinxes* are somewhat deficient in sterling Egyptian character. The paltry addition of a flimsy leather, or paper bridle, and a shabby bit in the mouth of the horse, it is to be hoped, is merely designed to be temporary. If the horse may not be poetically left without a bridle, the workmanship should be in the same materials with the rest of the monument.

Wilkie, whose talents have been so much more liberally praised than rewarded by his first employers, and whose persevering study promises to render him an eminent feature of the English school, is at present engaged on a subject peculiarly adapted to the natural bent of his genius. The picture represents a boy who has cut his finger, holding his hand up to an old woman, who carefully binds up the wounded part, disregardful of the cries of the tortured infant. The expressions of the various characters are truly corresponding with the painter's great prototype, Nature. The boy is particularly excellent; he appears, by the accompaniments of the picture, to have been exercising an early genius for *carving*, and a servant is taking from him the unlucky knife.

The *world* of artists and connoisseurs is at present busily engaged in the discussion of some wonderful pictures, lately discovered in a house at Farnham in Surrey, which have lately passed through the hands of more than one owner at a very low price, but are now found, in *the judgment of the last purchaser*, who is a broker, to be the works of no less a painter than *Titian*, and, of course, of incalculable value. There are ten pictures, each representing one of the

Cæsars on horseback; the figures as large as life. What is to be augured of this mysterious treasure is uncertain, as the present owner professes himself bound by the injunction of a nobleman, not to show them to any one before *his* arrival in town.

Another wonder (for this is the age of discoveries) is the following; a large picture of King Charles I. on horseback, which has for a long time hung disregarded in the hall of the *Middle Temple*, having lately been cleaned, is declared by the picture-cleaner to be a very fine original by *Vandyck*, and it is conjectured, that, as James the Second was a member of the Middle Temple, he was the donor of this valuable work to the Society.

The gallery of the *British Institution* closed on Saturday, the 12th of last month. The result of the assiduous labours of the students is highly creditable to them, and promises to render this part of the institution considerably serviceable in the progress of the arts. The *supposed Titian and Bramante*, mentioned in a former *Retrospect*, as unequal to the rest of the collection, have been judiciously left uncopied.

Mr. Branscomb, of Newbury, has lately finished a portrait of the horse Mameluke, the property of Mr. Eastcourt, in a style which would not have disgraced the pencil of Stubbs.

South-west View of Gloucester Cathedral: dedicated, by permission, to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and the Rev. the Dean and Chapter, by J. Buckler. Drawn and etched by J. Buckler; engraved by G. Lewis, aqua tint. Size of the print, 24 by 17 inches; plain, one guinea; coloured, one guinea and a half. Published and sold by J. Buckler, No. 2, Spa Road, Bermondsey, Surrey; to be had of Taylor, Architectural Library, Holborn; and Smith, printseller, Oxford. This print forms one of Mr. Buckler's views of the British cathedrals, and it is fully equal to the preceding ones. This beautiful edifice is one of the most magnificent specimens of the Gothic style of architecture in the world; the lightness and luxuriant richness of its superb tower being unquestionably without a rival.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN WATSON'S (BURY-PLACE, BLOOMSBURY) *for Improvements in the Art of Soap-making.*

AFTER the soap has been formed, or made in the usual manner, by boiling fat or oil with soap lees, or the solution of a considerably pure alkaline salt, and separated by the addition of common culinary salt, the patentee does not put the same into the forms, in order that it may become indurated for sale, but diffuses the same in a large quantity of pure water, with or without the assistance of heat, as may for the sake of expedition be preferred. And he again separates the said soap by the addition of common culinary salt, and repeats the process of solution and separation a great number of times, if necessary. The chief intention of the said process is to render the soap more perfectly neutral, by separating any uncombined alkali which may have subsisted in the first making, and also to throw up any uncombined oil, in case the boiling should not have been carried to the precise point which is needful for the formation of good soap. And further, he makes use of the same process for purifying and perfectly neutralizing such soaps as have been already made and completed in the common way, by himself or other manufacturers; in order to which it is convenient that the solid soap should be rasped or scraped, or dried and pulverized, or otherwise divided by mechanical means, for the purpose of expediting the diffusion and solution, or suspension, of the same in the fluid. He also manufactures a soap of uncommon beauty, closeness, and uniformity of texture, by the use and application of alcohol, or ardent spirit, as follows; namely, he makes a pure soap, or purifies soap already made, by using the processes herein before described; or in case the soap is sufficiently pure, he takes the same without farther preparation, and subdivides the same into shavings, or small portions, and makes a mixture of about one part, by weight, of the spirits, and two parts, or thereabouts, of the pure soap, and causes the same to unite by moderate boiling, and in this state he pours the same into moulds, to be divided into lengths, or squares, cakes, &c. for sale; and exposes the said lengths, squares, cakes, &c. in a fit place or apartment,

ment, kept at a proper temperature for drying or evaporating the solvent or spirit, or a considerable portion thereof, in order that the density and consistence of the said soap may increase, and its parts become so intimately applied to each other, as to produce a beautiful degree of transparency. And, in some cases, he adds a portion of sugar or saccharine matter to the mixture when a less degree of firmness is required; and, as occasion may require, he adds such well-known materials, as may be needful to give any particular odour, or scent, or colour, as may be thought or found most agreeable to the purchasers.

MR. WILLIAM LESTER'S (PICCADILLY), *for an improved Rotary Motion, or Engine, to communicate power to Machines.*

As it is wholly impossible to describe the nature of this invention without the aid of figures, we can do no more, in a work that does not admit of plates, than announce the fact that such a patent has been obtained.

MR. JOHN STEDMAN'S (HORTON KIRBY, KENT), *for a Patten and Clog.*

The bottom, or sole part of the clog, is divided into two or three parts, or pieces; and figures annexed to the original specification exhibit the clog thus divided. The clog is made of cork, wood, or any material. But Mr. S. claims the exclusive right of using cork, as being a new manufacture for clogs or pattens, either with or without the new-invented principle, as is here described. To the fore part are fixed the ties, or a toe-piece or covering of the shoe, which may be made agreeably to the taste of the maker or wearer. To the hind part round the heel is put a piece of stiff leather, or thin plate-iron, or tin; it may be either nailed, screwed, or sewed on, as shall be found most convenient. This piece of leather, or tin, stands up about three quarters of an inch, but it must be regulated according to the heel of the shoe which it is intended to receive, or encompass. This piece, when made of iron or tin, must be covered or lined with leather, or some soft material, to prevent rubbing the shoe or heel. The two pieces, or parts, are joined together by a hinge made of any metal. This hinge is fastened either with screws, nails, or rivets. To the under part of which is rivetted a spring or springs. The clog should always be made to fit the shoe, so that when it is on it should be straight. There must be nailed or screwed a piece of thin leather along the joint, to prevent the wet or dirt getting to the springs, which would impede their action. The second mode of joining the two parts, and making the clog act, is by fixing a flat spring or springs, bent in a curve. One end of the spring is to be screwed or nailed to the fore part, and the other end to the hind part of the clog. The sole of the clog may be divided into three parts, or pieces, and the spring-hinge put to each joint; or the joint nearest the toe may have an hinge of metal or leather, without a spring. The flat spring, as above described, can be put to join the three pieces together. The ties of the clogs may be fixed on the toe or middle-piece, or a tie on each, which shall be found most convenient. The intent of this invention, and of those springs above described, is to prevent the clog coming off the foot; to remove the usual unpleasant clacking noise; to hinder the dirt throwing up; and to facilitate and lessen the fatigue of walking on the sole part of the clogs. And to make them into a patten, there is put on the under-side, both on the fore and hind-part, a piece of thin plate, or sheet-iron rim; the depth of this piece of iron must be regulated according to the height of the patten, from one quarter of an inch to two or three. The ends of these pieces of iron are riveted together, and there are three or four little pieces turned down, with holes made in them, to screw or nail the rim to the bottom, or sole parts; within this rim is put a piece of cork, nearly to fill it up. This cork is fastened by a screw passing through it to the bottom, or a screw or two put through the rim into the cork. The intent of this cork is to strengthen the rim, and to prevent its being filled up with dirt. This rim of sheet-iron may be put to the bottom of a common clog if required; in that case the rim may be made in one piece.

MR. JOSEPH WILLMORE'S AND MR. JOHN TONK'S (BIRMINGHAM,) *for a new Method and Processes in the manufacturing of Nails.*

They take a nail-rod, of a size suitable to the size of the nail intended to be manufactured, and applying it to a common screw-press, mounted with proper cutters, cut off from the end of the rod two pieces at once, obliquely across the rod in one place, and directly across it in another. Two studs or stops are set up, which are attached to the press, and are moveable

moveable in the direction of the rod, for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the nail; and both studs are adjustable in the cross direction of the rod, so that the obliquity of the cut, according to the kind of nail to be made, is thereby determined, as well as the length of the nail. This is called the first operation.

The second operation is to anneal the pieces so cut off, if the iron should not be sufficiently malleable, which is done in the usual and well-known manner. The third operation is that of heading, which for clasp-head nails consists of two parts, one for gathering, and the other for forming the head of the nail. The first part of this operation is performed by putting a piece cut off the rod of iron, as before described, into a pair of clams, leaving as much of the thick end projecting above the clams as is sufficient to form the head. These clams have steel bits let into them with sharp edges, which press only against the two opposite sides of the piece, and which have the effect of two chisels when the punch of the press is brought down upon the piece with considerable force, and raise or gather up iron on each side towards forming the head. The second part of this operation is to put the piece thus prepared into another pair of clams, having bits formed to correspond to the under side of the head; and the punch, having the impression of the upper side of the head engraved or sunk into it, is brought to press strongly upon the head in the clams, and thereby the clasp-head is properly formed.

For nails intended to have rose-heads, or any other kind of heads, except clasp-heads, the first part of this operation is not absolutely necessary, but the bits, which for clasp-nails must have sharp edges, must for the other kind of nails have blunt edges, to prevent the undercutting. For the second part of this operation, the piece is put either into a pair of clams, or into the tool commonly called a bore, and then pressed with punches, properly engraved or sunk, according to the kind of head wanted. By the first operation, the piece cut off the rod of iron is formed something like a mortise-chisel; the fourth operation is to point it, which is done by putting the piece into a bed of steel, in which is cut a nick or groove, having parallel sides, but the bottom rising towards the end where the point of the nail is to be formed. The punch is shewn in the specification, and the end which presses upon the point of the nail is made to project farther than the other part, so as to meet the corresponding part of the bed when the punch is brought upon the nail. The groove, or nick in the bed should be just wide enough to receive the piece easily, but prevent it from twisting when the impression is made. The piece is put twice into the nick; once with the chisel, end lying horizontal, and next turned a quarter round, to press the chisel edge into a pointed form. If the nails, by the strong pressure which is necessary in this operation, should become too hard to clench, they anneal them in the ordinary way, which may be called the fifth operation. The third, fourth, and fifth operations above described are applied to nails, or pieces cut off from sheet or rolled iron in the ordinary way; but as they, in consequence of the fifth operation, which is necessary to give them the quality of clenching, are apt to be too soft to drive well, a sixth operation is applied, viz. quenching them, when red hot, in water or other proper fluid, which gives them stiffness enough to drive without destroying the quality of clenching. Figures attached to the specification show (1.) A pair of clams, with bits or dies let into them, which can be renewed from time to time with more ease, and at less expence, than by the usual method. These bits are proper for the first part of the third operation. (2.) A pair of bits, or dies, proper for making either rose-heads or flat heads. (3.) A pair of bits, or dies, proper for the second part of the third operation for clasp-head nails. (4.) A view of the common screw-press, in which is shown the side-pin, or screw, by which the clams are firmly pressed together at the time the punch is pressed down upon the nail. This pin, or screw, is generally worked by the foot, by means of the lever connected with a treadle, while the hand applies its force to the handle of the fly; but to the head of the main screw is fixed a portion of a pully, (or a whole one), to which is attached a rope, chain, belt, or other connecting pliable material, which flying round the edge of another pully fixed to the frame of the press, and standing vertically descends, and is attached to the moveable end of the treadle; and on this treadle is placed a weight, heavy enough to press the clams together with sufficient force. By means of the latter described machinery, which is the only part claimed by the patentees as their invention the operation of pressing is performed by the action of the hand only; and is found very convenient.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. POLWHELE, the friend and neighbour of the late Mr. Whitaker, is employed in collecting the Correspondence and Papers of that gentleman, with a view to the publication of his Memoirs in a quarto volume.

Mr. PERCIVAL STOCKDALE has in the press Memoirs of his own Life and Writings, and they will make their appearance early in the next year. They will include many interesting anecdotes of the distinguished persons with whom he has been connected. The work will also abound with social, moral, political, and religious, observations, and contain a particular account of Marseilles, Gibraltar, and Algiers, at which places the author resided.

The Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, of Ravenstonedale, is engaged upon a new work of considerable interest:—a Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical, Dictionary. It will contain a list of all the names of places mentioned in the Old and New Testament, and in the writings styled the Apocrypha, in their original characters and true orthography in European letters, with descriptions, meanings, &c.; the names of persons, patriarchs, prophets, &c. printed in the same manner, and accompanied by chronological and biographical notices; an account of every religious term, including the doctrines, &c. of the sacred books; an account of the arts, &c. in the ancient world, to which there is any reference or allusion in the Scriptures; of the principal events recorded in ecclesiastical history, including an account of the different sects in the primitive and succeeding ages of the church; of religious ceremonies, ordinances, institutions, practices, customs, &c.; and critical illustrations of obscure passages in the sacred writings. The whole to comprise whatever is known concerning the antiquities of the Hebrews, and to form a body of scripture history, geography, chronology, divinity, and ecclesiastical opinions.

The following works are in the press at Oxford:—Scholia in Pindari Carmina, ex edit. Chr. Gott. Heyne, 8vo.—Scattergood's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.—Sophocles, by Brunck, 2 vols. 32mo.—Euripides, 32mo.—Æschylus, by Schutz, 2 vols. 8vo.—Novum Testamentum Græc. 32mo.—Thucydides Gr. ex. edit. Dukerie, 2 vols. 8vo.—Q. Horatii Flacci opera, cum Scholiis veteribus castigavit et Notis illustravit Gulielmus Baxterus; varias Lectiones et Observationes addidit J. Matthias Gesnerus, quibus et suas adspersit J. Carolus Zeunius, Prof. Gr. Litt. Vitteberg.—Tacitus de Morib. Germaniæ & Vita Agricolæ are printing at Cambridge, with select notes from Brotier, by the Rev. Richard Pelham.

The first part of Mr. HEWLETT's new Bible will positively appear on the second day of the new year.

On the same day will also appear the first part of a new system of Geography, drawn from original authorities by Dr. SMITH. The introduction will be written by Mr. POND, and the embellishments will be under the direction of that able artist Mr. Craig. Besides maps and other accompaniments, the publishers propose to present to their subscribers a pair of Adams's new nine-inch globes.

Mr. BOLINGBROKE, author of a Voyage to Demerary, writes from Paramaribo:—

"I have spent several days at the delightful cocoa estate Alkmaar, which Stedman speaks of as belonging to Mrs. Godefroy. It is now possessed by her heirs; that good woman having departed this life in January 1799, aged 84. She was a native of Boston, in North America. Joanna is also dead. I am told she was not altogether that innocent beautiful creature she is represented to be. Stedman on this, as on many occasions, studied effect more than truth. I saw several negroes who remembered Stedman, and one who had been in the woods with him eight months: the tent-boat is preserved at Alkmaar which Stedman used: it is fifty-two feet long, and sixty years old. Stedman, from what I can collect, was a very eccentric character, tenacious of honour, but careless of forms. Governor Frederic told me, he one day saw him return from shooting in the savanna, with nothing on but a strip of blue salempore, passed between his legs, and supported at each end by a string round his loins. Stedman appeared before some ladies in this undress, and thence acquired the appellation of the *lowe Ingleseman*, or mad Englishman."

H. B.

Memoirs of Dr. PALEY, from the pen of a gentleman who was one of his parishioners at Bishopwearmouth, will appear in a few weeks.

Mr.

Mr. ARROWSMITH has announced a Topographical Map of the Pyrenees, principally taken from the French survey, with considerable additions, extending from Bayonne and Perpignan, in the north, to the mouth of the Ebro and Burgos, in the south; including the provinces of Arragon, Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay.

Dr. LAMBE has in the press, Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Cancerous Tumours and Ulcers. These Reports will appear early in the ensuing month.

Mr. CHARLES SYLVESTER, of Derby (late of Sheffield), has in the press an Elementary Treatise on Chemistry, the plan of which is in many respects original.

New editions, considerably improved and enlarged, are in the press, of Mr. YOUNG's Farmer's Kalendar, Dr. IRVING's Elements of English Composition, Dr. WATKINS's Scripture Biography, and Mr. COOPER's First Lines of Surgery.

Mr. MOLINEUX, of Macclesfield, has in the press a new work on short-hand, printing on post quarto, entitled, the Short-hand Instructor, or Stenographical Copy-book.

The appearance of a meteor is mentioned in many of the northern provincial newspapers in October. On comparing their accounts, they all seem to refer to one and the same meteor, seen at places very remote from each other, and in all nearly at the same instant of time, a few minutes before eight P. M. on the 17th of that month. It passed in a north easterly direction, and appeared at no great altitude; but its real height must have been considerable, otherwise it could not have been seen in so many remote places at the same instant. It was seen as far north as Aberdeen, and as far south as Hull. Its apparent diameter was somewhat less than that of the moon, and in some places it seemed to have a tail, throwing off coruscations of great brilliancy. It diffused a very vivid, pale light, and was visible in its progress for a few seconds.

A meteor has likewise been seen at Bury, in Suffolk. The following is the account sent us of it by Mr. LOFFT:—

"*Bury, Nov.* 12, 1808.

"Last night, in looking for the phenomenon above γ Andromedæ, already described, and which I afterwards found very visible indeed, Mr. Pawsey, of this town, Mr. Brosham, of Ixworth, and I, were struck with the appearance of a most beautiful meteor, which was first seen by Mr. Pawsey. It descended from near Lyra, by the Serpent, towards Ursa Major. It was circular, and well defined from the first, and continually encreased in lustre and apparent magnitude. It was of the most intense silvery brightness, with a mixture of blue light near the extremities. It latterly, in coming toward the horizon, drew a line of light after it, which gave it greatly the resemblance of a rocket. The accension of nitre with camphor, or the combustion of metals in oxygen, give the best idea of the intensity of its light, which equalled that of the Moon when clearest in purity, and far exceeded it in splendour. Of apparent magnitude, when the sight is so transiently and suddenly affected, it is difficult to give a tolerable estimate. But when greatest, I think it may be taken to have had two-thirds nearly of the apparent diameter of the ☽. Hour half past 10. Right ascension apparently in an oblique line, nearly that of the meridian, with no very striking curvation. Motion even and gliding. Time of visibility about 6 or 8″.

P. S. "On comparing stars and positions, I think the meteor passed from N W. to N. nearly in this direction between α Cygni and the head of Cepheus cross Draco, and by the foot of Hercules, to the tail of Ursa Major, the subtense of this arc is about 60°. I am convinced its distance from us must have been very considerable at its first appearance, by the great increase of its light and apparent magnitude. The former positions, as given from Bury, are not to be regarded further than its tendency from near the Milky way toward Ursa Major. Its altitude above the horizon, when first seen, I suppose to have been very near 70°."

A work on Capital Punishments is in considerable forwardness, which will contain, amongst other articles, extracts from the writings of Judge Blackstone, Dr. Johnson, Beccaria, Sir Thomas More, Montesquieu, and Dr. Paley, on this interesting subject.

Mr. POLWHELE is printing a new edition of Local Attachment with Respect to Home, a poem; as also, the Seventh Portion of the History of Cornwall; and he has completed his History of Devonshire, in three volumes folio.

Mr. G. BURNETT will speedily publish the Beauties of Milton's Prose, with preliminary Remarks and Criticisms, in two duodecimo volumes. It is the principal object of this work to give an extensive diffusion to the sentiments of Milton, by selecting such of his pieces and parts of pieces, as, from their high merit, deserve, in the main, to have a permanent influence

ence upon the public opinion. The prose compositions of Milton may, with insignificant exceptions, be distributed under three general heads, according as they relate:—1. To Ecclesiastical Law; 2. To Matrimonial Law; 3. To the Tenure of the Magistrate. All the pieces which have reference to either of these subjects respectively, the editor proposes to arrange together, though written at distant periods, and found in different parts of the author's works. For the rest, the several pieces will be printed in the order of their dates. The principle which he proposes to observe relative to the parts rejected or retained is, to give the political pieces entire, or nearly so, and to abridge the others very considerably. The only prose productions of Milton of much consequence not included in this intended collection are, his History of Britain, and his Brief History of Muscovia, and his State Letters, of which, however, a specimen or two will be given.

An experienced Propagator of Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, has discovered a cheap and efficacious method of propagating, by cuttings, all kinds of Fruit-trees, without the aid of artificial heat. By this novel and advantageous system, it appears that we are not only enabled with certainty to propogate any particular species, but preserve, with the strictest purity, the more valuable fruits, without liability to adulteration or degeneracy, the certain consequence of budding or grafting upon ungenial and improper stocks, and avoid the common inconvenience of receiving erroneous sorts from public nurseries.

Mr. Taunton, Surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, is about to publish a small work on Pathology, which will be illustrated with engravings.

A volume of Sermons, and other Public Discourses, by the Rev. S. Lavington, of Bideford, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

Mr. James Archer, engraver, has perfected an invention, known only to himself, of the greatest importance to the commercial world, a mode of engraving Bank Note Plates, which cannot fail to prove a check against forgery. The instrument by which they are produced is extremely intricate, and constructed on a plan entirely out of the common routine of mechanics. The note may be comprehended at one glance, consisting merely of straight and waved lines, curiously combined, and forming a variegated tint, at once simple in appearance, and inimitable in execution, reconciling two principles naturally in direct opposition to each other. The mathematical accuracy with which the lines are laid agreeably to this plan, is beyond the power of man strictly to imitate by the common method of engraving, even allowing that the first rate artists were to employ their talents to that purpose. Specimens have been submitted to a number of the most distinguished artists;—among others—to Messrs. Sharp, Fuller, W. Skelton, J. Skelton, Neagle, Milton, and Scott—and have received their decided approbation.

An abundant supply of good water is one of the most indispensable requisites for the cleanliness and health of the inhabitants of large towns. Till lately, spring water has been preferred for this purpose, from its supposed greater purity; but experience and the progress of science have proved that it is far inferior to the water of rivers. The latter contains impurities visible to the eye, the former in a state of actual solution, and therefore they are invisible. From river-water the impurities will separate themselves almost entirely by rest or filtration; from that of springs, they cannot be separated by any means adapted to the demands of common life. London, which is extremely healthy for its size, has long been supplied with river-water, and to this, more than to any other circumstance, are the inhabitants indebted for the health they enjoy, though few of them ever take the trouble to filter the water they use, even for culinary purposes. The city of Glasgow, which till lately had no supply of water but from wells, has at length the prospect of an inexhaustible provision from the river Clyde, by means of pipes and steam-engines. Two companies have embarked in similar undertakings, and the works of both are in considerable forwardness. But the circumstance which demands most attention from the public, and which is our principal reason for noticing these enterprizes, is the filtration of the whole supply of water by means of reservoirs constructed for the purpose. This salutary process is effected by making the water filter through sand and gravel from the large reservoir, into which it is first raised by the steam engine, into a second situated a little lower, and from which the conveying pipes receive their supply. This is the first instance, we believe, of water being filtered on so large a scale; and when its advantages, not only to the

health of the inhabitants, but to bleachers, dyers, and other manufacturers, are duly considered, we cannot doubt that it will be adopted in all future undertakings for supplying towns with water. Hitherto all branches of manufacture connected with the use of water have been obliged to be carried to the water, and the necessary hands along with them, and much expence for carriage and extra labour has been added to the price. But, should this system become general, manufactures will be carried on where the necessary supply of labourers can be most easily procured, and the goods find the most ready market.

The Rev. Dr. Rees, the learned editor of the New Cyclopedia, has, at length, yielded to the repeated requests of his numerous and respectable congregation, by putting to press two volumes of Sermons, on practical and interesting subjects. They will be published early in the spring.

The Rev. Russell Scott, of Portsmouth, has in the press a Sermon on the New Creation by Jesus Christ.

A volume of Letters from Bishop Warburton, to the late Bishop of Worcester, between the years 1749 and 1776, is in the press. They were left for publication by the late Bishop Hurd, with the title of, Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends.

Mr. Thomas Newenham, author of an Inquiry into the Progress and Magnitude of Ireland, is about to publish a View of the Natural, Political, and Commercial circumstances of that country.

Mr. R. H. Cromek has collected an octavo volume of Reliques, of Robert Burns, consisting chiefly of letters, poems, and critical observations on Scottish songs, and they will speedily make their appearance.

Dr. Reid will commence his spring course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Monday the 23d of January, at nine o'clock in the morning, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square. The course will be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour.

On Monday, the 14th of last month, an Anthem was performed at the music-school, Oxford, before the vice-chancellor, and heads of colleges, composed by Mr. Julian Busby, son of Dr. Busby, as an Exercise for the degree of Bachelor in Music, and which afforded the highest gratification to the learned auditory. Mr. J. Busby is, we understand, the youngest candidate by several years that has ever received that academical honour from either of our universities.

Mr. William Skrimshire, jun. has made some observations on the fecula of potatoes, and some other British vegetables, which, during the present high price of bread, seem particularly worthy of attention. One thousand grains of the former roots yielded 111 grains of fine white fecula, when perfectly dry, which he recommends not only as the most economical means of fattening cattle and pigs, but also as a very palatable and nutritious food for man. This fecula, which is generally known to laundresses by the name of potatoe starch, is obtained by the process which they employ. Formed into small cakes, and dried in the open air, or by a gentle heat, this preparation will keep for many years. When the fecula and pulp are mixed together, and thus prepared, half an ounce of it will, says Mr. Skrimshire, gelatinize so large a quantity of boiling water as to afford a sufficient meal for any labouring person in health. It may be sweetened either with molasses or sugar; or being boiled with an onion or pot-herbs, and seasoned with pepper and salt, it will make a very palatable, wholesome, and nutritious soup. If this preparation be boiled with milk, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with a little wine or spice, it forms the most nourishing and restorative food that can possibly be administered to the sick and convalescent. From the ease with which it is digested, it is peculiarly adapted to the impaired organs of the debauchee, and the feeble powers of infancy. With a larger proportion of the preparation, a stiff jelly may be formed, which, acidulated with lemon-juice, or any other vegetable acid, becomes the best domestic remedy that can be employed in every species of sore throat. The pure fecula, the author asserts, will be found superior in every respect to salep, sago, arrow-root, or any of the vegetable preparations of that kind, which have been so pompously advertised and recommended to the public by persons interested in the sale of them. Another use to which Mr. Skrimshire has applied potatoes, is likewise worthy of notice:—"I have frequently formed a very grateful and nutritious beverage (says he) from potatoes sliced, roasted to a coffee colour, then ground in a mill, and mixed with a sixteenth of its weight of the best Turkey coffee." The other vegetable productions on which Mr. Skrimshire has made experiments,

are

are the horse-chesnut, acorns, and the root of the red-berried briony, commonly called mandrake, and of the cuckow-pint, or wake-robin. All of these yield a large proportion of fecula, which forms a nutritious food for man or other animals.

At the last Meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society of Edinburgh, Dr. James Ogilby, of Dublin, read a very interesting account of the mineralogy of East Lothian, which appeared to have been drawn up from a series of observations made with great skill, and was illustrated by three hundred and fifty specimens laid upon the table. As the county is in general deeply covered with soil, and profusely clothed with vegetables, the determination of the different formations must have been a work of considerable labour; and the skill, judgment, and perseverance of the observer, must have been frequently put to the trial. The author, after describing the physiognomy, or external aspect of the county, gave a particular account of the different formations of which it is composed. They are as follow:—transition, independent coal, newest floetztrap, and alluvial. When describing the different transition rocks, he alluded particularly to the supposed granite of Fassnet, described by Professor Playfair in his Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory, which he proved to be a stratified bed of transition greenstone. The description of the rocks of the newest floetztrap formation was particularly interesting, not only on account of the beautiful transitions he pointed out, but also as it proved the existence of a considerable tract of these rocks in Scotland, where their occurrence had been disputed. He enumerated and described the following members of this formation:—traptuff, amygdaloid, claystone, basalt, porphyry-slate, and porphyry-slate inclining to green-stone. He found the traptuff, which is a coarse mechanical deposit, forming the lowest member of the series, and resting immediately on the coal formation; on this tuff rests amygdaloid, containing fragments; above this amygdaloid is common amygdaloid, free of fragments: this, in its turn, is covered with basalt; the basalt gradually passes into, and is covered with, porphyry-slate; and the porphyry-slate, in some instances, appears to pass into green-stone, which forms the uppermost part of the formation: so that we have thus a beautiful series of transitions from the coarse mechanical, to the fine chemical, that is, from traptuff to porphyry-slate, inclining to green-stone. The doctor also remarked, that the amygdaloid contains crystals of feldspar, which have an earthy aspect; the basalt crystals of feldspar possessing the characters of common feldspar; and the porphyry-slate glassy feldspar; facts which coincide with, and are illustrative of, the increased fineness of solution from the oldest to the newest members of the formation. In the course of his paper, the author gave distinct and satisfactory answers to these questions proposed by Professor Jameson:—1. Does the Bass Rock in the Frith of Forth belong to the newest floetztrap formation? 2. Does the sienitic greenstone of Fassnet, in East Lothian, belong to the transition rocks, or to the newest floetztrap formation? Are the geognostic relations of the porphyry-slate, or clink-stone porphyry of East Lothian, the same as in other countries? The doctor announced his intention of reading, at the next meeting of the Society, a description of the different veins that occur in East Lothian, and of giving a short statement of the geognostical and economical inferences to be deduced from the appearances which he has investigated with so much care. It is indeed only by investigations like those of Dr. Ogilby, that we obtain any certainty respecting the mineral treasures of a country, and such alone can afford us data for a legitimate theory of the formation of the globe. At the same meeting a communication from Colonel Montague was read, describing a new species of fasciola, of a red colour, and about an inch long, which sometimes lodges in the trachea of chickens, and which the colonel found to be the occasion of the distemper called the *gapes*, so fatal to those useful tenants of the poultry-yard. The knowledge of the true cause of this malady will, it is hoped, soon be followed by the discovery of a specific cure. In the mean time, a very simple popular remedy is employed in Devonshire: the meat of the chicks, barley or oatmeal, is merely mixed with urine, instead of water, and this prescription is very generally attended with the best effects.

RUSSIA.

The Russian minister for the home department has recently published a proclamation, inviting all persons connected with the manufacture of cloths of every description in foreign countries, to proceed to Russia, where they will be cordially received, either in the old Russian towns,

towns, or in the provinces newly incorporated with the empire. Besides the money necessary for the journey, the Russian government undertakes to furnish these visitors with lodgings, workshops, utensils, and wool, besides maintaining them, free of expence, for six months. Every piece of cloth manufactured by them is to be paid for in ready money. They are to be allowed the privilege of chusing their own wool, and a fixed price is to be put upon it by the government. When they have given proofs of their dexterity, houses are to be built for them, to which garden ground will be added. They are not to be called upon for repayment of any of these advances, so long as they work on account of government. In addition to these advantages, they will enjoy the same privileges with the other colonists of New Russia, and will not be obliged to pay, during ten years, any other impost than the ordinary per centage. If at any time these manufacturers prefer working on their own account, to continuing in the employment of government, they will be at liberty to enter into trade at large, with all the privileges of ordinary manufacturers, upon refunding the advances which have been made to them.

The Russian government has lately united the navigation of the Baltic and Black Seas, by means of the canal of Berini, which, communicating with the Duna, in the government of Mittau, and the Dnieper, admits the easy transport of the produce of White Russia, and of the Crimea to the capital.

GERMANY.

It is said that KOTZEBUE intends to publish a complete edition of all his works in forty volumes.

The improvements making in the fortifications of Cassel, have led to some discoveries relative to the history of the Romans in Germany. In the month of August, the workmen employed in them found five Roman altars, consecrated to Jupiter and Juno. Some weeks before an altar of the same description had been discovered in a high state of preservation, with a like inscription on it. Only two of these altars bear the date of their erection. One was dedicated A.D. 215, and the other A.D. 242.

The new government of Westphalia has projected a junction between the Elbe and the Weser, in order to favour the interior circulation of the produce of the kingdom, and to facilitate its exportation to foreign countries. Direct communications are to be opened between the frontiers of the kingdom, and the shores of the Baltic. The marshy and low grounds are to be drained, and a grand communication by water opened from Bremen to the Vistula: an inland navigation is also in contemplation to Holland and the banks of the Rhine, while commercial relations are to be encouraged with the south of Russia and the north of Germany.

The first number of a magnificent work has been published at Leipsic, entitled, "Scenes from the Dramatic Works of Schiller." This work promises to be in Germany, what the Shakspeare Gallery was in England.

FRANCE.

The junction of the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, by a communication between the rivers Saone and Yonne, a measure which has been so long in contemplation, has lately been resumed with vigour. As early as the reign of Henry IV. a tax of forty sous for each measure of corn was imposed on the bakers of Dijon towards defraying the expences of continuing the canal of the river Ouche, from Dijon to St. Jean de Lone. In 1607, a report was published of a survey of this river, which it was intended to render navigable, in order to open a communication with the Seine, by the Armançon, which falls into the Yonne, and the Yonne into the Seine. In 1724, the states of Burgundy ordered the engineer Abeillo to take a survey of the country, which he delivered in 1727. In 1775 a beginning was made, but the works proceeded very slowly. In 1779 they were entirely suspended, but were resumed in 1809, since which period they have been continued without intermission. That part of the canal which is situated between Dijon and the Saone, is in great forwardness and nearly completed: in that between Dijon and the Yonne, little progress has been made. The artificial embankments begin between Dijon and La Cude. Since the year 1802, the sum of 819,193 francs has been expended on the works between Dijon and the Saone; and by the law of the 16th of September, 1807, new funds have been allotted for the completion of the whole. This canal will facilitate the conveyance of goods from *ci-devant* Burgundy, to the southern provinces, and the interior; and hay, iron, corn, and hemp, will avoid the great circuit they now make by the canals of Charolais and Auxerre,

Auxerre, in order to reach Paris by the navigable parts of the Seine.

The French chemists have not only repeated Mr. Davy's experiments on the decomposition of alkalis, but have confirmed the accuracy of his researches, by obtaining similar results by a different process. Messrs. Gay and Thenard have succeeded in deoxidating potash by means of iron. The event is announced in *Correspondance sur l'Ecole Imperiale Polytechnique*, Number 10, in the following terms:—"A letter from London, dated November 23, 1807, announced that Mr. Davy had succeeded, by means of a strong galvanic pile, in decomposing the two alkalis of potash and soda; and that he had read a memoir to the Royal Society, in which he concluded that these two alkalis were metallic oxides. On the 8th of December, Messrs. Gay and Thenard repeated Mr. Davy's experiments at the laboratory of the Polytechnic School, and actually obtained at the negative pole of a pile, with large plates, the two new metals, the existence of which had not even been suspected previous to Mr. Davy's experiments. The above chemists, however, continued the inquiry in a new point of view. They proposed to themselves the discovery of a substance sufficiently oxidizable to take off the oxygen from the alkalis, which had been ascertained to be metallic oxides, and their experiments were attended with the greatest success. On the 7th of March, 1808, they informed the Institute of France that, upon treating potash with iron, in the fire of a reverberating furnace, the iron deoxidated the potash, and made it pass to the metallic state."

M. Maelzl, a German mechanist, is at present exhibiting at Paris an Automaton of a singular construction. The figure represents a trumpeter in the uniform of the band of the French Imperial Guards, and at the word of command raises a trumpet to its mouth and plays some exquisite pieces of martial music. The whole of the mechanism is contained within the chest of the Automaton: its feet rest upon a board to which castors are affixed, and the proprietor moves it from place to place, in the exhibition room, to shew that there is no communication with any other apartment. In this respect it is superior to the celebrated Automaton flute-player of M. Vaucanson, which once made so much noise in Europe: the latter figure reclined against a wall, behind which some complicated machinery was supposed to be placed. The most wonderful part of M. Maelzl's Automaton, is the effect produced by the lips of the figure upon the trumpet, which are made to exhibit all the delicacy of touch peculiar to the lips of the human body. No jarring or creaking sound of machinery is to be heard, although the ear is applied close to the body of the Automaton, nor can any musical sound be emitted unless when the trumpet is applied to the mouth. At the conclusion of the exhibition, M. Maelzl sits down to a pianoforte, and his trumpeter performs an accompaniment to several pieces of music, with all the precision of a first-rate performer. M. Maelzl has already distinguished himself by several improvements on musical instruments.

Canova has finished and transmitted to Paris a statue of the Empress Josephine, which has excited the admiration of the connoisseurs. The striking resemblance of the portrait, the nobleness of the attitude, the disposition and execution of the draperies exhibit the transcendant merit of this figure, while its soft and easy touch, its tranquil expression, but at the same time full of soul, cannot but increase the reputation of this celebrated statuary. In point of attitude, it resembles a statue generally supposed to be that of the Agrippina of Germanicus. So far from this resemblance being a defect, it is an additional proof of the exquisite taste of the artist who has known how to imitate without servilely copying, one of the most majestic attitudes which a sitting figure can admit of. The statuary who executed the Agrippina has himself imitated the Menander, a statue still more accurate, formerly placed in the theatre of Athens, and now in the Napoleon Museum. It is probable that the artist to whom we are indebted for the Menander, and who without doubt flourished under the successors of Alexander the Great, had also taken some statue still more ancient for his model. We know that the Grecian schools were in the habit of copying the attitudes of the finest figures produced by artists, and brought them to perfection by imitating them. Thus Cleomenes, in the Venus de Medicis, has imitated the Venus of Gnidos, a work of Praxiteles, while the sculptor of the Colossi of the Quirinal, seems to have found these groupes in the bas-reliefs of Phidias, which adorned the Parthenon

Parthenon at Athens, and Glycon, in the Farnese Hercules, must have had in view the Hercules of Lysippus. M. Canova has made some happy improvements upon the attitude of the Agrippina: he has placed the figure upon a higher seat, which gives more dignity to the subjects: and he has added the footstool, which we observe in Roman statues as placed under the feet of august personages. The draperies are in the heroic costume, but so skilfully executed as to resemble that of modern days: they excel whatever we have seen of the same statuary in the same department of his art.

The Emperor has presented the city of Pau with his bust in bronze, executed from the model of M. Chaudet.

The grand Bas-relief which adorns the pediment of the Colonnade of the Louvre, has been recently exposed to view. It is described as being the most magnificent piece of modern sculpture to be seen. It is seventy-four feet long, by fourteen broad, without including the cornices. It represents the Muses celebrating the glory of the hero Napoleon, as protector of the arts, and to whom France is indebted for the finishing of the Louvre, so vainly wished for by the nation, and by ten sovereigns for nearly three centuries. The colossal bust of the Emperor occupies the upper part of the pediment. It rests upon a pedestal, at the foot of which is seated the figure of Victory, holding palm branches and crowns of laurel. On each hand are the Muses divided into two groupes. Minerva invites them to celebrate this new claim to glory in favour of the Emperor. They are nine feet and a half high each.

ITALY.

A magnificent botanic garden has been lately laid out for the school of botany at Naples. It adjoins the Royal Hospital for the Poor, and is situated upon the slope of the mountain of Sainte Marie des Anges.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

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A SHORT System of Comparative Anatomy, translated from the German of J. F. Blumenbach, Professor of Medicine in the University of Göttingen, with numerous additional Notes, and an introductory View of the classification of Animals. By William Lawrence, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 8vo. 12s.

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sense

sense is echoed by his music. With his accentuation we do not, however, always concur. The phrase "Good night" is not correctly given, nor that of "I could say." These lapses of the judgment are, we grant, but trivial in themselves; yet it must be allowed that they operate as so many little draw-backs upon the general beauty of the compositions.

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The melodies of these canzonetts are conceived with taste, and characterized by much force and truth of expression. Most of the passages are stamped with originality, arise out of each other with the ease of nature, and lie very commodiously for the voice. This may especially be said of three or four of the compositions; but the whole work is so pleasing in its style, and so easy of execution, that we venture little in auguring its favourable reception with the generality of vocal practitioners.

Mary's Dream, harmonized for four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

The several *parts* of this vocal quartett are disposed with art, and produce an effect analogous to the sense of the words. The accompaniment is arranged in a corresponding style, and the general combination is at once artificial and impressive.

A Set of Divertimentos for the Patent Flageolet and Piano forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss H. W. Wynn, by John Parry. 5s.

These divertimentos are written with taste, and an ease and freedom of fancy, which will conciliate the generality of hearers. The melody, or treble part, is so constructed as to equally suit the flageolet and piano-forte; and the latter instrument, though intended to take the accompanying part, may, in the absence of the flageolet, become the principal.

A Collection of Airs for the Piano forte. Composed, selected, and inscribed, to Miss Clayton, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 3s.

This collection comprizes five pieces, a Swiss March, a Tyrolese Minuet, a Waltz, a Quadrille, and a Minuetto Militaire. They are all pleasing in their kind, and are so arranged with respect to each other as to form a well-contrasted *suite* of familiar movements.

Three Serenatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum). *Composed by T. Haigh.* 5s.

We find in these serenatas much spirit and variety of fancy. The passages are turned with ingenuity, and a unity of idea pervades each piece, impressing the ear with one distinguishing and prevailing character, that courts and fixes the attention. The accompaniment is arranged with address, and calculated to heighten the general effect.

"Each has a Lover but me," a Ballad, sung by Mrs. Liston at the Theatre-royal, Haymarket. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The pleasant, familiar, and truly characteristic style of this little ballad will not fail to recommend it to the notice of the lovers of chaste vocal humour. The air is so *appropriate* as to seem to have issued from the same mind, and at the same moment, with the words; and is, of course, with all its necessary simplicity, both striking and interesting.

The Brighton Rondo, a favourite Air, performed by the Band of the King's Dragoon Guards. Composed and dedicated to the Officers of the Regiment by T. H. Wright. 1s. 6d.

The subject of this rondo is lively and agreeable, and the digressions are conducted with connection and consistency. The juvenile practitioner will find the piece a pleasant and improving exercise.

We are glad to have to announce a new oratorio, forthcoming this winter in London, from the pen of Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, under the title of the *Crucifixion*. Those of our musical readers who are acquainted with this gentleman's talents and science, will be anxious to hear from so respectable a composer a production which, from its requisite magnitude and grandeur, ranks in species with the *epic* in poetry.

One

One of the most desirable treats ever offered to the musical public is preparing for the press by Mr. S. Wesley, and Mr. John Page, vicar choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the publication of the transcendant Anthems of Dr. Croft and Dr. Green, of which a new edition has long been wanted.

Mr. C. F. Horn, and Mr. Samuel Wesley, are preparing for the press the Life of John Sebastian Bach, together with a correct Catalogue of all his numerous compositions, (translated from the German of Forkel) and which will be published under their immediate direction and superintendance. Such a work cannot fail to prove interesting to the musical public, and especially to the scientific amateur, so little having been hitherto known in England of this wonderful master, whom the Germans have energetically declared to be "the greatest musician of any age or country."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

Morbi Cutanei	7
Rheumatismus	3
Diarrhœa	5
Dysenteria	1
Typhus	2
Scarlatina	1
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	7
Dyspepsia	6
Mania et Hypochondriasis	4
Paralysis	1
Hysteria	2
Epilepsia	1
Morbi Infantiles	11

Cutaneous, although not affections generally predominant in the Reporter's list, have in several instances occurred of late within the space of his professional experience. One was that of a lady, who in consequence of, or at least in immediate *subsequence* to her husband's bankruptcy was affected with maculæ upon the skin, which gradually extended themselves over her body, and were suddenly aggravated in appearance by a more recent and unanticipated accumulation of commercial calamity. This is somewhat analogous to a remarkable instance which many years ago presented itself at the Finsbury Dispensary, of a poor old woman, who, after a shock which she felt at seeing a near relation fall down dead at her feet, was seized with intellectual derangement, and in a very short time was surprised and harassed by the spreading of a swarm of vermin over the general surface of her frame. The *almost* omnipotence of mental feelings, is not as yet sufficiently understood and appreciated. As for the discolorations of the skin, they for the most part are to be regarded merely or principally as superficial expressions or indices of general, or internal disease. They are, however, not undeserving of critical attention, and are matters of learned curiosity; although investigations of this kind may not lead to any practical result, or tend towards a radical reformation in medical management, or in professional science.* Whatever increases the stock of our knowledge, adds indirectly, if not immediately, to the resources for improving the condition of our existence. A variety of other cases which have occurred, although they might suggest some corrections of ordinary practice, can scarcely afford interest to that multitude of miscellaneous readers, upon whose minds the writer of this article is more particularly anxious to impress the importance, as well as to explain the truth and meaning of his observations.

The Reporter has, by some of his most respectable and respected friends, been thought to lower his professional rank by periodically promulgating his doctrines in a Magazine. But a man who wishes to inculcate important axioms, ought to adopt that medium which is best calculated to promote their universal propagation. And a work of such extensive circulation must give a greater spread to opinions, than can be assured by a separate volume, which few would look at, and scarcely any could economically, or would voluntarily, purchase. Brissot,

* Those who may wish to gratify their *percipient* for an acquaintance with the calamities of the skin, cannot do better than consult the elaborate and accurate productions upon the subject of Dr. Willan:—the gentleman whom the present Reporter has had the honour of following, although "non passibus æquis," in the execution of the medical department of the Monthly Magazine.

the

the philanthropic philosopher, it should be recollected, was a *journalist* in the virgin stage of the French revolution.

Even false notions do good by exciting enquiry, which, when it has free play, will always give an advantage to the side of truth, over that of error. If men think incorrectly, it is in general because they do not think enough. The human mind requires only to be put in motion. Indolence of intellect is the only thing from which we need dread any injustice to the cause of science, or to the intellectual welfare of mankind.

The Reporter has only time to recommend to the notice of the public, some observations to be found in a Treatise on "Modern Medicine," recently published by Dr. Uwins, of Aylesbury. This work, little in volume, but great in value, he who neglects to read, slights an opportunity of elegant and intellectual pleasure, as well as of essentially practical improvement, which it is not probable may speedily recur.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, November 25, 1808.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, *announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Alderson Edmund, Carlisle, dyer. (Mounsey, Carlisle and Mounsey, Staple's inn
Atkinson William, Manchester, shoe-dealer. (Windle, John street, Bedford-row, and Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool
Averill George, Armitage, Stafford, wheelwright. (Robinson, Litchfield and Rodall, Clement's inn
Baker Joseph, the younger, Stafford, shoe manufacturer. (Amhurst, Temple, and Brookes, jun. Stafford
Barker James, Sparrow Corner, Minories, corn chandler. (Shepherd, Hyde street, Bloomsbury
Barnes Thomas, Colchester, tailor. (Smythers, Colchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple
Barns John, Manchester, manufacturer. (Willis, Warnford court, London, and Hellup and Barrow, Manchester
Beavers John, Sheffield, builder. (Crosley, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Jackson, Bank End, near Barnsley
Bowstread Sarah, Kingsland road, widow, corn merchant. (Bryant, Cothall court, Throgmorton street
Brading James, Newport, Isle of Wight, builder. (Wilmot, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Brooker James Charles, Kennington green, Surry, broker. (Allingham, St. John's Square
Bryan Samuel, Grosvenor Mews, Middlesex, chandler. (Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's inn
Campbell Ann, Huddersfield, York, merchant. (Lea, Leeds, and Battye, Chancery lane
Clarke Thomas, Portsmouth, merchant. (Matthews, Portsmouth
Colegrave John, Red Lion street, Holborn, wine merchant. (Pullen, Fore street.
Connellan Jeremiah, St. Catherine's, Middlesex, ship chandler. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside
Cooper Benjamin, Earl street, Blackfriars, builder. (Loxley, Cheapside
Corrie John, High street, Lambeth, brewer. (Searth, Lyon's inn
Cotton Lawrence, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Evitt and Rawson, Mayton square, Minories
Drew John, Durfley, Gloucester, inakeeper. (Bloxsome, Durfley, Price, and Williams, Old Buildings, Lincoln's inn
Dunn James, Stockport, Chester, draper. (Ellis, Curritor street, Chancery lane, and Morgan, Manchester
Elliot George, Winchester street, merchant. (Crowdie, Lavic, and Garth, Frederic's place, Old Jewry
Fall George and James Hutchinson, Tooley street, brewers. (Holmes and Lewis, Mark lane
Fly William, and John, Croydon, bricklayers. (Kirkman, Cloak lane
Forster George, Easter Dukesfield, Northumberland, miller. (Watson, Temple, and Hunter, Newcastle-upon Tyne
Frith Robert, Broughton Ford, near Manchester, calico-printer. (Edge, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple
Fry Robert, Lullington, Somerset, banker. (Williams, Red Lion Square, and Wilmott, Bradford, Wilts
Gilbert John, Chiswell street, grocer. (Hodge, Dorset street, Salisbury Square
Goff Elijah, Wellclose Square, coal merchant. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry
Goodman Neville, March, Cambridge, liquor merchant. (Hurley, Middle Temple, and Matthews, March
Goss Thomas, Hackney road, apothecary. (Keys, Somerset street, Aldgate
Hall Henry, Gutter lane, London, warehousemen. (Reynolds, Castle street, Falcon square
Handcocks John, Bromyard, Herefordshire, dealer in horses. (Fewtrell, Gray's inn, and Reece, Ledbury

Houghan Nicholas, otherwise Nichol, Oakham, Cumberland grover. (Mounsey, Carlisle, and Mounsey, Staple's inn
Head Frederic, Bury, baker. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple, and Holmes, Bury
Herbert Robert Bateman, Clare court, Drury lane, and also of Grafton street, Westminster, broker. (Dobbins, Furnivals inn.
Howard James and John, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. (Parker, Bury, Lancaster, and Wigglesworth, Gray's inn square
Hughes James Fletcher, Wigmore street, Cavendish-square, bookseller. (Wiltshire and Botton, Old Broad street
Ibbetson Samuel, Ludgate-hill, silk mercer. (Ellen, New Bridge street
Jackson Leonard William, Brownlow street, Holborn, cabinet maker. (Patten, Crofs street, Hatton Garden
Johnson George, Pear-tree Row, New Cut, Blackfriar's road, cabinet maker. (Allingham, St. John's square
Jones John, Llangollen, Denbigh, shopkeeper. (Presland, Brunswick square, London, and Edmunds, Oldswerry
Jones Daniel, Pentro-Back, Merthyr-Tidville, Glamorgan, grocer. (Bigg, Hatton-garden, and Bigg, Bristol
Jullion James, Blackman street, Southwark, linen draper. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark
Kitching John, Leeds, dyer. (Grainger, Leeds, and Crosley, Gray's inn
Kitson John, Dewsbury Moor, York, clothier. (Willis, Warnford court, Throgmorton street, and Wadsworth, Millbridge, near Leeds
Knight Thomas and Samuel, Mosley, Lancaster, clothiers. (Townsend, Staple's inn, and Bannifters, Rochdale
Lane Luke, Kingsclere, Hants, shopkeeper. (Kibble-white, Rowland, and Robinson, Gray's inn place
Leman John, Ramsgate, shopkeeper. (Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Borough
Lindley James, Penistone, York, leather cutter. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden, and Keir, Barnsley
Lyon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffiths and Hinde, Liverpool
Mann George, Southampton place, Strand, victualler. (Crawford, Charles square, Old street road
Mannin Calton, Fickett street, cheesemonger, Temple
Marchent Thomas, Bridewater, flationer. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Dean, Bridgwater
Medhurst William, Ross, Hereford, innholder. (Williams, Red Lion Square, London, and Hooper, Ross
Miller George, Woolwich, tailor. (Weir, Clement's inn
Miller Jeremiah, Brighthelmstone, brick layer. (Attree, Brighthelmstone and Ellis, Hatton garden
More Walter, Halesworth, Suffolk, dealer. (Crabtree, Halesworth and Pugh, Bernard street, Ruffel square
Mullins Thomas, Tokenhouse yard, anothiner. (Dimes, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Newman Charles, Whitechapel, shopkeeper. (Wilson, King's Bench walk, Temple
Nixon John, Bewcastle, Cumberland, drover. (Mounsey, Carlisle and Mounsey, Staple's inn
Osbaldston Joseph and Richard Jones, Manchester, cotton dealers. (Edge, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple, London
Page John, Bathorgate street, haberdasher. (Sweet, King's Bench walk, Temple
Palmer Thomas, Gonage street, St. Pancras, tailor. (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square
Parsons Robert, Lyncombe and Widcombe, Somerset, grocer. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Shepherd, Bath
Pearce James, Roughburchworth, Bemflon, York, tanner. (Remington and Wake, Sheffield, and Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden
Perry Joseph, Angel court, Throgmorton street, broker. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square

Pink John, Gravesend, house carpenter. (Clarkson, Essex street, Strand, and Prall, Rochester
Popplestone William, Plymouth, grocer. (Corryndon and Kelly, Plymouth, and Alexander, Bedford row, London
Potts James, White bear yard, Backhill, Middlesex, cabinet maker. (Cruchley and Fry, John street, Bedford row
Radley Benjamin, Offett, York, clothier. (Clarkson, Essex street, Strand, and Clarkson, Wakefield
Rand Joseph, Deptford, Kent, brewer. (Saward, Prince's street, Rotherhithe
Read Robert, Caroline Mews, Bedford square, stable-keeper. (Denton and Barker, Field court, Gray's inn
Rhodes Samuel, Newcastle, Stafford, grocer. (Morris, Newport, Salop, and Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn
Rhodes William, Shacklewell, Middlesex, warehouseman. (Whitaker, Broad court, Long Acre
Robinson Ann Maria, Hull, milliner. (Kearsley, Bishopsgate Within, London, and Lloyd, Hull
Rolls Richard Lyndon, Southam, Warwick, money scrivener. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Tidmas, Warwick
Roper William Piddock, late of London and of the Cape of Good Hope, merchant. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry
Roole David Charles, Cornbrook, Manchester, brewer. (Willis, Warnford court, Throgmorton street, and Heslop and Barrow, Manchester
Rose Joseph, Road, Somerset, farmer. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Shephard, Bath
Samuel Levy, Leman street, Goodman's-fields, clock maker. (Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate
Saunders Abraham, late of Tottenham Court, horse dealer. (Smith, Bedford street, Bedford row
Smith Charles, Bath, corn factor. (Harrison, Craven street, Strand
Smith John, Saffron hill, Middlesex, grocer. (Jones and Green, Salisbury square
Smith James, Great Trinity lane, London, merchant. (Latkow, Warwick court, Doctor's Commons
Steel William and James, and Christopher Johnstone, late of Lancaster, linen drapers. (Blanchard and Car, Preston, and Barrett, Gray's inn
Thompson Robert, Craven buildings, Drury lane, dealer (limited, Bow street, Covent Garden, Street
Tompson William the younger, Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Williams, Staple's inn
Walsh Benjamin, and Thomas Nisbet, Angel court, Throgmorton street, brokers. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter house, St. Paul's
Ward William, Leicester, and Richard Frazer, of Cateaton street, London, hosiers. (Lawton, Leicester, and Taylor, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Webster Henry, Wolverhampton, Fetter lane, jeweller. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn
Whitehead John, Hull, grocer. (Sykes and Knowles, New inn, and Martin, Hull
Wilks Charles, Birmingham, stationer. (Constable, Symond's inn, Lincoln's inn, and Hincox, Birmingham
Williams Rogers, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire shopkeeper. (Gabb and Son, Abergavenny, and Gregory, Clement's inn
Williams Thomas, late of Shoe lane, vintner, but now of the Fleet prison. (Salkeld, Bowgate hill
Wilmot Joseph, East Markham, Notts, butcher. (Fisher, Gainsborough, and Rhodes, Cooke and Handley, Clerkenwell
Wright Robert, Thorverton, Devon, dealer and chapman. (Mortimer, Exeter, and Williams and Drake, Prince's street, Bedford row
Wright John, Hammersmith, cheesemonger. (Batsford, Hermondsey
Wright Thomas, Cowper's row, Crutched Friars, broker. (Mills, Ely place
Young Thomas, Machen, Monmouth, dealer. (Davis, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abfolem William, Leicester street, Leicester square, straw hat manufacturer, Dec. 6
Allen Samuel, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Nov. 29
Anderton William, Liverpool, upholsterer, Dec. 1
Andrade Joaquim, Abchurch lane, insurance broker, Nov. 10
Andrade Joaquim, and Joachim Christian Stocqueler, Abchurch lane, insurance brokers, Nov. 10
Anwyl Thomas Lloyd, Shrewsbury, money scrivener, Nov. 24
Atkinson Richard, Fenchurch street, wine merchant, Dec. 3
Atkinson Richard, and Henry Watters, Fenchurch street, wine merchants, Dec. 3
Barnes Richard, Manchester, victualler, Nov. 28
Barrett William, Broad street, London, merchant, Dec. 13
Beach John, Birmingham, button maker, Dec. 13
Beesley Francis, Rood lane, wine merchant, Nov. 30
Berridge William, Maiden lane, Wood street, hosier, Dec. 17
Betts James, Midley, Essex, ship builder, Dec. 8
Bickerman William, Nottingham, haberdasher, Dec. 10, Jan. 10
Birley John, Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturer, Nov. 23
Bland Joseph, Fen court, insurance broker, Dec. 6
Bland Joseph, and John Satterthwaite, Fen court, London, insurance brokers, Dec. 6
Bottomley John, Leeds, York, timber merchant, Nov. 15
Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, Jan. 29
Brander James, Angel court, Throgmorton street, merchant, Dec. 17
Brewer, William, Cirencester, Gloucester, innholder, Dec 9
Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, Surry, tallow-chandler, Dec. 3
Brown William, and John Yoxen, Jermyn street, shoemakers, Dec. 6
Bryan William, White Lion court, Birchin lane, merchant, Nov. 26
Bryan Robert, Greek street, Soho, tallow chandler, Nov. 29
Bullock James, Scot's yard, Bush lane, wine merchant, Dec. 13
Cartwright Samuel, Maiden lane, Wood street, hosier, Dec. 6
Chapman Samuel, Woolpit, Suffolk, Nov. 11
Chard James, Anchor and Hope alley, Red Lion street, St. George's in the East, painter, Dec. 17
Cheek Henry, Richmond, Surry, linen draper, Dec. 3
Clarkson Elizabeth, South Audley street, oil dealer, Nov. 19
Clarkson, Elizabeth, and Richard Dove, South Audley street, oil dealers, Nov. 19
Compton Spencer, New street, Bishopsgate street, merchant, Dec. 6
Coppard James, Chevington, Suffolk, yarn maker, Nov. 26
Crundall John, Clapham road, Lambeth, carpenter, Dec. 6
Dartnall William, George yard, Lombard street, stationer, Nov. 19
Davis George, Cranbourne street, Leicester Fields, linen draper, Nov. 22, Dec. 29
Davis Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant, Nov. 29
Deacon Henry Hieronymus, Token house yard, stock broker, Nov. 26
Denison James, Friday street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Nov. 29
Denison James, William Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday street, London, warehousemen, Nov. 29
Dobbin John, Ratcliffe Highway, linen draper, Dec. 6
Dove Richard, South Audley street, oil dealer, Nov. 19
Dove James, Newmarket, Suffolk, grocer, Nov. 19
Drimmy Robert, Great George street, Minories, tailor, Dec. 6
Dyke Samuel, Bartholomew Close, tea dealer, Nov. 19
Eardley Thomas, Exeter, dealer in glass, Dec. 7
Easterbrooke John, Exeter, hatter, Dec. 15
Eddington John, and John Grosvenor, Montague street, Middlesex, builders, Dec. 10
Epsworth James, Spalding, Lincoln, grocer, Nov. 22
Fairlefs Matthew, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, coal fitter, Nov. 22
Fawcett Thomas, Old Change, merchant, Nov. 15
Field Simon, Plymouth Dock, wine merchant, Nov. 19
Fidler Thomas, Ramsgate, grocer, Nov. 19
Flack John, London road, St. George's fields, coach smith, Nov. 19
Foreshaw Alexander, Whitechapel High street, victualler, Dec. 17
Furlonge Michael, late of Guildford street, merchant, but now of the King's Bench prison, Dec. 10
Furnifs Mark, John White, and Robert Styring, Sheffield, silver platers, Dec. 5
Gale Curwen, Tower hill, merchant, Dec. 10
Gatty Joseph, Oxford street, ironmonger, Dec. 6
German Andrew, Nottingham, hosiery, Dec. 5
Green, Valentine, and Rupert, Percy street, Tottenham court road, engravers, Nov. 30
Grellet Charles, and Samuel Winter, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchants, Nov. 19
Grimes George, Great Warner street, Coldbath fields, linen draper, Jan. 28
Hall Gervas, Bow street, Covent garden, liquor merchant, Nov. 30
Hatker Anthony Christopher, Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturer, Nov. 23
Harvey John, Springfield, Essex, bricklayer, Nov. 12
Henderson William, Paternoster row, draper, Jan. 17
Herron George, Bermondsey street, Southwark, fell-monger, Dec. 3
Hill George, Tottenham court road, cabinet maker, Nov. 19
Hingeston Robert, Walbrook, man's mercer, Dec. 17
Hingeston Charles, Walbrook, man's mercer, Dec. 17
Hingeston Charles and Robert, Walbrook, men's mercers, Dec. 17
Hinle Carl, Little Castle street, Leicester square, tailor, Feb. 21
Holmes Dixon, Piccadilly, warehouseman, Dec. 17
Hopkinson Joseph, Isaac Bower, William Vickers, James Richardson, John Birley, and Anthony Christopher Harker, Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturers, Nov. 23
Horner Luke, Lancaster, common brewer, Nov. 21
Hudson James, Watling street, merchant, Dec. 6
Hughes Thomas, Bennett street, St. James's victualler, Dec. 13
Hunter John, Great Newport street, haberdasher, Dec. 24
Hurrell Thomas, Conduit street, tailor, Nov. 5
Hurlier James, Weston Colville, Cambridge, farmer, Dec. 6
Ireland John Layton, High street, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, Dec. 17
Jacob John, Stratford, Essex, miller, Jan. 17
Jefferson Anthony William, Rathbone place, glassman, Jan. 20
Johnson John, Holborn hill, linen draper, Feb. 18
Johnson David, Brown street, Hanover Square, smith, Nov. 30
Kelland William, Exeter, carrier, Nov. 19
Kerthaw James, Manchester, coal dealer, Nov. 28

Lawrence John, Stainground, Huntingdon, tanner, Nov. 30
Lewis Henry, and William Chambers, Rathbone place, carpenters, Nov. 15, and not Oct. 15, Dec. 6
Lowe William, Drury lane, cabinet maker, Dec. 10
Lowe James, Chelford, Chester, inn keeper, Nov. 29
Macklin Matthew, Southampton, silversmith, Nov. 16
Marter John, Robert Boyd, and Edward Stewart, Iron-monger lane, merchants, Nov. 22
Mayell William, late of Exeter, but now of Salisbury goal, jeweller, Dec. 6
Meeker William Parsons, Basinghall street, merchant, Nov. 22
Merrick John, Mark lane and Guernsey, merchant, Dec. 13
Merrick John and Samuel Hoskins, Mark lane and Guernsey, merchants, Dec. 13
Merritt William, Blackman street, Surry, stationer, Dec. 17
Millington John and Joseph, Houndsditch, glaziers, Dec. 3
M'Lachlan Alexander, and John Galt, otherwise John B. Galt, Great St. Helen's, factors, Nov. 8
Moore James, Walworth, merchant, Nov. 29
Morris William, Manchester, leather seller, Nov. 29
Mure Hutchinson, Robert and William, Fenchurch street, merchants, Dec. 13
Nesbitt Richard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Nov. 15
Nicoll James Gavern, Goldsmith street, Hackney, bricklayer, Dec. 6
Norcliffe James, Robert-town, York, Nov. 12
Oldfield James, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 2
Paine George, Brompton, Kent, butcher, Dec. 13
Parker Samuel Fenning, Bell Smithfield, liquor merchant, Dec. 3
Parker Jesse, Edgbaston, Warwick, rope maker, Dec. 5
Parry Charles, Liverpool, currier, Nov. 22
Partridge Roger, Clement's inn, merchant, Dec. 10
Phelps William Andrews, Friday street, London, warehouseman, Nov. 29
Phipps Joseph, otherwise Joseph Lovell P. Ivetsea Bank, Stafford, banker, Dec. 9
Pickup James, Burnley, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Dec. 8
Pinney Francis, Prince's street, Leicester square, carpenter, Nov. 19
Prager Joseph, Norfolk street, Strand, broker, Nov. 29
Price Edward, otherwise Alexander Spence, Leeds, merchant, Dec. 8
Pullen William, Well's row, Islington, butcher, Dec. 6
Racey James, Bath, brewer, Dec. 6
Raine Thomas, and George Mackay, Greenwich, ship owners, Nov. 22
Raine Thomas, Greenwich, ship owner, Nov. 22
Read Edward, Ilford, Essex, Dec. 10
Reeve James, Holborn, umbrella maker, Jan. 19
Reid James, Broad street, underwriter, Nov. 26
Richardson James, Sheffield, saw and edge tool manufacturer, Nov. 23
Riseben Henry, Birmingham, tailor, Nov. 25
Royland John, Prince's street, Lambeth, barge builder, Nov. 26
Ryley George, Salford, Lancaster, builder, Dec. 14
Sargeant George Edward, Portsea, shopkeeper, Nov. 19
Sarton John, Chesterfield, Derby, hosier, Nov. 15
Saxton John, and George Chapman, Chesterfield, Derby, hosiers, Nov. 15
Severn Luke, Coleman street, trunk maker, Dec. 24
Shaw Christopher, Joseph Graham, and John Burn, Southampton, wine merchants, Jan. 11
Smith John, Broughton, Lancaster, calico printer, Nov. 16
Smith William, Globe place, Bridge road, St. Mary, Lambeth, corn chandler, Nov. 19
Soanes Robert, Mark lane, and New Croft, Deptford, provision merchant, Jan. 30
Steel William, Brentford, linen draper, Dec. 3
Stevens Robert, Perceval street, Gofwell street, silk skein dyer, Dec. 10
Stokes Thomas, Tooley street, cabinet maker, Dec. 17
Sutton Thomas, Ringmore, Devon, ship builder, Dec. 2
Swann William, Stockport, Chester, brazier, Dec. 8
Thomson John, Lower House, Burnley, Lancaster, grocer, Dec. 3
Ticken William, Marlow Bridge, Berks, dealer and chapman, Dec. 6
Tits Thomas, Daventry, Northampton, auctioneer, Dec. 12
Townsend John, Stones End, Southwark, wine merchant, Dec. 17
Townsend Edmund, Maiden lane, Covent Garden, wine merchant, Dec. 13
Towson George, Bath, draper, Jan. 30
Travers Benjamin, and James Esdaile the younger, Queen street, Cheapside, sugar dealers, Nov. 30
Travis John and Richard, Prestwich, Lancaster, bleachers,
Tucker William, the younger, Exeter, serge manufacturer, Dec. 13
Tunnecliffe Ralph, Long Stratford, Norfolk, draper, Nov. 9
Twamley Samuel, Eardington, Salop, ironmaster Dec. 5
Ward James, Bermondsey, Brewer, Jan. 21
Watkin Thomas, Ishmael, Salford, Lancaster, cotton merchant, Nov. 18
Wheeler James, Abingdon, Berks, grocer, Nov. 22
White John, Craven buildings, City road, Shoreditch, dealer and chapman, Jan. 10
Williams George, Friday street, London, warehouseman, Nov. 29
Winser William, and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, lacemen, Dec. 6
Wood Thomas, Ross, Hereford, wool-stapler, Dec. 6
Wood Richard, and Thomas Liddall, Barnsley, York, linen manufacturers, Dec. 1
Woodroffe Edward, Woolaston, Gloucester, iron manufacturer, Dec. 5
Wright William, Queenhithe, London, provision merchant, Nov. 8
Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist, Nov. 29
Wroe John, Ferrybridge, coal merchant, Dec. 15
Young Thomas, Bartlett's passage, Holborn, jeweller, Dec. 3

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburgh Gazette of the 8th contains very full details with respect to the last victorious operations of the troops in Finland, under the command of General Buxhoveden. After uncommonly bloody battles, the Swedes were driven out of Wasa, and Old and New Carleby, and the whole province of Wasa has been subjected to the Russian government. The army of Field Marshal Klingspor, which consisted of 16000 regulars, and many armed boors, has been diminished to 9,000.

GERMANY.

Leipsic, Oct. 17.—This morning at half past six o'clock, the Emperor of Russia and his suite arrived here. He was received by the French and Saxon troops, and the horse-guards of the merchants of this city. His Majesty breakfasted at the Prussian hotel, whence, after receiving the Deputies of the town, he departed at ten o'clock, amidst a general cry of "Long live the Emperor!" He was escorted by a detachment of French and Saxon cavalry, where he has had the interview with Bonaparte.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 26.

Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor and King went in great state to the palace of the Legislative Body, in order to open the sitting. His Majesty addressed the assembly as follows:

"MESSIEURS, the Deputies of the Departments of the Legislative Body,—The code of laws, laying down the principles of property and of civil freedom, which forms the subject of your labours, will be adopted as the sentiment of Europe.—My people experience the most salutary effects from them already.

"The latest laws have laid the foundation of our system of finance. That is a monument of the might and greatness of France. We shall henceforward be able to meet the expenditure which might be rendered necessary, even by a general coalition of Europe, from our income alone. Never shall we be reduced to have yearly recourse to the fatal expedients of paper money, of loans, or of anticipations of revenue.

"I have, in the present year, laid out more

more than a thousand miles of road. The system of works which I have established for the improvement of our territory, will be carried forward with zeal.

"The prospect of the great French family, lately torn to pieces by opinions and intestine rancour, but now prosperous, tranquil, and united, has affected my soul in a remarkable manner. I have felt that, in order to be happy, I should in the first place be assured that France was happy.

"The peace of Presburg, that of Tilsit, the assault of Copenhagen, the plans of England against all nations on the ocean, the different revolutions at Constantinople, the affairs of Spain and Portugal, have, in various ways, exercised an influence on the affairs of the world.

"Russia and Denmark are united with me against England.

"America has preferred to renounce commerce and the sea, rather than to recognize slavery.

"A part of my army has marched against that which England has formed in Spain, or has disembarked. It is a distinguished favour of that Providence, which has constantly protected our arms, that passion has so far blinded the English councils, that they abandon the defence of the seas, and at last produce their army on the Continent.

"I set off in a few days to put myself at the head of my army, and, with the help of God, to crown in Madrid the King of Spain, and to plant my eagles on the forts of Spain.

"I cannot do other than congratulate myself on the sentiments of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland feels more and more daily the benefits of the Act of Mediation.

"The people of Italy give me only new subjects of satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought has been a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices to obtain the sooner, if it be possible, for the hundred millions of men whom we represent, the blessings of maritime commerce. We are of the same mind, and invariably united as well for peace as for war.

MESSIEURS DEPUTIES,—I have ordered my Ministers of Finance, and of the General Treasury, to lay before you an account of the receipt and expenditure of the year. You will therein see, with satisfaction, that I have not felt it necessary to encrease the tariff with any impost. My people shall experience no new burden.

"The Speakers of my Council of State will submit to you many plans of laws, and among others, all those which have relation to the criminal code.

"I rely constantly on your co-operation."

Mons. Cretet, Minister of the Interior, delivered an Exposition of the situation of the French Empire to the Legislative Body, on the 3d of November.

He took a comprehensive view of the situation of France, and entered minutely into the state of her finances, which he stated were brought to the greatest degree of perfection, that she can carry on a war without any loans, and that at the restoration of peace, the expenditure and taxation will be reduced one-fourth. He declared that an organization had taken place in the war department, which placed it out of the reach of contractors, which had often kept it at their own mercy.—In treating of the marine, he dwelt with particular satisfaction on the exploits of Admiral Gantheaume, who had furnished Corfu with two years consumption of stores of every kind—stated the great number of English prizes taken by the French cruizers, and intimated that Spezzia would become a second Toulon.

M. Cretet entered into a long disquisition of the causes and consequences of the present war, which he attributed solely to England, and strongly advised that every measure which could tend to cramp the English commerce ought to be adopted as the only effectual means of bringing her to think of peace.

After this preamble the Minister proceeded to pass high encomiums on the Code Napoleon, and stated that the Trial by Jury has been adopted in France. In speaking of science and literature, he detailed the various antiquities brought from different parts of the world to enrich the Napoleon Museum. He stated that public instruction had been attended to; eight new Lyceums have been instituted, and 1200 scholars are invited to participate in the advantages of education gratuitously.

Seven Schools have been opened for the theory and practice of Medicine, and a new University is among the projected establishments. Great and important measures have been taken to repress mendicity.

Each department is to have in its centre a depot, where the indigent will find an asylum, subsistence, and work; a paternal establishment, where beneficence will temper restraint with mildness, maintain discipline by affection, and encourage labour by awakening sentiments of salutary shame.

Among the arts which have made progress in the course of this year, is the manufacture of tin. In two manufactories they have attained a degree of perfection no ways yielding to that of the English. A premium of encouragement has been given accordingly; and another is also destined to ulterior efforts in the same branch.

Mons. Cretet then entered into a detail of the advantages that France had already derived from the introduction of cotton manufactures; and states that she now makes a sufficient quantity of cotton goods for the consumption of her empire. Though the political events have been unfavourable to commerce,

merce, it is still kept alive, but the picture drawn of it as in France, is most humiliating to that country, and it has favoured one of the greatest scourges to commerce—smuggling: but, says the orator, it has been strongly repressed. His language on this subject deserves particular notice:

"The Government is preparing new means against this foe to the public revenue and national industry: the great emoluments it procures excites the most ardent cupidity. These, who ought not be honoured with the appellation of merchants, lest we should degrade commerce, are still devoting themselves to criminal peculations; they think they are only braving the shame of an ordinary transgression, but the public indignation and vengeance will overtake them, and teach them, that under circumstances where the nation employs for its defence, in an unexampled war, the interdiction of all commercial relations with the enemy, the violation of these dispositions is an hostile declaration, a true alliance with this same enemy; that consequently every smuggler renounces the benefit of the municipal laws to be subjected solely to those of war, and that he ought to dread the terrible and rapid application of those laws, which authorise the invasion of his fortune and personal castigation."

The Minister took a view at some length of the state of Agriculture in France. He spoke highly of the success which had attended the culture of tobacco, and states it to be equal to the best American; he recommends the culture of cotton also.

Two new sheep farms have been introduced. Six hundred Merinos, of the best breed, have been ordered from Spain; and they are already arrived in France, notwithstanding the variety of obstacles that have occurred on their passage. They will be divided in two new establishments, as yet in embryo. The multiplication of the flocks increases rapidly. The orator concluded the Exposé thus:

In the interior the greatest order in all parts of the administration, important ameliorations, a great number of new institutions, have excited the gratitude of the people.

The creation of titles of nobility has environed the throne with a new splendour. This system creates in all hearts a laudable emulation. It perpetuates the recollection of the most illustrious services paid by the most honourable reward.

The Clergy have distinguished themselves by their patriotism, and by their attachment to their Sovereign and their duties. Respect to the Ministers of the Altar, who honour religion by a devotion so pure, and virtues so disinterested!

The Magistrates of all classes every where aid, with their efforts, the views of the Sovereign, and the people by their zeal facilitate the operation of their authority, and by the manifestation of the most affecting sentiments, exalt the courage and ardour of the troops.

Soldiers, Magistrates, Citizens, all have but one object, the service of the State; but one sentiment, that of admiration for the Sovereign; but one desire, that of seeing Heaven watch over his days, how just a recompence for a Monarch who has no other thought, no other ambition, than those of the happiness and the glory of the French nation!

[He descended from the Tribune amidst the applauses of the Assembly.]

The President made the following reply:—

Monsieur the Minister of the Interior, and Gentlemen Counsellors of State,

You have painted the true greatness of the Prince, in retracing all the good he has done. The annual pictures of his internal administration will one day be the finest monuments of his reign. Unhappy the sovereign who is great only at the head of his armies; happy the one who knows how to govern as well as to conquer, who occupies himself incessantly with useful works, in order to rest himself from the fatigues of war, and whose provident hand sows in the midst of so many ravages, the fruitful seeds of public felicity. One single man has fulfilled these two great destinies. He has subdued powerful states—he has traversed Europe, as a conqueror under triumphal arches, erected to his glory, from the bounds of Italy to the extremity of Poland.

It was enough for the first of heroes, but not enough for the first of Kings. In the fields of Marengo and of Jena, that indefatigable genius meditated the happiness of nations. All the ideas of public order, all those safe councils which protect societies and empires have always accompanied him in his warlike tent. It was he that re opened the temples of desolated religion, and who saved morality and the laws from a ruin which was almost inevitable. In one word, he has founded more than others had destroyed—behold that which recommends his memory to eternity!

In the midst of the magnificent of our squares a column, worthy of the age of the Antonines or the Trajans, has been elevated in opposition to the voice of the hero who is above such things. Our exploits will be engraved on the glorious bronzes with which it is to be covered. Victory erect on this triumphal column will point to Italy twice subdued, to Vienna, to Berlin, to Warsaw, opening their gates, our standards floating on the Pyramids, the Po, the Danube, the Rhine, the Spree, the Vistula, stooping beneath our laws.—Frenchmen will stop with pride at the foot of this monument.

The day is not perhaps far distant, when we may be able to erect, to the pacificator of Europe, a monument still more worthy of him.

Let all the arts decorate him with the emblems

blems of agriculture and industry, let the images of peace and abundance preside above, let there be represented with them, not cities destroyed, but cities rebuilt; not captive rivers, but rivers mixing their streams for the benefit of commerce; not fields of slaughter, but fields fertilized; not the war which shatters thrones, but the wisdom which re-establishes them. Let them engrave on them, in fine, as a substitute for all other inscriptions, these memorable words—"I have felt that in order to be happy it was necessary for me first to be assured of the happiness of France."

This triumphal arch of a new description will never be beholden without emotions of respect and love. It is there that every heart will send forth without effort the most exalted eulogy of the great man, who has been the author of so much good.

We cannot render him our homage in a better mode than by putting up vows, that his talents as a warrior may soon become useless. Secure is he of finding within himself other sources of greatness. Let us not doubt it. Thanks to all that he shall undertake for the happiness of the nation. His renown as a conqueror will henceforth be but the most feeble part of his glory

SPAIN.

The French are pursuing their usual system of tactics in Spain, without any suitable opposition on the part of their adversaries. Although they have previously effected the conquest of Austria and Prussia, by exactly the same means, yet the military men in Spain seem to be incapable of analysing them, and of adopting such measures of defence, or counter-attack, as shall defeat the audacious tactics of the enemy. Whenever Bonaparte has taken the field, his uniform system has been to compose an immense advanced guard of fifteen or twenty thousand of his lightest troops, and to push this forward at all hazards to a considerable distance, in the rear of the enemy, at least as far as horses can gallop without rest, and men and horses subsist with precarious provision. By this means the communication of the enemy's corps are broken, their magazines seized or destroyed, a panic created in every direction, the enemy considers himself as being surrounded, divisions are said to be defeated, report magnifies the number of those in the rear; and confusion, want of concert, dismay and defeat are the consequences. In this way Bonaparte succeeded at Marengo, at Ulm, at Jena, and he is profiting at this time by the same system in Spain. This advanced corps, commanded by dashing and enterprizing officers, does not rest till it has arrived at a point previously agreed on, and calculated to aid in the best manner the operations of the main body. Thus, in the campaign in Spain, we already hear of the sudden irruption of a body of French, who have advanced with celerity to Burgos and Valladolid, and perhaps even to Madrid, spreading reports on their way of the defeat of the Spanish army, suffering no one to precede them, or escape before them in the line of their marches, magnifying their own numbers, seizing arms, ammunition, provisions, detachments, couriers, &c. appalling and disconcerting all the armies of Spain and England, and producing the precise effect intended before it is found out that they are nothing more than an advanced guard of a few thousand men. To oppose such a system with success, requires a counter-system of greater activity, in which assault should be substituted for defence; it requires also the organization of a strong reserve, and a perfect system of scouts, beacons, and telegraphs.

We hope the Spaniards are prepared to oppose this system of the enemy, and that the last reports from Spain will not prove well founded.

Bonaparte arrived at Bayonne on the 3d instant. He set out from Bayonne on the 4th, at noon, and on the 5th arrived at Vittoria, and put himself at the head of his army. It is divided into eight grand divisions, commanded by Marshals Ney, Bessieres, Soult, Mortier, Victor, Moncey, General St. Cyr, and General Junot.

General Blake, having advanced from Bilboa, attacked the enemy on the 26th at Zarnosa, on the road to Durango, to which the French, under General Merlin, had withdrawn, after they had evacuated Bilboa. After a short but very sharp action the French began to retreat, but continued to dispute every inch of ground, during the whole of their retrograde movement. General Blake advanced as far as Zarnosa, whence he meant shortly to make a fresh attack upon the enemy, who, it was thought, would risk a general battle in defence of Durango, as the possession of it by the Spaniards would place them completely in the rear of the French at Vittoria,—in this action the Spaniards are said to have lost two thousand men. The loss of the French is represented as much more considerable. A private letter states that a French corps, consisting of upwards of one thousand infantry, was entirely cut off,

off, and compelled to surrender. On the 27th, General Blake reconnoitred the position of the enemy, and determined to attack them with all possible speed; so that the next arrival will in all probability bring us accounts of the utmost importance from that quarter. The army, under the command of Blake, is estimated at fifty thousand men, mostly infantry; that under Castanos is nearly sixty thousand, including a great number of cavalry. An army from Catalonia, amounting to between thirty and forty thousand, under the command of Vivas, had also proceeded to join the main body. The army of Arragon, which continued to advance, had been strengthened by great numbers of recruits, who flocked voluntarily from all parts of that province, to share in the glory which was expected soon to result from the joint exertions of the patriotic forces.

The British forces now in Spain are to rendezvous at Valladolid. When assembled, they will amount to nearly forty thousand men. There are besides to be ten thousand men stationed in Portugal, under the command of Sir J. Craddock.

Aranjuez, Oct. 13.—Among the important and urgent objects which claim the attention of the Supreme Central Junta of the Kingdom, it will not lose sight of the encouragement which should be given to agriculture, the arts, commerce, and navigation, the main springs of national wealth. They will, with this view, avail themselves of all the means which existing circumstances may afford. Attending to the invariable principles of justice and equity, they will not disregard the obligations contracted by the Crown, and which form the patrimony of a considerable number of families. They will take care that the allowances to widows, pensions, annuities, the interest of the vales, and other demands of a similar nature, shall be paid with due punctuality, notwithstanding the immense funds necessary for subsisting, arming, and clothing the troops. They will take an exact account of the public debt, and the produce of the annual revenues; carefully attend to the distribution of them; establish complete economy in all the branches of financial administration; radically remove all the abuses introduced therein by the old government; and successively suppress the innumerable useless or unnecessary offices; simplifying, as far as possible, the revenue system, and placing it under the direction of men distinguished for zeal, activity, and patriotism. The retrenchments effected in the enormous expences of the royal household, and those to which the nation was put by the ambitious favourite, the cause of all the evils we are now suffering, will considerably diminish the imposts on the towns and villages, and the toil of their worthy inhabitants. They will be appropriated to the maintenance of our heroic defenders, instead of supporting the pride and corruption of a Godoi and his satellites. The sale of the property of all those who have leagued themselves with the common enemy, and those whose prior conduct has justly incurred the same confiscation, will considerably augment the revenues of the state; and the Supreme Junta, as a proof of the purity of its sentiments, will annually publish a printed statement, containing the sum total of the funds accruing from the revenues, donatives, and contributions of Spain and the Indies, with the repartition thereof, providing for the equal and impartial collection of the imposts. The Junta solemnly recognizes the national debt, and notifies, that as to all credits and accounts with the Royal Hacienda, yet unliquidated, or though liquidated, still susceptible of further correction, it will proceed to examine and correct them previous to their being allowed and passed; and for the information and direction of the public, the Junta has ordered these presents to be communicated to the council, and circulated in every part of the nation."

"On the 31st of October, four divisions of General Blake's army were attacked by 25,000 French. After fighting as became valiant Spaniards during the whole day, General Blake, in order to prevent being surrounded, determined to fall back and to form a junction with the divisions of the Asturias and the Marquis de la Romana. The retreat was conducted in the best order, without the loss of cannon, colours, or prisoners. They halted during the night of the 1st of November, at Bilboa. General Blake having resolved to take post at Valmaseda, the army marched on the 2d instant for another position, where it was joined by the Asturians, the troops of the North, and the 4th division of Gallicia; a small detachment having been left at Bilboa. On the 3d, the French appeared before that city in great force, and the few troops that were there, evacuated it in good order, and fell back on Valmaseda.

"In the action of the 31st, all the divisions displayed the greatest gallantry, in maintaining their position against a very superior force during the whole day, with unexampled energy, and left the field of battle with reluctance; the enemy, notwithstanding his superiority, was unable to gain a foot of ground. The loss of the Spaniards was considerable, but that of the French much greater; so that they were incapable of molesting the Spaniards in their retreat, which was effected in the most orderly manner, without the loss of a single knapsack.

"The army being concentrated at Valmaseda, General Blake received information, on the 4th, that a division of the enemy, consisting

sisting of 10,000 men, was marching on the heights of Ontara, with a view of cutting off a division of his army posted in that place. He therefore put his troops in motion at day-break of the 5th, and at one o'clock attacked the enemy. After an obstinate battle, which lasted till dark, he completely put them to the rout, with great slaughter, and the loss of many prisoners, one howitzer, two ammunition waggons, and a considerable quantity of provisions. Till eleven o'clock of the night of the 5th, when the dispatch was sent off, prisoners and baggage continued to be brought in. The number and rank of the prisoners cannot be exactly stated, as our troops continued the pursuit, and there were the best foundedhopes they would be able to capture a great part of the French division, who, finding their retreat by the high road cut off, defiled by the edge of the mountains, skirting the vallies, in which direction they were closely pursued. On the morning of the 6th, all the army marched forward, and earnestly solicited permission to enter Bilboa at the point of the bayonet.

Corunna, Nov. 8.—A dispatch has been received by the Junta of this kingdom, from his Excellency General Joaquim Blake, Captain-General of Gallicia, dated November 1, containing the duplicate of a dispatch, which he had sent to the President of the Supreme Central Junta of Government, at Aranjuez: and is as follows:

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR—The enemy, having received great reinforcements from France within these few days, and having collected the whole of their forces into one body, attacked yesterday our troops posted at Sornosa, who fought with great bravery; but, after an action that lasted the whole of the day, they were forced by the superior numbers of the enemy, who threatened to cut them off, to abandon their positions. I cannot yet inform your Excellency of the amount of our loss, or of the particulars of the action, not having yet received the reports of the commanders of the divisions engaged. A thick mist which concealed the movements of the enemy, favoured greatly his attack. Wherever I was present, I witnessed the utmost bravery on the part of our generals, officers, and soldiers, and, from the obstinate resistance which they made to the enemy in every point where they were attacked, I am persuaded, that they have all behaved themselves like true Spaniards, and in this conviction, and in the belief that the enemy has suffered enormously, I am confirmed by his not attempting to follow us. When I saw the troops falling back, and the greater part of them taking the direction of the high road, I formed a junction of the different corps engaged in the action, and led them to the Sierra of Viscargui on the left flank of the enemy, from whence, after allowing them to rest for about two hours, I marched them by Legana to the heights of Bilboa, the rear guard of the army being covered in this retreat by the Marechal de Camp, D. Nicolas Mahy, and this morning I left them at Bilboa under the command of that officer, while I proceed to take new positions for the army, adapted to its present circumstances, availing myself for that purpose of the Asturian troops; the army come from the North, and the second division of the army of Gallicia, which were not engaged in the action.—I communicate the whole to your excellency, for the information of the Supreme Junta.

"God preserve your excellency many years.

JOAQUIM BLAKE.

"*Hirandegui, Nov.* 1, 1808.

"*To his Excellency Count Florida Blanca.*

P. S. I am this instant informed, that the whole of the French army has appeared before Bilboa, in consequence of which, and the orders given to General Mahy, that town will be evacuated, and the troops under his command will fall back to join the rest of the army, the head-quarters of which I mean to establish at Valmaseda.

TURKEY.

Mustapha Bairacter, who at present holds the reins of government, takes his measures for the security of the empire so effectually, that the most complete tranquillity reigns in this capital. His chief attention is directed to the corps of Janissaries, who are, at this moment, subject to the strictest discipline. The political relations between Russia and the Sublime Porte remain in the same state of uncertainty. All that is known is, that the Russian army in Moldavia and Wallachia has received considerable reinforcements.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting of the freeholders of Middlesex was held on Friday, pursuant to requisition, at the Mermaid, Hackney, to address his Majesty on the late treaty concluded in Portugal, when the following was agreed to:—

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, feeling in common with the rest of our countrymen, deep regret and indignation at the late events in Portugal, which have disappointed our most sanguine hopes and our best founded expectations, pray your Majesty to take into your consideration this our most loyal statement and petition.

We prejudge the case of no man, but we feel under such circumstances of national disappointment, that to demand a strict, a rigorous, and an impartial inquiry into all its causes, is not only an immutable principle of justice, but has been the invariable practice of our ancestors.

Without such an inquiry, the guilty cannot

not fairly be brought to punishment, nor can the characters of the innocent, who may be suspected, be effectually vindicated and restored.

When we reflect that our armies and our fleets are composed of men of the same description, and drawn from the same sources; that our engagements at sea always shed new lustre on the navy, and always add to the nation a security, while our victories on land are generally unavailing, and often lead to disgrace, we cannot persuade ourselves that the whole blame in the late transactions is attributable to our commanders.

We suspect that it may be owing either to some radical defect in our military system, or to the incapacity or misconduct of those by whose counsels the efforts of your Majesty's land forces are directed, and to whose judgment and discretion the management of the army is entrusted; such defect, incapacity, or misconduct, cannot be remedied by a court martial, or by any military court of inquiry.

We therefore pray your Majesty not only to order courts martial to be held on the conduct of all the officers who advised or signed either the armistice or convention in Portugal, but to recommend to the parliament to institute such a public and effectual investigation into all the causes and circumstances of these transactions, as may lead to the adoption of such measures and salutary reforms as may secure the punishment of the guilty, however high their station, and prevent the recurrence of similar calamities.

And we assure your Majesty, that whoever advised you to rebuke the Lord Mayor and corporation of the city of London, for their late loyal petition, acted in defiance of the principles which seated your Majesty's family on the throne, and in contempt and violation of the undoubted rights and liberties of your people, asserted at all times by our ancestors, and finally secured to us at the Revolution by the Bill of Rights.

The following sums had been redeemed by the commissioners of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of November, 1808:

Redeemed by Annual Million, &c.	£.72,202,953
Ditto on account of Loans	71,533,608
Ditto by Land Tax	23,156,429
Ditto by 1 per cent. per Ann. on Imp Loan	910,087
Stock transferred by Life Annuities, up to the 27th October, 1808	226,602
Total	£168,029,684

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,690,673l. 11s. 2d.

A Court of Inquiry at Chelsea has met on the subject of the late Convention in Portugal. It consists of the following General Officers:—General Sir David Dundas, president; Generals the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, Earl of Pembroke, Lieutenant-general Sir George Nugent, Peter Craig, Lord Heathfield, and Oliver Nicols.

Copy of a letter from Captain Seymour, of the Amethyst, to Admiral Young, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, and by him transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Salvador del Mundo, in Hamoaze, the 15th instant.

Amethyst, Hamoaze, Nov. 15, 1808.

My Lord,—I have the most sincere pleasure in acquainting you, that his Majesty's ship the Amethyst, under my command, captured, the 10th instant at night, the French frigate La Thetis, of forty-four guns, and a crew of three hundred and thirty men, who had served years together, and one hundred and six soldiers, from L'Orient for Martinique. Being close to the N. W. point of Groa, she was seen a quarter before seven P. M. and immediately chased; and a close action began before ten o'clock, which continued with little intermission till twenty minutes after midnight. Having fallen on board for a short time, after ten, and from quarter past eleven, when she intentionally laid us on board, till she surrendered (about an hour), she lay fast alongside, the fluke of our best bower anchor having entered her foremost maindeck port, and she was, after great slaughter, boarded and taken possession of, and some prisoners received from her, before we disengaged the ships. Shortly after a ship of war was seen closing fast under a press of sail, which proved to be the Triumph, which immediately gave us the most effectual assistance that the anxious and feeling mind of such an officer as Sir Thomas Hardy could suggest. At half-past one the Shannon joined, received prisoners from, and took La Thetis in tow. She is wholly dismasted, dreadfully shattered, and had her Commander, (Pinsun, Capitaine de Vasseau,) and one hundred and thirty-five men, killed; one hundred and two wounded, amongst whom are all her officers except three. The Amethyst has lost nineteen killed and fifty-one wounded, amongst the former is Lieutenant Bernard Kindall, a most promising young officer, of the Royal Marines, who suffered greatly; and that invaluable officer, Lieutenant S. J. Payne, dangerously wounded; the mizen mast shot away, and the ship much damaged and leaky. No language can convey an adequate idea of the cool and determined bravery shewn by every officer and man of this ship; and their truly noble behaviour has laid me under the greatest obligation. The assistance I received from my gallant friend the first Lieutenant, Mr. Goddard Blennerhassett, an officer of great merit and

ability, is beyond all encomium. Lieutenants Hill and Crouch, and Mr. Fair the master, (whose admirable exertions, particularly at the close of the action, when the enemy was on fire, the boarders employed, and the ship had suddenly made two feet water, surmounted all difficulties), are happily preserved to add lustre to his Majesty's service. In justice to Monsieur Dede, the surviving commander of La Thetis, I must observe, he acted with singular firmness, and was the only Frenchman on the quarter-deck when we boarded her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A New Theatre will be erected with all possible expedition, by Robert Smirke, jun. on the site of the late Theatre Royal, in Covent Garden, and of the houses adjoining. In order to defray, in part, the great expence attached to this undertaking, it is proposed to raise the sum of 50,000l. by subscription, in shares of 500l. each, under the immediate patronage of his Most Gracious Majesty the King.—Each of the subscribers is to receive, clear of the property tax, and all other charges and out-goings whatsoever, an annuity of twenty-five pounds, to commence from the opening of the new Theatre, and to continue for the term of 85 years, (being the remaining term of the lease, and of all the premises), with the addition of an annual transferrable Free Admission to any part of the Theatre before the curtain (private boxes excepted), for which the subscribers will be secured by the patent, and the new Theatre, with the scenery, machinery, and all other property therein contained.

The new bridge at Vauxhall is contracted for, and two years the time stipulated for its completion; it is to face Horseferry-road, Westminster, where a new street is to be built, to lead into Tothill-fields.

The general half-yearly meeting of the Sunday School Society was held on the 12th of October. The committee reported, that since their last meeting they had issued 8,100 Spelling books, 1,485 Testaments, and 145 Bibles, for the use of 77 schools, containing upwards of 5,000 children. Since the commencement of their institution, they have distributed about 558,000 Spelling-books, 57,000 Testaments, and 7,500 Bibles, to about 300 schools, containing 251,000 children, besides the sum of 4,170l. for the payment of teachers. In consequence of urgent applications from the Isles of Man and Guernsey, the society has engaged to extend its charitable aid to those islands, as well as to Jersey, Alderney, Sark, and Scilly. Great moral benefit was stated to have resulted to the inhabitants of North Wales from the Society's exertions; and its attention was now directed to the southern division of that principality. In pursuance of this object, 10,000 copies of the Spelling-book in Welsh had been printed for distribution.

MARRIED.

At Hampton Court, George Vernon, esq. of Clontarf Castle, county of Dublin, to Henrietta youngest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, esq. of Coltishead Priory, Lancashire.

At East Ham, Charles Sayer, esq. of Bread-street, to Miss Greenhill, daughter of Wm. G. esq. of Plashet House, East Ham.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Fitzroy Stanhope, to Miss Caroline Wyndham.—M. Price, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Susannah Charlotte Sheldrick, of Mary-le-bonne-street.—D. Browne, esq. of Somerset House, to Miss Shee.—G. Moss, esq. to Miss Cunningham, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

At Lambeth, Thomas Manners, esq. son of the Hon. Wm. Manners, to Miss A. Gates, of Newington.

At Ealing, Captain J. H. Godby, R. N. to Miss Bell, of New Grove House.

At Queen-square Church, the Rev. Edward Peter, of Great Wigborough, Essex, to Miss M'Allam, of Blackfriars-road.

John Fearn, esq of Sloane-street, to Harriet, second daughter of Philip William Thomas, esq. of Highbury Grove.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Joseph Benson, of Albemarle House, Hounslow, to Miss Chiles, of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

At Hackney, Captain Hopkins, of the 2d Life Guards, to Miss Chamberlaine, daughter of the late George C. esq. of Devonshire-place.

At St. John's, Wapping, James Brown, esq. of St. Catharine's, Tower, to Miss Eliz. Dudman, youngest daughter of John D. esq. of Hermitage.

At St. Catharine's, Coleman-street, Benjamin Bushell, esq. of Clive House, Kent, to Miss Tomlin, of Fenchurch-street.

At Clapham, Mr. L. G. Kier, of Bridge-street, to Miss Bellamy, elder daughter of John B. esq. of the House of Commons.

At Mary-le-bonne, the Rev. James Stuart Freeman, D. D. of St. John's, Oxford, Prebendary of Lichford, Hants, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Augustus Richter, of Newman-street.—T. Carter, esq. son of the late R. Carter, esq. of Gloucester-place, New Road, to Miss Muckamore, daughter of Mr. M. of Southwark.—J. Brown, esq. of

Upper

Upper George-street, Portman-square, to Miss Van Gelder, daughter of P. M. Van G. esq. of Upper Norton-street.—Thomas Lack, esq. of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss C. Parkins, of Chesfield Lodge, Herts.

DIED.

In Duke-street, Smithfield, Mrs. *Hyde*, 67, wife of Mr. Hyde, a verger of St. Paul's Cathedral, after a long and painful illness which she bore with exemplary fortitude. She is much lamented by all her acquaintance.

In Maddox-street, *Mrs. Jean Campbell*, of Carriell, niece to John, third duke of Argyle.

In Duke-street, St. James's, *John Hutchinson*, esq. 85.

In Spring Gardens, Mrs. *Jekyll*, wife of Joseph Jekyll, esq. M. P.

At Bruce Grove, Tottenham, *John Minnitt*, esq. of Holborn-bridge, distiller.

Suddenly, at Stoke Newington, the Rev. Mr. *Barbauld*, husband of the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld.

J. Maddison, esq. of the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In Manchester-square, Mrs. *Charlotte Dalrymple*, eldest sister of the late Admiral D.

The infant daughter of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post-office.

At Camberwell, *Thomas Wilson*, esq. late Chief Justice of the island of Dominica, 84.

In Duchess-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. *Fox*, wife of Lieut.-General F.

At Clapham, Mrs. *Clementson*, relict of John C. esq. Deputy-Serjeant at Arms, and mother to the gentleman who at present fills that office.

At her house on Blackheath, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. *Anne Morris*, third and only surviving daughter of the late Edmund M. esq. of Loddington-hall, Leicestershire, one of the Representatives in Parliament for that county.

At Woolwich, the wife of George Smith, esq. late Chief Clerk of the Cheque-office of his Majesty's Dock-yard at that place.

In Park-street, Westminster, the wife of George White, esq.

At Dutchet, *Higgins Eden*, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

In Tower-street, Mr. *James Thornton*, a native of Warton, Lancashire. He had, by unremitted assiduity in business, acquired a fortune of 100,000l. the whole of which, as he died without a will, or any legitimate issue, devolves upon his relations, in the neighbourhood of Burton, in Kendal, a sister and three nieces, who have hitherto been accustomed to daily labour.

In Bryanston-street, Portman-square, *John Baynes Garforth*, esq. formerly M. P. for Cockermouth, 86.

At Brompton Crescent, *Edward Jones*, esq.

At Rotherhithe, Mrs. *Richie*, wife of Thomas R. esq.

At Esher, *Henry de Pontbieu*, esq. 79.

In Brunswick-square, Mrs. *Butler*, wife of John B. esq.

At Kennington, *Samuel Horton*, esq.

At West Ham, *James Anderson*, L. L. D. a native of Scotland, and formerly of Monk's Hill, Aberdeenshire. This gentleman, distinguished by superior talents for experimental husbandry, was employed by government to examine into the state of the western coasts and islands of Scotland, and confirmed, by his relations, the accounts which had been given of the melancholy poverty and depression of the inhabitants. Dr. A. was the author of numerous works on agriculture and political economy; of which the following, we believe, is a pretty accurate list:—Essays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs, one vol. 8vo. 1775, afterwards gradually increased to four volumes, and reprinted with the title of Recreations in Agriculture; Observations on the Means of exciting a Spirit of National Industry, chiefly intended to promote the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of Scotland, one vol. 4to. 1777; An Enquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws, with a view to the new Corn Bill proposed for Scotland, a pamphlet, 8vo. 1777; An Enquiry into the Causes that have hitherto retarded the advancement of Agriculture in Europe, with Hints for removing the circumstances that have chiefly obstructed its progress, a pamphlet, 4to. 1779; An Account of Ancient Monuments and Fortifications in the Highlands of Scotland (Archæologia, vol V. p. 241. and vol. VI. p. 87); The Interest of Great Britain, with regard to the American Colonies considered, a pamphlet, 8vo. 1782; An Account of the present state of the Hebrides and Western Coasts of Scotland, one vol. 8vo. 1785; Observations on the Effects of the Coal Duty upon the remote and thinly peopled Coasts of Britain, a pamphlet, 8vo. 1792; A Practical Treatise on Peat Moss, one vol. 8vo. 1794; An Account of the different kinds of Sheep, found in the Russian Dominions, and among the Tartar Hordes of Asia, translated from Dr. Pallas, and five Appendixes added, one vol. 8vo. 1794; A Practical Treatise on Draining Bogs and Swampy Grounds, illustrated by Figures, with Cursory Remarks upon the originality of Mr. Elkington's mode of Draining, one vol. 8vo. 1797; Recreations in Agriculture, mentioned above.—Dr. A. was also the conductor of The Bee, a periodical publication, consisting of essays, philosophical, philological, and miscellaneous, published some years ago at Edinburgh, and discontinued upon the completion of eighteen small octavo volumes. To his pen are also attributed some Observations on Planting and Training Timber Trees; An Essay on Quick-lime, as a cement, and as a manure; and a Practical Treatise on Smoky Chimnies. It has been asserted, that in the last of these works were first explained the principles of the patent Bath stove, by the construction of which, as illustrated in this treatise, Mr. Brodie realized an immense fortune. The collection

of

of Dr. Anderson's essays is a very valuable work, and has gone through several editions; and his Observations on National Industry are particularly worthy of the attention of those who are desirous of contributing to the ease and felicity of their fellow-creatures. His treatises, though they cannot boast of elegance of style, or correctness of language, bear evidence, however, to the benevolence, the information, and the judgment of the writer.

In the vicinity of Birmingham, where he had lately retired from his residence at Brompton, Mr. *John Ireland*, author of the Illustrations of Hogarth, and of several other works. Mr. I. was born at the Trench farm, near, Wem, in Shropshire, in a house which had been rendered somewhat remarkable by having been the birth-place and country residence of Wycherley the poet; and is descended from a race that were eminent for their conscientious adherence to their religious principles. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Holland, and great grand-daughter of the Rev. Philip Henry. Mr. I. discovered a strong predilection to letters and painting, but his friends thought he had also a turn for mechanics, and therefore determined to make him a watchmaker, and to that business he was accordingly devoted — While very young, he married an amiable and estimable woman, of a turn and temper exactly congenial with his own, and, with every prospect of success, engaged in an extensive business. In this, though his connexions were numerous, and his knowledge of his art indisputable, he was not successful. For pictures and prints he had an enthusiastic fondness, and in each class, especially in the works of Mortimer and Hogarth, had a well-selected collection; and of books, a well-chosen library. He lived on terms of the most unreserved intimacy with many men that were eminent in the arts, at the bar, and in the church; and at his table were to be met Mortimer, Gainsborough, and Henderson, with many other characters highly distinguished for talents and taste, most of whom have long since

"Shook hands with death, and call'd the
worm their kinsman."

With Gainsborough he was upon the most friendly terms, and that admirable artist presented to him an excellent portrait of Henderson, of whom Mr. Ireland was the first protector; for in his house this popular actor resided many years, as a friend and a brother, before he could be admitted to try his strength on the stage, though aided by every recommendation which Mr. Ireland or any of his connections could afford him. His Life and Letters of Henderson were published in 1786, and are stated in the preface to have been the first book he had written. The next publication with his name prefixed was Hogarth Illustrated, in two volumes. For the works of Hogarth, we have already said, he had an early predilection, so that we can readily conceive he engaged in their illustration *con amore*.—The book abounds with anecdotes, which the author's long connections with men conversant with such subjects enabled him to supply. These are generally told in an easy and agreeable style, and if not always appropriate to the print described, have a general relation to the subject.—For several years Mr. Ireland had been afflicted with a complication of disorders, which had rendered society irksome to him; and we are concerned to hear, that his latter days were clouded by pecuniary difficulties.

At Bath, Sir *Henry Poulet St. John Mildmay*, bart. M. P. for the county of Hants, 43. He was the son of the late Sir Henry Paulet, who was created a baronet in 1772, and whom he succeeded in 1784. The addition of Mildmay was made in consequence of his marriage to a Hampshire heiress of that name, who survives him, and by whom he has left fifteen children. Sir Henry first came into parliament for Westbury, in Wiltshire, in 1796, and was elected for the city of Winchester in 1802. At the general election in 1806, he was almost unanimously called forward by a very large meeting, held at Chichester, to join Mr. Chute, in opposition to the other candidates, Mr. Thistlethwaite and the Hon. Wm. Herbert. In this contest, after an arduous struggle, he was unsuccessful; but, as he energetically expressed himself in his Address at the close of the election, "defeated, but not dismayed, and when the hour of honourable struggle shall again arrive, I shall be found at my post." This pledge he redeemed at the ensuing contest, in the following year, when he and his colleague, Mr. Chute, were both returned, by a very large majority, after one day's poll. We need offer no other panegyric than what is contained in the address of one of the gentlemen who now offers himself as a candidate to succeed him, and who declares, that "though he had been opposed to him in political differences, he ever respected his talents and his virtues." Sir Henry certainly injured a naturally tender constitution by his great exertions at both these contests, and his unwearied application to the laborious duties of a constant attendance in parliament. The conduct of Sir Henry, as a member of the legislative body, has been distinguished for manly independence. In 1796, he voted for a censure on Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, for the particular measure of voting subsidies without the knowledge of parliament; but in 1802, when that statesman was out of office, he opposed those who wished to criminate his conduct, and boldly asserted his belief, "that to William Pitt England was indebted for the preservation of her laws and religion, and the king for the crown which he then wore." He

concluded

concluded with moving an amendment, containing a vote of thanks to the ex-minister, for his pre-eminent services to the country, which was carried by a majority of 159.—In 1803, Sir Henry made some remarks on the delay of the Commissioners of the Navy, in respect to their reports, and adduced the case of Mr. Taylor, a block-maker and contractor, who had been discharged, as one of great hardship to an individual.—In 1803, he also objected to some of the provisions in the new Income Tax Bill. In 1804, he voted with Sir John Wrottesley, on the motion of the latter, for an inquiry into the conduct of the government during the insurrection in Dublin; in favour of Mr. Pitt's proposition relative to the state of our naval force, and of Mr. Fox's motion for a retrospective inquiry into the provisions for our national defence. When LordMelville's conduct came under the review of the house, he was one of those who voted for referring it to the decision of a select committee; and afterwards sat in the committee of twenty-one, appointed to examine the tenth report of the Naval Commissioners. In the same year Sir Henry appeared in the character of an author, in the re-publication, in seven octavo volumes, of The Light of Nature Pursued, by Abraham Tucker, esq. which he revised and corrected, with the addition of some account of the author.—Sir Henry generally resided at Dagmersfield Park, near Odiham, Hampshire, and commanded he Dagmersfield Volunteers. His hospitality was open and liberal, like his manners; and his humanity was evinced by his visits to the various jails of the metropolis, in company with the benevolent Nield, and his munificent donations to the poor. The complaint that proved fatal was a disease of the liver, with which he had been long afflicted, and which he endured with manly firmness and patient resignation. He is succeeded in his titles and estates, computed at the annual value of 25,000l. by his eldest son Henry, 22 years of age.

At his rectory of Ruan-Lanyhorne, near Tregony, Cornwall, the Rev. *J. Whitaker*.—He was born at Manchester, about the year 1735. Of the school part of his education we know little or nothing: but that he went early to Oxford; where he was elected Fellow of C.C.C. and where he discovered, in a very short time, those originalities, and peculiarities of mind, which afterwards so strongly marked him as an author and as a man. His vigour of intellect at once displayed itself among his acquaintance; but whilst his animated conversation drew many around him, a few were repelled from the circle, by his impatience of contradiction. The character of his genius, however, was soon decided in literary composition. In 1771, Mr. Whitaker published his "History of Manchester," in quarto—a work distinguished for acuteness of research, bold imagination, independent sentiment, and correct information. Nor does its composition less merit our applause, whether we have respect to the arrangement of the materials, the style, or the language. With regard to the general subject, it may be observed, that Mr. W. was the first writer who could so light up the region of antiquarianism, and to dissipate its obscurity, even to the eyes of ordinary spectators. The discoveries of our antiquaries, indeed, have been attended with no brilliant success; and Whitaker's "Manchester" is perhaps the only book, in which the truth of our island history has been elucidated by the hand of a master. It is rather singular, that this work was, in the order of merit as well as time, the first of Mr. Whitaker's publications. In proportion as he advanced in life, his imagination seems, by a strange inversion of what is characteristic of our nature, to have gained an ascendancy over his judgment, and we shall perceive more of fancy and of passion, of conjecture and hypothesis, in some of his subsequent productions, than just opinion, or deliberate investigation. Mr. Whitaker's "Genuine History of the Britons Asserted," an octavo volume, published in 1772, may be accepted as a sequel to "The Manchester." It contains a complete refutation of Macpherson, whose "Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland," is full of palpable mistakes and misrepresentations. In 1773, we find Mr. W. the morning preacher of Berkeley-Chapel; to which office he had been appointed by a Mr. Hughes; but, about the end of the following year, he was removed from that situation. This gave occasion to "The Case between Mr. W. and Mr. Hughes, relative to the morning-preachership of Berkeley-Chapel;" in which Mr. W. relates some remarkable particulars, and declares himself "unalterably determined to carry the matter into Westminster-Hall." He actually used his utmost efforts to bring his determination into action, but the fervour of his resentment threw him off his guard; and he expressed himself so indiscreetly, that his "Case," was considered as a libel by the Court of King's Bench. During his residence in London, he had an opportunity of conversing with several of our most celebrated writers; among whom were the author of "The Rambler," and the historian of the Roman Empire. It does not appear, indeed, that Johnson was much attached to Whitaker. Equally strong in understanding, equally tenacious of opinion, and equally impassioned in conversation, it is not probable that they should amicably coalesce on all occasions. In the Ossianic controversy, they were decidedly hostile. With Gibbon, Mr. W. was well acquainted; and the manuscript of the first volume of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman

Roman Empire," was submitted to Mr. Whitaker's inspection. But what was his surprise, when, as he read the same volume in print, that chapter, which has been so obnoxious to the christian world, was then first introduced to his notice! That chapter, Gibbon had suppressed in the manuscript, overawed by Mr. Whitaker's high character, and afraid of his censure. And, in fact, that the historian should have shrunk from his indignant eye, may well be conceived, when we see his christian principle and his manly spirit uniting in the rejection of a living of considerable value, which was at this time offered him by a unitarian patron.—He spurned at the temptation, and pitied the seducer. Of his integrity, however, some recompense was now at hand; and, about the year 1778, he succeeded, as fellow of Corpus Christi College, to the Rectory of Ruan-Lanyborne, Cornwall, one of the most valuable livings in the gift of that College, where he had proceeded to his degree of B. D. and into that county he went, to reside upon his rectory. There, it might have been expected, that retirement and leisure would greatly favour the pursuits of literature; and that, though "the converser," (to use an expression of Mr. W.) had disappeared, the author would break forth with new energies. But Ruan-Lanyborne was, for several years, no tranquil seat of the Muses. That pleasant seclusion was now the scene of contest—but of contest which (in the opinion of the writer of this Memoir) was absolutely unavoidable. Mr. Whitaker had proposed a tythe-composition to his parishioners by no means unreasonable. This they refused to pay: but Mr. Whitaker was steady to his purpose. A rupture ensued between the parties—the tythes were demanded in kind—disputes arose upon disputes—animosities were kindled—and litigations took place. That Mr. Whitaker was finally victorious, afforded pleasure to the friends of the rector, and, let us add, to the friends of justice and of truth. Yet it was long before harmony was restored to Ruan-Lanyborne. That his literary schemes had been so disagreeably interrupted, was the subject of general regret. But the conscientious pastor looked with a deeper concern to the spiritual welfare of his parishioners. He saw with sorrow their aversion from his preaching—their indifference to his instructions—their repugnance to his authority; and "he laboured more abundantly;" till, after a few years, he had the satisfaction to perceive a visible alteration in the behaviour of the principal parishioners; and a mutual good understanding was established between the pastor and his flock. His cordial, his familiar manner, indeed, was always pleasing to those whom prejudice had not armed against him; and, in proportion as they became acquainted with his kind disposition, the transitoriness of his resentments, and, after injuries, his promptness to forgive, and, anxious wish to be forgiven; they endeavoured more and more to cultivate his friendship, and at length loved and revered him as their father. Nothing can more fully display the warmth of his affections, his zeal as a Minister of Christ, or his impassioned style of eloquence, than those "Sermons," * which he published in 1783; after having preached them to his parishioners, we doubt not with a voice and manner to penetrate the conscience, and strike conviction into the soul, to awaken the fears of penitence, and elevate the hopes of the Christian to the abodes of immortality. That he should have published so little in the line of his profession, is, perhaps, to be regretted; though his "Origin of Arianism" be a large volume, it is a controversial tract, full of erudition and ingenious argumentation. We have read no other work of Mr. W. in divinity, except "The Real Origin of Government," (expanded into a considerable treatise, from a sermon which he had preached before Bishop Buller, at his lordship's primary visitation), and "The Introduction to Flindell's Bible." This has been much admired as a masterly piece of eloquence. In the mean time, the Antiquary was not at rest. His "Mary Queen of Scots," published in 1787, in three octavo volumes; his "Course of Hannibal over the Alps,"—his "Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall,"—his "Supplement to Mr. Polwhele's Antiquities of Cornwall," —his "London," and his "Oxford," (both as yet in MS.) furnish good evidence of an imagination continually occupied in pursuits which kindled up its brightest flame, though not always of that judgment, discretion, or candour, which, if human characters had been ever perfect, we should have expected from a Whitaker. In criticism, however, (where writing anonymously, he would probably have written as temper or caprice suggested,) we find him, for the most part, candid and good-natured—not sparing of censure, nor yet lavish of applause—and affording us, in numerous instances, the most agreeable proofs of genuine benevolence. Even in the instance of Gibbon,† where he has been thought severe beyond all former example, we have a large mixture of the sweet with bitterness. It was the critique on Gibbon that contributed greatly to the reputation of "The English Review," in which Mr. W. was the author of many valuable articles. To his pen, also, "The British Critic," and "The Antijacobin Review," were indebted for various pieces of criticism. —But the strength of his principles is no where more apparent than in those articles where he comes forward, armed with the

* They are entitled "Sermons upon Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell."

† Whitaker's Review of Gibbon's History, (vols. iv. v. and vi.) originally appeared in The English Review.

pamphlet

panoply of truth, in defence of our civil and ecclesiastical constitution. It was there he struck his adversaries with consternation, and we beheld the host of jacobins shrinking away from before his face, and creeping into their caverns of darkness. But we are here, perhaps, betrayed into expressions too violent for plain prose, which reminds us of another part of our friend's literary character—we mean his poetical genius. That he contributed some fine pieces of poetry to "the Cornwall and Devon poets," is well known. These were published in two small octavo volumes; and the editor has now in his possession a sufficient quantity of good verse, by Mr. Whitaker, to fill forty or fifty pages of a third volume, now in contemplation. The last work upon which Mr. Whitaker employed his pen was a life of St. Neot, the eldest brother of King Alfred, which, indeed, has not yet made its appearance, but most of the proof sheets of which he lived to correct. We have thus, with rapid glances, reviewed the productions of Mr. W. in the several departments of the historian, the theologist, the critic, the politician, and the poet. Versatility, like Whitaker's, is, in truth, of rare occurrence. But still more rare is the splendour of original genius, exhibited in walks so various. Not that Mr. W. was equally happy in them all. His characteristic traits as a writer, were acute discernment, and a velocity of ideas which acquired new force in composition, and a power of combining images in a manner peculiarly striking, and of flinging on every topic of discussion the strongest illustration. With little scruple, therefore, we hazard an opinion, that though his chief excellence be recognized in antiquarian research, he would have risen to higher eminence as a poet, had he cultivated in early youth the favour of the Muses. Be this, however, as it may—there are none who will deem us extravagant in pronouncing, that Mr. W. was a "great" literary character. That he was "good" as well as great, would sufficiently appear in the recollection of any period of his life; whether we saw him abandoning preferment from principle, and heard him "reasoning of righteousness and judgment to come;" or whether, amongst his parishioners, we witnessed his unaffected earnestness of preaching, his humility in conversing with the poorest cottagers, his sincerity in assisting them with advice, his tenderness in offering them consolation, and his charity in relieving their distresses. It is true, to the same warmth of temper, together with a sense of good intentions, we must attribute an irritability at times destructive of social comfort, an impetuousness that brooked not opposition, and bore down all before it. This precipitation was in part also to be traced to his ignorance of the world; to his simplicity in believing others like himself; precisely what they seemed to be; and on the detection of his error, his anger at dissimulation or hypocrisy. But his general good humour, his hospitality, and his convivial pleasantry, were surely enough to atone for those sudden bursts of passion, those flashes which betrayed his "human frailty," but still argued genius. And they who knew how "fearfully and wonderfully he was made," could bear from a Whitaker what they could not so well have tolerated in another. In his family, Mr. W. was uniformly regular; nor did he suffer at any time his literary cares to trench on his domestic duties. The loss of such a man must be deemed as it were a chasm both in public and private life. But, for the latter, we may truly say, that if ever wife had cause to lament the kind and faithful husband, or *children, the affectionate parent, or servants the indulgent master; the family at Ruan-Lanyhorne must feel their loss irreparable†. Such was the historian of Manchester and the rector of Ruan-Lanyhorne, of whom we have given a very hasty sketch; we hope, however, a just and impartial one. That he should have lived to the age of 73 is rather to be wondered. For, strong as was his bodily constitution, his mind, ever active and restless, must have worn out (we should have presumed) even that athletic frame, long before the period assigned to man's existence. Amidst his ardent and indefatigable researches into the antiquities of London, his friends detected the first symptoms of bodily decay. His journey to London, his vast exertions there in procuring information, his energetic and various conversation with literary characters, brought on a debility which he little regarded, till it alarmed him in a stroke of paralysis. From this he never recovered to such a degree, as to be able to resume, with any good effect, his studies or occupations. But, for the last year, his decline has been gradual; and it was such as might be contemplated with pleasure, since he was sensible of his approaching dissolution, yet invariably supported by the faith of a christian. His indeed was the resignation, the cheerfulness becoming a primitive disciple of that Jesus, in whose mercies he reposed, and to whom only he looked for acceptance. And he who would derive comfort from the prospect of death, should keep in view this venerable divine, who at peace with himself, his fellow creatures, and his God, sank as into quiet slumber, without a trouble or a pain, and with a smile on his countenance expired.

At his seat in Berkshire, the Right Honourable *Guy Carleton*, Lord *Dorchester*, Knight of the Bath, a General in the army, Colonel of the 4th or Queen's own Dragoons, Governor of Fort Charlemont in Ireland, and Governor-General and Commander in Chief

*. Two amiable daughters.

† Mrs. W. was a Miss Tregenna, of an ancient Cornish family.

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in Canada. This veteran soldier was one of the oldest officers in the British army. He was descended from an ancient family residing many ages at Carleton, in Cumberland, whence the survivors removed into Ireland: of the family, three brothers, who espoused the Royal cause in the 17th century, lost their lives at the battle of Marston-Moor. A fourth, who survived the restoration, was rewarded for his loyalty with the bishopric of Bristol. From this prelate his lordship was directly descended. He was born in the year 1722, and at an early period entered into the Guards, in which corps he continued until the year 1748, when he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 72d regiment. Upon the breaking out of the seven years war, his professional knowledge was put to an honourable test. In 1758 he embarked with General Amherst for the siege of Louisburgh, where his active exertions obtained him considerable reputation. In the next year he was at the siege of Quebec, under the immortal Wolfe; where his important services did not escape the notice of his superiors. He was singled out as a proper officer, to be detached with an adequate force, to secure a post on the western point of the Isle d'Orleans, a service which he effectually performed. Some time after he was again detached to dislodge the French from Point-au-Trempe, 20 miles distant from Quebec, where he was equally successful. The next service in which Colonel Carleton was engaged, was at the siege of Belleisle, where he acted in the capacity of brigadier-general, having been honoured with that rank on the spot on which he received his first wound from the enemy. The public dispatches of General Hodgson, who commanded on this expedition, spoke in terms highly flattering of the conduct of the brigadier. In February, 1762, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army, and soon afterwards he embarked for the siege of the Havannah. In this arduous enterprize our hero had his full share of honourable toil. On the 10th of June he was detached from the camp into the woods between Coximar and the Moro, with a body of light infantry and grenadiers, who invested the Moro Castle; on the 11th, he carried the Spanish redoubt upon Moro Hill, establishing a post there; but again he had the misfortune to receive a wound. Many officers, however, thought themselves fully compensated for these accidents, and for their incessant fatigues, by the ample sums of prize money which they shared after their conquest. The peace which took place after the end of this campaign interrupted the career of this aspiring soldier, and he remained several years without any opportunity of exerting his military talents. He was not, however, altogether idle; when the late General Murray was recalled from Quebec, he was appointed Lieutenant-governor of that province; and when it was determined that the General should not return, he was promoted to the government in his room; and he continued in this station for many years. In 1772 he was advanced to the rank of Major-general in the army, and appointed Colonel of the 47th regiment of foot. In addition to these favours conferred on him by his Sovereign, he had the happiness to receive the hand of Lady Mary Howard, sister to the late Earl of Effingham.—When the contest between Great Britain and the American colonies began to wear a serious aspect, the Ministry called on General Carleton for his advice; and it is supposed that it was upon his suggestions they brought forward the celebrated Quebec Bill. During the agitation of this measure in the House of Commons, the General was examined at the bar, and his evidence satisfying both sides of the House of the expediency of the measure, it tended of course to accelerate its adoption. After the passing of the Quebec Bill, he immediately repaired to his government, and had a difficult task to perform. He had few troops in the province, and one of the first attempts made by the Americans was, with a powerful army, to gain possession of it. They had surprized Ticonderago and Crown Point. General Carleton formed a plan for the recovery of these posts; but for want of British troops, and the cordial co-operation of the Canadians, his design failed. The General had also the mortification to be defeated in the field, and it was not without great difficulty and address that he escaped in a whale-boat into the town of Quebec. Here his energy of mind became conspicuous; being almost destitute of regular troops, he trained the inhabitants to arms, and soon put the place in such a posture of defence as to defeat General Montgomery in his attempt to storm it, although that brave officer led the forlorn hope in person. In the first discharge of a well-directed fire from the British battery, that intrepid American fell, with a considerable number of his men. The assailants, thus deprived of their gallant leader, paused but did not retreat, and they sustained a galling fire for half an hour longer from cannon and musquetry, before they finally withdrew from the attack. Quebec was thus preserved till the arrival of reinforcements from England. As soon as he had received these, he drove the enemy from his province, and prepared to take revenge for his previous disappointments. For this purpose he endeavoured to engage the Indians in the English interest; but, from the well-known humanity of his disposition, we have reason to conclude, he never approved of the shocking enormities which they perpetrated when not under his personal observation. He advanced with a powerful army towards the lakes; to obtain the complete command of which, it became necessary to equip some armed vessels, which had been constructed in England; but this work took up so much time, that the season was far advanced before they were completed. When this was done,

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he immediately attacked the American flotilla on Lake Champlain, under the command of General Arnold, and totally defeated it; but the lateness of the season obliged him to abandon further operations, and to return into Canada for winter quarters.—It was expected that General Carleton would have been employed in the ensuing campaign, but it is believed he declined so hazardous a service, with the small number of troops that were allowed. The fate of General Burgoyne, under that foreseen disadvantage, justified General Carleton's refusal. On Burgoyne's arrival to supersede him, General Carleton evinced no censurable jealousy; on the contrary, he exerted himself to the utmost, to enable his successor to take the field to advantage. He then resigned his government to General Haldimand, and returned to England, where his merit, in so ably and effectually defending Quebec, procured him a red ribbon. In 1781 he was appointed to succeed Sir Henry Clinton as commander in chief in America, and on his arrival at New-York, he began and completed many excellent reforms. He broke up the band of American Loyalists, whose conduct had given umbrage to the well-disposed. He checked the profuse and useless expenditure of money in several departments, and restrained the rapacity of the commissaries; he had the credit also of having done every thing in his power to soften the rigours of war, and to conciliate the minds of the Americans. In this situation he continued until peace was established between the two countries, when, after an interview with General Washington, he evacuated New York, and returned to England. During his residence in London, before his last appointment, he acted as one of the commissioners of public accounts. He retained the command of the forty-seventh regiment of foot until 1790, when he was promoted to that of the fifteenth dragoons, which he now holds. It having been resolved to put the British possessions in North America under the direction of a Governor-general, Sir Guy Carleton, now created Lord Dorchester, was appointed to that powerful and important office, having under his authority all the northern settlements, except Newfoundland. In this situation and government he remained several years, still acquiring fresh reputation. Since his return to England, his lordship has led a very retired life, chiefly residing in the country. He is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son Thomas, a general in the army, lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, and colonel *en second* of the 60th foot.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Newcastle, Captain Turner, of London, to Miss Coates, daughter of Mr. William C.—Mr. Joseph Stonehouse, officer of excise, to Miss Jane Hutchinson.—Mr. Thomas Nicholson, to Miss Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas B.—Captain William Twyning, of the royal artillery, to Miss Juliet Naters, daughter of Joseph N. esq. of Sandyford.

At Hexham, Mr. William Pearson, of the Red Lion, to Miss Hannah Brown.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. William Dobson, of Sunderland, surgeon, to Miss Dorothy Lees, of Southwick.

At Darlington, William Poole, esq. of Catterick, Yorkshire, to Miss Hunt, eldest daughter of F. Hunt, esq. of Hillclose House, near Darlington.

At Tamfield, Mr. Thomas Ramshaw, of the Burnt House, near Chester le-Street, to Miss Margaret Ramshaw, daughter of Mr. John R. of Shield-row.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Davison, ship owner, to Miss Makepeace.

At Alnwick, Mr. Thomas Stamp, of Alnwick White House, a lieutenant in the Percy tenantry volunteer cavalry, to Miss M. Nicholson.

At Stockton, Mr. John Richardson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Mrs. Sarah Blakland.

At Durham, Mr. Hutchinson, cashier of the Durham Bank, to Miss Smurthwaite, only daughter of Mr. S. of that city.

At Doddington, Thomas Cookson, esq. to Miss Selby, only daughter of the late Edward S. esq. of Earle.

At Barnardcastle, Thomas Suggett, esq. to Ursilla Child.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Mackintosh.—Mr. John Murrison, cashier in the bank of Messrs. Ratson and Co.—Mr. Peter Warnakin, 63.—Mr. Charles Hay, 48.—Mrs. Wilson, sister of the late Anthony Surtees, esq. of Newbiggen, 70.—In the Freemen's Hospital, Mr. Benjamin Milburn, formerly a farmer,

farmer, 92.—Mr. Robert Johnſon, ſchoolmaſter, 28.—Mrs. Wright—Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. C. chief clerk in the Wall's-End coal-office.

At Lower Weldon, Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, 45.

At Wark, Mr. Storey, 74.

At Southwick, Mr. John Brunton, 72.

At Sheephurſt, Mrs. Ann Snowden, wife Mr. William S. 87.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Ann Sopwith, 91.

At Durham, Mrs. Jane Walker, 21.—Mrs. Oliver, 56.—Mr. Francis Thompſon, 53.—Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. Edward M. ſurgeon.

At the Riding, near Corbridge, Mrs. Bainbridge, wife of William Bainbridge, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Northumberland. This lady's benevolence was only equalled by her great piety, and the poor will long and deeply lament the loſs of ſo kind a benefactor.

At Kananſdale, Mr. Henry Brough Oliver.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mr. John Robſon, 64.

At Sunderland, Mr. Matthew Clover, 65.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Thomas Bates's ſuggeſtion for an experiment to determine the value of the different breeds of live ſtock, has been acted upon by the Workington Agricultural Society. At their late meeting the cattle were weighed, and are to be fed in different modes for twelve months, when the reſult will be publiſhed. The Board of Agriculture gives a premium of one hundred guineas towards the expence.

A ſchool is about to be opened at Carliſle on the plan of Mr. Lancaſter. Mr. Curwen, with his uſual liberality, has given twenty guineas towards its eſtabliſhment; and it is to be hoped that a plan likely to be productive of ſuch benefit to the morals of the lower claſſes of ſociety, will meet with the patronage and encouragement it deſerves.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Anthony Connell, to Miſs Sarah Gilead.—Mr. David Creighton, to Miſs Mary Connell.—Thomas Cope, eſq. of Coventry, to Mrs. Benn, niece to Admiral Lutwidge.

At Carliſle, Mr. Horſley, to Miſs Eleanor Shaw.—Mr. Joſeph Henderſon, to Miſs Mary Weſtray.

At Brampton, Mr. George Bell, to Mrs. Janet Nicholl.

At Kendal, the Rev. Mr. Sampſon, of New Hulton, and maſter of the Free Grammar School, Kendal, to Miſs Kendal.—Mr. Richard Hodgſon, to Miſs Rainford.—Mr. Thomas Thompſon, of Patton Hall, to Miſs Roberts, of Holmeſcale.

At Penrith, Mr. Anthony Preſton, attorney, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of Chriſtopher R. eſq.

Died.] At Hayton, near Brampton, Mr. Scollick, 25.

At Stainton, near Carliſle, Mr. Marmaduke Allinſon, one of the common councilmen of that city, 83.

At Culgaith, Mrs. Weſtmoreland, 60.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Briggs, 76.—Mrs. Pattinſon, 88.

At Brackenthwaite, near Burton, Mr. James Jenkinſon, formerly one of the ſchoolmaſters of Yealand, 59.

At Carliſle, Miſs Hannah Armſtrong, ſchoolmiſtreſs.—Mr. Henry Roberts, 36.—Mr. Thomas Iſmay, 72.

Mr. Thomas Spooner, tanner, 73. On the day of his death he tranſacted buſineſs in the market as uſual, and appeared to enjoy as good health and ſpirits as he had done for ſome years. About five o'clock in the evening he returned home, and before ſix he dropped down in a fit, and expired almoſt immediately. Mr. Spooner was about to retire from buſineſs; and the above was the laſt day he intended to viſit the market as a tradeſman.

Captain Lieutenant Neviſon, on the half-pay eſtabliſhment of the marines, 48.

At Law-row, near Brampton, Mr. Irwin.

At Kendal, Mrs. Moore, 82.—Chriſtopher Fenton, eſq. one of the ſenior aldermen of that borough, 85.

At Kirkland, in Lamplugh, Mr. William Bank, 38.

At Brampton, Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Mr. James L.

At Kenneſhall, William Latimer, eſq. 68.

At St. Helen's, near Cockermouth, the Rev. John Wheatley, 36.

At Turner row, in Brackenthwaite, Mr. John Head, 34.

At Dove Neſt, near Amblefide, J. Benſon, eſq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Elloughton, William John Lenthal, eſq. of the third dragoons, eldeſt ſon of John L. eſq. of Burford Priory, Oxfordſhire, to Frances Mary, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Terry, eſq. of Beverley.

At Thirſk, Thomas Tuton, eſq. of Knareſborough, to Miſs Richardſon.

At York, Mr. William Wheelhouſe, of Knareſborough, to Miſs Horſeman.—Mr. Charles Radcliffe, to Miſs H. Smith.

At Heighington, William Clark, eſq. of Ribſtone Lodge, to Miſs Huntington, only daughter of J. H. eſq. of Killarby, near Darlington.

John Harper, eſq. of Selby, to Miſs Myres, of Gateforth.

At Northallerton, Gray Rigge, eſq. to Sarah, eldeſt daughter of the late Edward Moore, eſq. of Stockwell, Surry.

Died.] At Selby, Mrs. Weddall, wife of Charles W. eſq.

At Little Bank, near Settle, Mrs. Alice Atkinſon, 97, the laſt of the ſiſters of that name, who were ſo well known and ſo highly reſpected among the Society of Quakers.

At York, Miles Stapleton, eſq. of Drax, 68.—Mr. George Haxby, 34.—Miſs Mary Jennings.

Jennings.—Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. M. surgeon.

At Hull, Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Mr. Stephen D. attorney, 38.—Mrs. Slingsby, 55.—Mrs. Mary Bottomley, 89.—Mr. Benjamin Newcombe, 48.—Mr. James Maxwell, 33.—John Lingard, esq. 63.—Mrs. Margaret Merrickson, relict of Capt. M. 39.—Mr. William Fridlington, many years a pensioner of the Trinity-house, 81. He was cousin to the late penurious but opulent Mrs. Elizabeth Fridlington, of Clea, near Grimsby, who died in February last, and at her decease he inherited a fifth share of the considerable property which she was found to possess.

At Halifax, Mr. Brookbank.—Mr. Nathan Whiteley, 80.

At Leeds, Mr. John Ellis, formerly a quarter-master in the 25th light dragoons,—Mrs. Kenion, relict of J. K. esq. 74.

At Wakefield, Mr. Morville, 55.—Mr. George Heald.

At Beeston, Mr. Thomas Armitage.

At Armitage, Mr. Matthew Shirtcliffe, of Leeds, merchant, 35.

At Potwell Hall, Batley, John Taylor, esq. 78.

At Tadcaster, Mrs. Ann Greenwood, 74.

At Sheepscar, Mrs. Holroyd, relict of Mr. Joseph H. and sister of the late Stephen Todd, esq. of Wither, near Leeds.

At Northallerton, Mr. William Bulmer, of the King's Head Inn.

At Bridlington, Mr. Francis Ellis, 73.

At North Ormsby, Mrs. Anfell, 72.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Sefton, Edward Mostyn, esq. of Preston, only son of Sir Pyers M. of Talacre, Flintshire, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Blundell, esq. of Crosby Hall.

At Rufford, near Ormskirk, the Rev. Thomas Clark, curate of that place, to Miss Mary Alty, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Richard A The bridegroom, an eccentric character, published the banns himself three several Sundays.

At Burnley, John Brown, esq. of Hayes Castle, Staffordshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of William Sager, esq. of Southfield, near Colne.

At Manchester, John Carr, esq. collector of excise, to Miss M. P. Collins.

At Walton, T. Atherton, esq. of Everton, to Miss Birch, of Lydiate.—Richard Downward, esq. of Springfield, to Mrs. Kidel, of West Derby.

At Liverpool, William Hunt, jun. esq. of Tarbuck, to Miss Jane Daniel, daughter of Mr. Edward D. of Cronton.—J. Gill, esq. of Brongwin, Montgomeryshire, to Frances, daughter of T. Lowndes, esq.—Mr. Thomas Alty, son of Daniel A. esq. of Knowsley, to Miss Jordan, daughter of the late Mr. J. of Knotty Ash.

At Eccles, George Jennings, esq. of the 5th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Sarah Seddon, widow of Mr. Leigh S. late of Acres Barn.

Died.] At Lancaster, Miss Threlfall.—Mr. Robert Ripley.—Mrs. Cooper.

At Hallowmire, near Ulverston, Mrs Lesh, wife of Mr. William L.

At Urswick, the Rev. Joseph Acomb, curate of Kendal Church, 25.

At Chadderton, Mr. George Kitchen, many years agent to Sir W. Horton and Lord Harewood.—Mrs. Alice Whitaker, 89. She was mother of 11, grandmother of 55, and great-grandmother of 53 children.

At Anfield House, near Liverpool, John Humberston Cawley, esq.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Cowley, 46.—Mrs. Ann Charnley, 90. She was mother of 12 children; grandmother to 39; great-grandmother to 39; and great-great-grandmother to 2.—Capt. Henry M'Kitterick, 40.—Mr. Wm. Smallwood, son of Mr. John S. of the customs of this port, 22.—Mrs. Hirsley, relict of Captain H.—Mr. W. Kitchen, jun. 22.—Mrs. Hannah Anderson, 27.—Mr. George Watson.—Mr. John Green, 26.—Miss Hargreaves.—Mrs. Bridge, wife of Mr. John B.—Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard, 55.—Mrs. Cheer, wife of Mr. John C.

At Chorlton Row, near Manchester, Mr. R. Bound.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Olverson, 88.

At Warrington, Mr. Fitchett, 71.—Mr. Edward Jones, 22.

At Manchester, Mr. Charles Taylor, principal salesman in the house of Messrs. Phillips.—The Rev. James Bayley, M.A. of Withington, senior fellow of the collegiate church of Christ.—Miss Ann T. Simpson, of Wivesby, Leicestershire, 21.—Mr. Griffiths.—Mrs. Moore.

At Brindle, aged 77, Mr. Wilcock, who, with his ancestors had lived in the same farm under the Dukes of Devonshire, 140 years.

CHESHIRE.

The corporation of the city of Chester, offer the following premiums, to persons who will send plans and estimates for widening, altering, or re-building the present bridge over the Dee at Chester, and improving the approaches leading to it; or for making a new bridge, with suitable approaches, in a different situation:—For the best plan, 30*l.* for the second best 20*l.* for the third best 10*l.* The plans, elevations, specifications, and estimates, must be sent, sealed up, to the Town Clerk's Office, on or before the 2d of January next, in order that they may be laid before the Committee to be appointed to open them, to examine and determine their merits.

Married.] At Bowdon, Mr. Charles Worthington, surgeon, of Liverpool, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. John Worthington, of Leicester.

At Groppenhall Church, Mr. Robert Heap, of Ashton under Lyne, Lancashire, to Miss Mary Barlow.

[*Died.*

Died.] At Wilmslow, on his way from Scotland to Cheltenham, Lieutenant Colonel James Paterson, late of the Bombay Establishment.

At Dutton, Mr. John Garratt, of Manchester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Duffield, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss E. Lichfield, both of Belper.

At Ashborne, Mr. Joseph Loney, of Macclesfield, solicitor, to Miss Lucinda Frith.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mr. George Gosling, bailiff and coroner of the Hundred of Scarsdale, 48.

At Wensley, Ann, wife of Mr. Joseph Stone.

At New Close Farm, near Etwall, Mrs. Wheeldon, 55.

At Matlock, Miss Markham, 58.

At Derby, Mr. Samuel Pratt, 75.—Mr. Walker, late of the Derby company of Comedians, 54.

At Calver, Mr. Joseph Middleton, overlooker of the works of Calver cotton-mill.

At Ashborne, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. John W. 91.

At Walton upon Trent, Miss Ann Hamp.

At Smith's Houses, Mr. Joseph Hunt, many years head Bailiff of the collieries of William Drury Lowe, esq. at Denby, 60.

At Ilkeston, Mr. John Beardsley, 77.

Elizabeth Augusta, third daughter of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Bart. of Drakelow.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Stevenson, of Stapleford, to Miss Ann Tilley — Mr. William Elliott, to Miss Ellen Calvert, of Knaresborough.

At Mansfield, Thomas Robotham, esq. of Doveridge, Derbyshire, to Miss Stevens.

At Shilford, Mr. W. Doncaster, of Bingham, to Miss Wilson, of Newton Spring.

At Averham, near Newark, Mr. John Thorpe, to Miss Upton, of Staythorpe.

Died.] At North Collingham, John Pym, esq. who was lineally descended from the famous republican Pym, who distinguished himself so much in the civil wars, and died in 1614. His only son having died abroad, this branch of the male line becomes extinct. Mr. Pym, and two other gentlemen, who were at the sea-side together, all caught the ague at the same time, and, what is remarkable, have all died on their return home.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Weston.—Mr. John Hunt, keeper of the county gaol, 66.—Mr. John Kingston, son of the late Mr. K. surgeon of Broughton.—Mrs. Summers.—Mrs. Newton, 91.—Mrs. Shore, a widow lady, 82.—Mrs. Osborne, of the Horse and Groom.—Thomas Grist, gent. formerly of the Theatres Royal of Hull, York, &c.

At Newark, Mrs. Parlby, mistress of the workhouse of that place.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the members of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, at the Crowns Inn, Leicester, the Earl of Moira in the chair; was most respectably attended, Lord Wentworth and Colonel Noel, and most of the distinguished breeders, and agriculturists being present. Mr. Hose, of Melton, produced several samples of wool from crosses with the Merino breed, one in particular from a new Leicester ewe and Merino ram, for the wool of which, if produced in any quantity, he had been offered by some eminent manufacturers double the value of the price for Leicestershire wool.

Married.] At Sheepy, the Rev. Thomas Cotton Fell, B. D. rector of North and South Sheepy, to Maria, eldest daughter of William Mott, esq. of Lichfield.

At Leicester, Mr. Thomas Ellis, to Miss Purser.—Mr. Joseph Hurst, to Mrs. Hill.

At Lutterworth, the Rev. Richard Hartley, of that place, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. John Hudson.

At Kirkby, Mr. John Bennet, of Welford, to Miss Rebecca Pearson.

At Rothley, Mr. Saunders, to Sophia, only daughter of Mr. Hurst.

At East Norton, Mr. Robert Floore, to Miss Ward.

Died.] At Leicester, J. Willson, gent.—Miss. Neale, wife of Mr. Alderman N.—Frederic, third son of Mr. Owston, 14.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A considerable quantity, supposed to be about 14 or 15 hundred of small Roman copper coins were lately discovered at Timberland, near Sleaford, in ploughing a close of Mr. Ward, of that place. They were in a Roman earthen pot, which was broken by the plough, and are coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius: many of them are in fine preservation.

Married.] At Holbeach, Mr. John Key, attorney, to Miss Skurman.

At Gainsborough, Mr. F. Whitaker, of Armley, Yorkshire, to Miss Cawkwell, daughter of Mr. C. of Morton.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Hastings, to Miss Ziporah Hill.

At Wrawby, Mr. George Bennett, to Miss Harriet Dann.

At Bolton, near Grantham, the Rev. John Grundy Thompson, rector of that parish, to Miss Harvey, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of Huntingdon.

Died.] At Grimsby, Mr. Richard Raby.—Mr. William Walker, one of the oldest members of the methodist society, being the first who introduced Mr. Wesley to that place, 84.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Graham, 78.—Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Daniel J.

At Baston, Mr. Edmund Hill, 53.

At Laxton, Mrs. Wooton, 52.

At

At Alford, Mr. William Jackson, 81.

At Lincoln, Mr. William Smith, a member of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry, 22.

At Willingham, near Louth, Mrs. Courtois, wife of the Rev. Rowland C.

At Marcham le Dean, Mr. Amos Fenn.

At Spalding, Mrs. Smith.

At Sleaford, Mr. R. Smith, 32.

At Stamford, Henry, the infant son of Dr. Arnold.—Rev. Edward Edwards, warden of Brown's Hospital, 78.—Mrs. Shield, relict of Henry S. esq. of Preston, Rutland.

At North Luffenham, Mr. Thomas Wilson, more than 47 years a schoolmaster of that place, 71.

At Corringham, Mr. William Cottam, 65.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, H. Bayley, esq. of Great Bar, to Miss Catharine Barber.—Mr. H. Sloane, of Wellingborough, to Miss Maria Proud, third daughter of the late Mr. Sam. P. of Bilston.

At Stafford, Mr. John Bromley, jun. to Mrs. Dickenson, widow of Mr. T. D. of Rugeley.—Mr. Bennett, of Farmcote, to Miss M. Eykin, of Wolverhampton.

At Madeley, Mr. Hancox, of Coalbrook-Dale, to Miss Joyce Miller, of the Iron Bridge.

At Handsworth, Mr. Francis Connor, to Miss Tolley, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Endon, near Leek, Thomas Sutton, esq. 99.

At Bushbury, Mr. John Corser.

At Walton, Mr. Harding, 66.

At Acton Trussel, near Stafford, Mrs. Hall, 99.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Alexander W. She retired to rest apparently in as good health as usual, was seized with the complaint which terminated her life, at four o'clock in the morning, and expired in a few minutes.—Mr. Beeche.

At Stafford, the Rev. H. Proctor, 77.

At Walton, near Stafford, Mr. Michael Harding.

At Lane Delph, in the Potteries, Mr. Birks, of the Angel public-house.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Alderminster, Mr. William Scott, jeweller, of Birmingham, to Miss Lovett, of Gouldecott, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Tidland, merchant, of London, to Miss H. Dean.—Mr. Thomas Hopkins, to Miss Tibbetts, daughter of Mr. Thomas T. of Warwick.

At Edgbaston, Mr. John Field, to Miss Mary Chamberlain, both of Birmingham.—Lancelot Rollaston, esq. of Watnall, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Chetwynd, only daughter of Sir George C. bart. of Grendon Hall.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. John Holland.—Mr. John Reading, 74.—Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Mark S.—Mr. Wm. Dallaway, 80.—Mr. John Thornton, sen. 68.—Mrs. Mary Newell, 81.—Mrs. Ann Hubbard, wife of Mr. Henry H.—Mr. Lutwyche.—Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Lowty, sen.—Mr. Shaw.—Mr. Joseph Green, 23 years a faithful pastor of the General Baptist church in Lombard-street, in this town, 56.—Miss Eliza Cooper Royle, 18.

At Cradley, Mr. Humphrey Buffery, 76.

At Warwick, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. J. W.—Mrs. Ann Hands.

At Alcester, William Burrow, esq. inspector of taxes

At Henley, Mrs. Gibbs.

At Haselor, John Haynes, esq.

At Coventry, Mrs. Gravenor.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. Tho. Bernard Coleman, rector of Church Stretton, to Anne, the eldest daughter of John Stackhouse, esq. of Acton Scott.—Mr. Edward Prodgers, banker, of Ludlow, to Miss Powell, of Ludford.

At Ludlow, Mr. J. Teesdale, of London, to Harriet, youngest daughter of G. Whittall, esq. of Ludlow.

At Culmington, Mr. G. Anderson, attorney, of Ludlow, to Miss E. Downes, of Madeley Park.

At Braseley, Mr. Fifield, surgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Corbett.

At Oswestry, Mr. E. Footman, aged 23, to Mrs. Burt, 74.

At Baschurch, Mr. Owen, to Mrs. Brown.

At Hodnett, Mr. C. A. Beetenson, surgeon, to Miss D. M. Dawes.

Died.] At the Grove, Mr. Lloyd.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Lawrence.—Mr. Hayward, sen. many years town marshal of this borough, 82.—Mr. J. Smalley, only son of Mr. C. S. 16.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Catharine Allinson.—Mrs. Batho, 92.

At Wellington, in her 81st year, Mrs. Ann Gardner, second daughter of the late Rev. Laurence Gardner, vicar of Ercall. Her unaffected piety towards God was daily manifested by a chearful serenity of mind, the most patient resignation to the Divine Will, and a constant readiness to forego every enjoyment, and, if required, every comfort of her own life, to promote the happiness of those connected with her.

At Pentreclawdd, near Oswestry, Mr. John Davis, 92.

At Dolgelly, Mr. Tho. Richards, attorney.

At Smethcott, Mr. Edward Groom.

At Bridgnorth, Ann, relict of T. Warner, esq. many years a commander in the East-India Company's service.

At Upton Magna, Miss Nevett.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clent, Mr. P. Beck, to Miss E. Meeson.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Hampton, of Stourbridge, to Miss Richards, daughter of Mr. R. of the Vine inn.

At

At Kidderminster, Mr. W. Hill, to Miss Jane Blakeway.

At Worcester, Mr. Shaw, of Southampton, to Miss S. Burton.

Died.] At Great Shellesley, John Prosser, esq. 90.

At Woodhall, near Worcester, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. James P.

At Tenbury, Mr. George Ridley, jun.—Mr. Richard Smith, formerly an apothecary of that place, 78.—Mr. Thomas Evans, sen. 94.

At Titton, Mr. Henry Court, 26.

At Wollaston Hall, near Stourbridge, Mrs. Addenbrooke, wife of John A. esq.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Powell.

At Old Swinford, Mrs. Barrington, relict of John Harris B. esq. late of Forest, Montgomeryshire, 68.

At Shaulton, Mr. Nathaniel Porter, 76.

At Kempsey, John Snow, esq.

At Wordsley, Mr. Edward Wheeler, a member of the Stourbridge volunteer cavalry, 27.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbury-upon-Trim, the Rev. N. Watts, of Kingsteignton, Devon, to Miss Soden, daughter of Capt. Ambrose S. and niece of Lord Viscount Chetwynd.

At Upper Slaughter, Mr. Wright, of Wareham, Dorset, to Miss Garland, of Eyeford.

At Westbury-upon-Severn, Mr. William Nicholls, jun. to Miss Mary Trigg.

At Newent, Thomas Richardson, esq. to Mrs. Bower, relict of Mr. Herbert B.

Died.] At Coln Dean, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, the Rev. James Hare, rector of that place, and of Stratton, Wilts; author of an "Essay on Scepticism," and several sermons.

At Arlington, Mrs. Haynes.

At Gloucester, Sir Charles Saxton, bart. who was eighteen years commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard. He has left a widow, three sons, and one daughter, who is the wife of Capt. Oliver, of the royal navy. His eldest son, now Sir Charles Saxton, succeeded Mr. Trail, as one of the secretaries to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

At Stroud, Mrs. Elizabeth Willis.

At Cirencester, Mrs. M. Timbrell.

At Stonehouse, Felicia, daughter of Tho. Skipp, esq.

At Marshfield, Mr. Smith, surgeon.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Dee.

At Donnington, Mr. William Smith.

At Newent, Mr. William Collis, eldest son of the late Thomas C. esq. of Ross, Herefordshire.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Anniversary Meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, which was more numerously and respectably attended than on any former occasion, the premium for the best new variety of the Apple was adjudged to T. A. Knight, esq. for the Foxley Apple, being a cross between the Yellow Siberian Crab and the Orange Pippin. In size it is nearly equal to the old Golden Pippin; the pulp is of a deep yellow colour, and the juice remarkably rich and saccharine; the wood and blossoms are supposed to be as hardy as the native Crab. The premium for the best two-year old Heifer was not awarded; that for the best three-year old was adjudged to Mr. Edward Jefferies, of the Sheriffs; and that for the best pen of fine-woolled Ewes to Mr. Watkins, of Brinsop.—A similar institution is preparing in Monmouthshire, under the auspices of Sir Charles Morgan, who invited the members of the Herefordshire Society to assist at their first meeting, and also to partake of the well-known hospitalities of Tredegar.

Married.] At Brampton Bryan, Mr. Tho. Cooper, jun. of Knighton, to Miss Edwards, of Bedwardine.

Died.] At Horn House, William Money, esq. 60.

At Hereford, the Rev. Williams Allen, D. D. 81. He for many years held the livings of Clifford, Hampton Bishop, and Sutton St. Nicholas, in this county, and Llysswen, in the county of Brecon, and was in the commission of the peace for the counties of Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.—Mr. Tho. Powell, clerk to the commissioners of paving and lighting.—Mr. John Weaver, of the Green Dragon inn, 87.

At Arkstone, Mrs. Parry, mother of the late William P. esq.

At King's Pyon, Mr. Winney.

At Ledbury, the Rev. Congreve Salwyn, rector of Pixley, and youngest son of the Rev. Charles Jasper S. late vicar of Brockley, Worcestershire.

At Leominster, Miss Halfpenny.

At Bucknell, Pennie Marsh, esq. 82.

At Stoke Prior, Mrs. Watcham, 99.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Parlour, of Oxford, to Miss Ashmole, daughter of the Rev. Mr. A. of Shipton on Cherwell.

At Alkerton, Mr. Wilson, of London, to Miss Mary Young.

At Ifley, Mr. Thomas Badnall, of Oxford, to Miss Elizabeth Hewett.

At Twyford, Mr. Sheen, of Thame, to Miss Sarah Perkins, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P.—Edward Payne, jun. esq. of Lashlake House, and captain of the Thame volunteers, to Miss Hollier.

Died.] At Great Tew, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. Thomas C. 68.

At Rousham, Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knt.

At Stow Wood, near Beckley, Mrs. Collett, wife of Mr. R. C.

At Bodicott, suddenly, Mr. John Smith; three days afterwards, his widow; and within the next week, his daughter and eldest son; four grown up persons in one family, who were all well and dead in the course of ten days.

At

At Enstone, Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Loggin, of Buckish, Devon, and rector of Long Marston, Gloucestershire.

At Oxford, Mrs. Banting, 42.—Mrs. Savigny, wife of John S. esq —Mrs. Callaway.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Wexham, W. Hulton, esq. of Hulton Park, Lancashire, to Miss Maria Ford, daughter of R. Ford, esq. of Wexham.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. James Gough, late of the Red Cow Inn, 36.

At Bockmer Farm, near Great Marlow, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. F. and a few days afterwards, their eldest child, both of the scarlet fever.

At High Wycombe, Mrs. Mayns, wife of Mr. M.—Mr. Hitchcock.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woburn, Mr. Gardner, to Miss E. Burrows, fourth daughter of Mr. Bassett B. of Walcot.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Stilton, Mr. J. Pitts, formerly of the Bell Inn.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

On Friday, the 18th of September, the Herts Agricultural Society met in a field near the town of Hertford, where the ploughs, twelve in number, which had been entered for the prizes offered by the Society, were contending, and the stock was shewn. Better plowing was scarcely ever witnessed; and the stock, consisting of Southdown and mixed Merino sheep, and pigs of the Suffolk breed, was highly creditable to the respective breeders. The principal prize, that for the best plough, was awarded to Mr. Rooke, farmer of Benger, for his Hampshire plough, made by Mr. Plenty, of Southampton; and in justice to this plough-maker, we observe that his ploughs have been universally successful at the Herts Agricultural Meetings. After dinner, two very handsome cups, gained as prizes at the meeting in June, one by the Earl of Bridgwater, for the best plough, and by him presented to Mr. Wm. Plenty, the maker; and the other by Mr. Flower, for the best mixed Merino sheep then shewn, were produced by the treasurer, and presented by the president to Mr. Plenty, of Southampton, and to Mr. Flower, of Hertford.

The first stone of Bridgewater House was laid a few days since. The front will be of 350 feet in length; the whole will be of stone. The architecture is to be in the Grecian style. The house will be three stories high, and have six state apartments on each of the principal stories, to complete the outline. The floors will be of oak, and arranged after the Mosaic taste.

Married.] At Knebworth, R. Mapletoft, esq. of Spring Hall, Suffolk, to Lucinda, second daughter of W. H. Haggard, esq. of Knebworth Place.

At St. Alban's, R. Lydekker, esq. of London, to Miss Wolf.

Died.] At Royston, Mr. Edward Day, attorney.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedington, J. Boydell, of Trevallyn Hall, Denbighshire, to Anne, eldest daughter of T. Golightly, esq.

At Northampton, Mr. Thomas Inkersole, of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Mary Hall, second daughter of Mr. Joseph H.

At Peterborough, Mr. Cooke, surgeon of Northampton, to Miss Gates, eldest daughter of Mr. W. G. Deputy Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

Died.] At East Farndon, the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletoft, late of Jesus College, Cambridge.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Mr. Francis Baxter, 78.

At Weden Beck, Mrs. Neville, 89.

At Northampton, Mr. James Ashton, sen. 72.—Mr. Joseph Haddon, of the Goldsmiths' Arms.—Mr. Thomas Fitzhugh, of the Admiral Rodney.

At Woodford, Mrs. Peach.

At Harleston, the Rev. Gilbert Andrews, M. A., 75. He had been rector of that parish 36 years.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A very interesting addition to the collection of Greek marbles in the vestibule of the Public Library of this University has been made by Mr. Walpole, of Trinity College, editor of the *Græcorum Comicorum Fragmenta*, who has deposited there an ancient mask, perfectly entire, and beautifully sculptured in marble, as found by him in the Theatre of Stratonice, in Asia Minor. Also, a marble *Torso*, from the Ruins of Cnidus, in Caria.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Mr. Cole, Fellow of Magdalen College, for his poem on the *Holy Wars*.

Married.] At Little Shelford, Brigadier-General A. Campbell, of the 76th regiment, to Miss E. A. Pemberton.

At Downham Market, Edward Grigson, esq. of Watton, to Miss Dixon, daughter of T. Shuckforth D. esq.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Sharpe, to Miss Fletcher.

At Burwell, Mr. Stephen Warren, to Miss Ann Symonds.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Frances Cotton, wife of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. Sharpe, mother of Mr. Francis S. attorney.

At Upwell, Mr. William Overstow, 78.

At Costerworth, Mr. Smith, jun.

At Little Gransden, the Rev. Mr. Gower, rector of that place.

At Newmarket, Miss Sandiver, only child of William Sandiver, esq. surgeon, 39.

At Linton, Mrs. Curtis, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. 73.

NORFOLK.

A meeting of the corn-merchants, brewers, and millers, was held on the 15th of October, at Norwich, to take into consideration the propriety of making some alteration in the practice of paying ready money for corn. They came to the following resolutions:—That in consequence of the extensive credit given in the

the disposal of corn by the merchants, and in a much greater degree by the manufacturers, it is but reasonable to expect some credit from the growers;—That from and after the day of the meeting they will not purchase corn upon any other terms than one month's credit, to be calculated from the day of its delivery:—That if payment is requested at any time previously to the expiration of the month, they will deduct one penny in the pound discount.—This arbitrary alteration of an established usage the corn-growers of the county are determined to resist. They have already held several meetings on the subject, and have appointed a committee to take such measures as may be thought proper for crushing what, with much apparent justice, they term the *combination* of the corn-growers.

Married.] At Fincham, Mr. Thomas Lincoln, of the Wick Farm, Walton, to Miss Mildred Bull.

At Oxburgh, Mr. Twiss, of Brettenham, to Miss Wright, of Colkirk.

Capt. George Morse, of the West Norfolk militia, to Miss Hannah Tasker, second daughter of the late Wm. T. esq.

Died.] At Wells, Mrs. Woodcock, wife of Mr. James W. She expired suddenly while at the Quaker's Meeting.

At Emneth, Mrs. F. Boyce, wife of John B. esq.—Mr. Edward Garrard.

At Lynn, Mr. Thomas Ransome, jun. 19.

At Gayton Thorpe, Miss M. Kendle, second daughter of Mr. Thomas C.

At Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Mr. Robert Morris, 76.

At Yarmouth, Miss Batley.—Miss Mary Susannah Turner, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. T. 14.—Mr. William Downes, surgeon, 60. He has left donations of 200l. to each of the three following charitable institutions: the Norfolk and Norwich Benevolent Medical Society, the Charity for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in Norfolk and the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Toll, 51.—Mr. James Chamberlin.—Mr. Adam Taylor, 58.—Richard, son of Mr. R. Lightup, 17.—Philip Burgess, esq. 70.—Mrs. Cordwell Brown, a woman who used to beg from door to door, but in whose room gold and silver to the amount of 300l. have been found since her decease.

At Thetford, Mr. Robert Barnes, youngest son of Mr. John B.

At Ashby, Mr. Joseph Jenner, 43.

At Fritton, Mr. Benjamin Jermyn, 89.

At Worstead, Mrs. Ann Cook, wife of Mr. William C.

At Framingham Pigot, Mrs. Susannah Cremer, 79.

At Morningthorpe, in the 40th year of her age, after an illness of ten weeks, supported with fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Goldworth, the wife of Mr G. leaving a family of eight children. She was a most affectionate wife, and the best of mothers; indefatigable in the domestic duties of life; she taught her children, both by precept and example, that the fear of the Lord was wisdom, and to depart from evil was understanding. Her death has made a void in her family, which will be long felt, and which would have been hopeless, without the consolatory prospect of meeting her again in a far happier and better state of existence.

SUFFOLK.

At a public dinner, a few days since at Ipswich, the gentlemen present subscribed 2,500l. for the erection of an Assembly Room, Hotel, &c. which subscription they intend to continue to an amount adequate to the purpose of erecting a handsome building.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. George Breillat, jun. to Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. D. H.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Lott Knight, merchant, to Miss Elvis.

Mr. Thomas Ratliff, of Hadleigh, to Miss Mary Mott, second daughter of the late Mr. M. of Aldham Hall.

At Lowestoffe, the Rev. Thomas Harris, of Braddon, Northamptonshire, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marriot, of Coteshatch, Leicestershire.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Robert Deck, son of the late Mr. P. Deck, an eminent bookseller of this town. This young man, who had the misfortune to have lost one leg, undertook, for a trifling wager, the day before, to go two miles in eighteen minutes, which he did with ease; but unfortunately took a quantity of cold water afterwards, which caused his death.—Mr. Samuel Scatcherd Waldegrave, son of Mr. Samuel W. of the Bull inn, Bishopsgate street, London.—Mr. J. Aves, of the Cock inn.—Mrs. Basham.

At Hadleigh, Mr. Gray.

At Ipswich, Mr. Solomon Beare, of the Black Swan.—Mrs. Chaplin, 65.—Mr. Edward Drane, 82.

At Beccles, Mr. A. Clarke, 51.

At Stoke-by-Clare, Mrs. Elizabeth Woolsey.

The Rev. Sir H. Pix Heyman, bart. formerly fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and late incumbent of the united vicarages of Tressingfield, and rectory of Withersdale, Suffolk. He proceeded B. A. 1784, M. A. 1787, B. D. 1794.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Captain Charles Craven, governor of Haslar Hospital, to Mrs. Brooke, relict of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Falkingham and Helpringham, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Horndon-on-the-Hill, Mr. Ambrose Spitty.—Mrs. Packman, wife of Mr. John P.

At Colchester, Mr Francis Freshfield.—Mr. Edward Capstack, late one of the aldermen of this corporation, 72.—Mrs. Mary Fisher, relict of Thomas Fisher, gent. of Boxted, 71.—Mrs. Bowland.

At Little Wakering, William Meaking, esq.

At

At Chelmsford, John, the eldest son of John Ward, esq. of Great Abington Park, Cambridgeshire.

At Tolleshunt Darcey, Mr. Thomas Keys, 62.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Greatrex.

At Skigg Hall, Great Oakley, Miss Ann Hyde.

At Maldon, Mr. Samuel Parker, 92.

At Earl's Colne, Mrs. Cook, of the Blue Boar.

At Middleton Hall, near Brentwood, Mrs. Gillum, wife of Stephen Fryer G. esq.

KENT.

Married.] At Dover, J. Deschamps Lacy, esq. paymaster of the Shropshire militia, to Catherine Mantell Boyce, eldest daughter of J. B. esq.

At Faversham, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, to Miss Barker.

J. W. M'Guire, of Greenwich, to Julia, daughter of James Moore, esq.

At Whitstable, Mr. Bird, of Cambridge, to Miss Foreman.

At Ashford, the Rev. John Nance, A. M. fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, to Anne, fifth daughter of the Rev. James Bond, vicar of Ashford.

Died.] At Chatham, Mrs. Chapman, 95.—Mrs. Rammage.—Lieut. Simpson, of the Royal Marines.

At Maidstone, Mr. Thomas Stevenson, 33.—Mr. J. Eggier.—Mr. Irons.—Mr. J. Randall.

At Deal, Miss Ann Barber, 20.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Thomas Hankins, surgeon, 21.

SURRY.

Died.] At Measham, Mr. Edward Simmons, well known throughout England as the church bell-hanger to the bell foundry of Mears and Son, Whitechapel.

At Highfield Place, Mrs. Wood, wife of Ralph Winstanley Wood, esq. 62.

At Dorking, Mrs. Langley, wife of Mr. L. bookseller, 33

At Chertsey, Mr. Wm. Edmead.

SUSSEX.

That beautiful structure, the Cross of Chichester, which from encroachments has been built so near to, as to render the thoroughfare very incommodious, has been many times represented as a nuisance, and its demolition threatened. The lovers of antiquity will, however, be pleased to find that it is likely to remain, agreeably to the intention of the founder, as an ornament to the city. The corporate body have purchased the range of houses to the north of it, where they intend to open a carriage road of sufficient width.

Married.] At Chichester, Mr. Stephens, to Mrs. Paul, widow of Mr. P. late quartermaster of the 10th dragoons.—Mr. Lewis, to Miss Baxter.

Joseph Peak, esq. of Croydon, Surry, to Miss King, daughter of the late —— K. esq. of Wilmington, near Lewes.

Died.] At Brighton, Mrs. Donaldson, wife of Mr. D. of the Steyne Library.—Mrs. Bull, 87.

At Southover, William Newton, esq. many years lieutenant-colonel of the 10th dragoons.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In the island of Jersey, Clement Hemery, jun. esq. to Miss Durell, daughter of Elias D. esq.

At Southampton, Mr. N. Robinson, jun. to Miss Hannah Hart.

At Up Nately, Mr. Charles Lyford, surgeon of Basingstoke, to Martha, second daughter of the late Mr. John Barton, of Andwell.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Henry Gillingham, of Swanage, Dorset, to Miss Jane Tucker Harbour, of Bridport, daughter of the late —— H. esq.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Susan Chamier, sister to the late Anthony C. esq. of Epsom, 82.—Mrs. Jolliffe, 67.

In the Island of Jersey, Nicholas Masservy, Seigneur des Augus, one of the Jurats of the royal court in that island.

At Southampton, Captain Thomas Prescott, the senior commander in his Majesty's navy, and believed to be the oldest officer in the service of his country, at his decease. He was a midshipman, serving on board the Buckingham, at Gibraltar, when George the First died, which was before the oldest Admiral now in the navy was born. He was a lieutenant on board the Buckingham, in the action rendered famous by the trial of Admirals Lestock and Mathews, and was an evidence examined in that memorable court-martial. After which he was seven years first lieutenant of the Grafton, Commodore Holmes, at the time the Grafton rudders were first introduced; in this ship he was employed at the siege of Quebec, where part of the debarkation of the troops fell to his lot; he was attending on that duty on shore, on the spot when the lamented General Wolfe breathed his last. After the reduction of Quebec, he proceeded to Jamaica; in the year 1761 he was promoted to the rank he held at his death. As he was unable to pursue active service afterwards from the effects of some very severe wounds about his head, which he received as a midshipman when in the West Indies, in the act of boarding a privateer, the impress was the only service he ever after was capable of. But in the late war, while living in the Isle of Wight, at the time of threatened invasion, his application to the Admiralty run thus, "If their lordships will give me charge of a battery on the coast, I flatter myself I can sit and defend it as long as any man, though from my age I cannot run away." For several years past his Majesty has personally noticed him whenever passing in that neighbourhood; the last time his Majesty was at Southampton, this veteran was sent for, and was able to attend the summons, and was highly gratified at the notice of his Sovereign.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Harrison, printer, to Miss Kitty Peters.—Mr. Hurst, attorney, of London, to Miss Jane Dalmer, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John D. of Corsham.

At Salisbury, Mr. William Atkinson, son of Thomas A. esq. of Fisherton Anger, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Clarendon Park, Mrs. Bathurst, wife of Colonel B. late of the Blues.

At Hinton St. George, the Hon. Frederic Poulett, youngest son of Earl P. 12.

At Shaston, Mr. John Good, 84.

At Devizes, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Crew.

At Westbury Leigh, Mrs. Brown.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Cookham, Mr. Turner, of Maidenhead, surgeon, to Miss Wyvill.—William Nash, esq. of Upton Court, to Ann, only daughter of L. Allnut, esq. of Maidenhead.

Died.] At Benhams, near Wantage, Jane, the wife of Thomas Goodlake, esq. and only child of William Yarnton Mills, esq. 24.

At Nettlebed, Mr. Bitmead, 60.

At Reading, Mrs. Haggard, 79.—Mrs. Green, 72.—Mrs. Ford.—Mrs. Mills.—Miss Bacon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, S. Price, esq. to Miss Brumpton.—Major General Richardson, to Mrs. Scott, relict of D. S. esq. of Antigua.

At Bristol, Philip Protheroe, esq. to Miss Sophia Smith.—Henry Shanaham, esq. of Cork, to Miss Elizabeth Archer, youngest daughter of the late Thomas A. esq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Died.] Mrs. Drummond, relict of the Rev. Henry D. of Fawley, Hants.—Mrs. Mann, wife of Admiral M.—Richard Trigg, esq.—Ambrose Ferrall, esq.—Mrs. Pollard, relict of Dr. P. of Barbadoes.—Mrs. Franco.

At Bristol, at the Hot-wells, Miss Charlotte Newman, youngest daughter of Mitchell N. esq. of West Lavington, Wilts.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Poole, W. Humfrey, esq.

At Winterborne, Mrs. Jane Gutch, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert G. rector of Brianstone, and master of the Grammar-school of the former place.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Tizard, wife of Capt. Joseph T. 33.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, John Hyne, gent. to Miss Maria Bray.

At Exeter, the Rev. W. Cowlard, late Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, to Miss Arundel.—J. G. Hopkins, esq. of Coachmaker's-hall, London, to Mrs. Evans, relict of Mr. J. E. druggist, and only daughter of Joseph Gattey, esq. mayor of Exeter.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mr. John Tuck, of the Half Moon inn.—Lieut. E. Hunt, of the royal artillery, 21.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. Matthew Hollow, to Miss Mary Eastman.

At Gorran, Mr. Thomas Peter, of St. Austell, to Miss Burne.

Died.] At Bodmin, Mrs. Deacon, 94.

At Falmouth, Mrs. H. Russell.—Mrs. Walker, bookseller and stationer, relict of Captain W. of the marines.

At Padstow, Captain Vivian, 83.

At Camelford, Mr. William Snowden, of the King's Arms inn.

At Truro, Mr. Abraham Trahar.

WALES.

Died.] At Swansea, John Stedman, esq. of the Razees, near Ledbury, Herefordshire.

At Llugwy, Merionethshire, Mrs. Anwyl, wife of Evan A. esq.

At Gunley, Montgomeryshire, John Pugh, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple, London.

At Langharne, Carmarthenshire, Louisa Lydia, youngest daughter of R. J. Starke, esq.

At Llwyn-y-berllan, near Llandwery, J. Williams, esq. 64.

At Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Mr. Thomas Richards, attorney.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to state, for the benefit of our West-India merchants and planters, that every article of our colonial produce has arrived to a rising market; rum, sugar, and cotton wool particularly. Jamaica rum sells at 5s. 6d. to 7s. per gallon; sugar, 72s. to 80s. per cwt.; cotton, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; coffee, 75s. to 117s. per cwt.

All kinds of Russia goods, as timber, tallow, flax, hemp, and iron, are at enormous prices; and consequently the articles of soap and candles must continue dear until we have farther arrivals of tallow from Rio.

A new and severe regulation against the clandestine introduction of foreign merchandize is to take place in Holland on the 30th instant:—Officers are to be appointed in every port, to take an account of the various articles in the several shops and warehouses, and also of all those sold and delivered in the nature of an excise; and should it appear that there has at any time been an increase of the stock, the introduction of which cannot be supported by legal and satisfactory vouchers, such supplies is to be subject to confiscation.

Several cargoes of new fruit, as lemons, raisins, figs, &c. have arrived from different parts of Spain and Portugal; and many other vessels thence are daily expected with similar cargoes. Wine, fruit, Barilla-ashes, and Spanish wool, are the principal articles of import we may in

future expect from these countries, as their colonial produce now comes to us direct. Within a few days past the importation from the Brazils consisted of cocoa, cotton-wool, ox hides, sugar, indigo, rice, tallow, bullion, dollars, &c. to a considerable amount.

The cotton market at London, Liverpool, and Manchester, continue to advance, notwithstanding large importations lately made from the Brazils of this article, owing to the considerable orders for manufactured goods for the Brazils, West Indies, &c. and dye-stuffs of every description have advanced in proportion, from the same cause.

Considerable orders are executing at Birmingham and its neighbourhood, for hardware and heavy iron-works for the same countries; also at Sheffield, for cutlery and plated wares; at Nottingham for hosiery; and at Rochdale for baizes of various sorts, particularly blacks, blues, and scarlets.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Nov. 11.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 18.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	31 6	31 3 ..	31 6 ..	*Bags.*—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. per cwt.
Altona .. .	31 7	31 4 ..	31 7 ..	—— Sussex, 3l. to 3l. 10s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	33 4	33	33 4 ..	—— Essex, 3l. to 4l. 4s. per cwt.
Paris	22	22 10..	22	*Pockets.*—Kent, 5l. 15s. to 5l. per cwt.
Leghorn....	57	57	57	——Sussex, 3l. 3s. to 3l. 6s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	——Farn. 6l. to 8l. per cwt.
Genoa	50	50	50	
Lisbon	68½	68½	68½	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending
Oporto	69⅝	69½	69½	9th of November, 1808, is 42s. 5d. per cwt.
Dublin	9½	9½	9½	exclusive of duties.
Cork	10½	10½	10½	New Dollars, 5s. 4d½. per ounce.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Nov. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 980l. per share, dividing 40l. per share per annum, nett.—Ditto Mortgages, at 5l. per cent. discount—Grand Junction Canal, 127l. to 128l. per share; the last half yearly dividend was 2l. nett—Ditto, Loan Notes, 6l. per cent. discount—Ashton and Oldham, 100l. per share—Kennet and Avon, 23l. 10s. for 20l. paid—London Dock Stock, 120l. to 121l. per cent.—West-India Dock, 162l. to 165l.—Commercial Dock, 127l.—East India Dock, 124l. 10s.—Globe Insurance, 114l. to 116l.—Provident Institution, par—Monmouth, 100l.—Huddersfield, 19l.—East London Water Works, 45l. premium.

The following are the Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire Office, Water Works, and Brewery Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe, and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, November 21, 1808:—London Dock Stock, 121l per cent.—East India Dock Stock, 125l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 165l. per cent—Commercial Dock Shares, 127l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 128l. per cent.—Grand Surrey Canal, 60l. per share—Imperial Fire Insurance, 3l. per cent. premium—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, 114½l. per cent.—Albion ditto ditto, 2l. per cent. premium—Hope ditto ditto, 21s. per share, premium—Rock Life Assurance, 4s. per share, premium—East-London Water-Works, 47l. per share, premium—West Middlesex ditto, 10l. per cent. premium—Golden-lane Brewery, 78l. per share—London Institution, 34l. per share—Surrey Institution, 33l. per share—Commercial Road, 116l. per cent.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE resume our account of the ordinary monthly Botanical publications.

No. III. of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY, the only one we have received since our last Report, contains a double plate of what this author calls Vanilla *planifolia*, the Myrobroma *fragrans* of Paradisus Londinensis. The author of the letter-press of the Repository makes an unaccountable blunder, for we cannot imagine it to be a wilful misrepresentation, when he asserts that the plant here figured has been mistaken, in the Paradisus Londinensis, for the first species of Plumier, the Epidendrum *Vanilla* of Linnæus. This is the more extraordinary, as Mr. Salisbury has quoted the very same synonym from Plumier, and the same unpublished drawing, as are here referred to, which is the third, (not the first) species of Plumier, the Epidendrum *rubrum* of Lamarck; and has expressly stated that "the Vanilla of our shops is certainly a different species from this." We can only account for it by supposing that this writer, read only the first sentence in the English part of the account given in the Paradisus. The figure in the last-mentioned work is far superior to the one here given. Three representations out of the five, which this number contains, have appeared before in

the

the Paradisus Londinensis, though Mr. Andrews professes to give only such as have not been previously given in any similar publication.

Calycanthus *floridus* of Walter, *ferax* of Michaux. As this author considers these "synonymous appellations equally good," he did very right to give the preference to the oldest; but unfortunately for him, no one, who pays any regard to precision of language, will consider them either as synonymous or equally good. If Calycanthus *floridus* had really been sterile, *sterilis* would have been the more proper name for this, but that not being the case, *ferax*, *bearing abundantly*, was certainly the preferable name to distinguish it from a plant *bearing but little* fruit. From this consideration, especially as Walter's nomenclature has never been regarded as of any authority, we should have preferred following the more scientific Michaux, whose work must be the standard for North American plants, till the publication of a more complete Flora of that vast country shall supersede it.

Mesembryanthemum *heterophyllum*. We are here told that this species has considerable affinity with M. *difforme*, and some pains are taken to declare their distinctness. We should be more inclined to consider it as a variety of M. *edule*.

Protea *conifera*. This is a particularly satisfactory drawing, as it represents the plants in two different states. Mr. Salisbury has represented the same plant under the name of Eurysperma *salicifolium*, without seeming to be at all aware that it was the Protea *conifera* of Linnæus. We have no doubt, however, but it is here rightly named, being exactly similar to the figure of Breynius, in his Centuria, referred to in the Species Plantarum. This synonym was, however, applied in Richard's edition to P. *saligna*.

Ruellia *infundibuliformis* of Roxburgh: Crossandra *undulæfolia* of Salisbury, who considers it as coming nearer to the frutescent Acanthi of Linnæus, than to any species of Ruellia. But has this plant really four two-celled anthers? Or has each anther one cell only? In the latter case it ought to be considered as really diandrous with the lobes of the anther distinct; and will then unite with Justicia, in several species of which the lobes of the anthers are bipartite or united at the base only. We have often occasion to regret the extreme inaccuracy with which colours are named; perhaps no two persons apply precisely the same ideas of colour to the given names; but surely no one else would have called the colour with which the flower is here painted "scarlet;" we should say it was an orange-buff, Salisbury calls it a dull orange colour. But in whatever way it is to be described, the colour is better represented by Mr. Andrews, than by Mr. Hooker. What the author means by *opposite alternate* leaves, it is not worth while to stop to inquire.

ENGLISH BOTANY, our arrears in the account of which it is time to begin to pay off, contains in the July numbers, Salix *herbacea*, the least of all shrubs, as Dr. Smith remarks, for although the stems are only an inch, or inch and half long, they are truly woody and perennial. Found in the highest mountains of Scotland, Cumberland, and Wales.

Salix *reticulata*, another dioicous, diminutive willow, which from its elegantly reticulated leaves is among the most desirable of our alpine plants. Populus *tremula*. The trembling Poplar or Aspin. The wood, it is here observed, "is white, soft, light, of a fine grain." This account corroborates Spenser's remark, that it is fit for carving.

> "The builder's oak, sole King of Forests all;
> The Aspen good for statues; the Cypress funeral."

Populus *nigra*; the black Poplar. Both these species, it is observed by Dr. Smith, will grow in dry, gravelly ground. In gravelly ground we know they will, but, we suspect, not if dry. The truth is, in a gravelly soil, though the surface be dry, the springs frequently lie at a very little depth.

The August number contains Festuca *cærsia*; *glauca* of Curtis, which last name ought to have been retained; this plant having been long ago observed and cultivated by Curtis, and the name given to the public, and though overlooked by Mr. Winch, this is no reason for changing the name, especially as no Festuca *glauca* occurs in the Flora Britannica. Festuca *trifiora*, Bromus *trifloros* of Linnæus; found once only by Mr. Crowe. Dr. Smith supposes it may have been overlooked by less accurate observers for the Bromus *giganteus* L. from which he says it is essentially distinguished by having but three, or at most four florets in each calyx, and a more spread and less drooping panicle. We do not dispute these plants being really different species, but can hardly allow the circumstances here mentioned to be *essential* distinctions; well knowing that difference of soil will make a considerable variation in the number of florets in most of these grasses, as the period of growth will in the spreading of the Panicle.

Chenopodium *hybridum*. This being the most rare of all the British Chenopodia, we were greatly disappointed in the figure, which is taken from a most miserable specimen, expressing neither its habit, nor the shape of the leaves.

Carex *elongata*, discovered by Mr. Jonathan Salt, near the river Donn, below Sheffield, and now for the first time enumerated as indigenous to Britain.

In the September number we find, Hyacinthus *racemosus*, or Starch Hyacinth. Now found apparently wild in several parts of England, but probably of garden introduction. It does not occur

occur in Ray's Synopsis. Dr. Smith dares not to separate the genus Muscari from Hyacinthus, because he thinks they are naturally united by H. *romanus*; which he says is truly monopetalous, and therefore not a Scilla, to which genus it has been referred by Gawler, in Curtis's Botanical Magazine. But the Doctor does not seem to observe that Mr. Gawler asserts that all the three genera, to which he has elsewhere added Ornithogalum, are naturally the same, and the division entirely artificial, but nevertheless convenient: the Corolla, it may be observed, is really monopetalous in all the four genera.

Rumex *palustris*, considered by preceding authors as a variety of R. *maritimus* L.

Lamium *incisum* of Willdenow, *dissectum* of Withering; formerly considered by Smith himself as a variety of L. *purpureum*.

Cheiranthus *fruticulosus*. The common wild Wall-flower, found upon most of the decayed castles, monasteries, and large walls through the island; and by the generality of Botanists thought to be the Cheiranthus *Cheiri* of Linnæus. If these plants be really distinct, there can be no doubt but that the synonyms in the species Plantarum of Linnæus's first variety (*α*) belong to the species here figured.

For the month of October we find only three phænogamous plants.

Cheiranthus *incanus*, never before supposed to be a native of Britain, but found by Mr. Turner and Mr. W. Borrer, on the cliffs near Hastings, growing on inaccessible rocky ledges; and such being precisely its natural station on the coast, in the south of Europe, it is here presumed it may be wild with us.

Salix *amygdalina*, and *decipiens*. We are thankful for a continuation of this very difficult genus.

Neither our limits, nor the weakness of our eye-sight, will allow us to enter into any disquisition on the minute cryptogamous plants, beyond the order of Filices.

The fortieth number of the Paradisus Londinensis, contains Adina *globiflora*, a new genus, the characters of which are here given with Mr. Salisbury's usual botanical skill. It may be thought to be too nearly allied to Nauclea of Gærtner. It is a native of China, whence it was undesignedly imported into this country, springing up from the earth sent with some plants from Canton to Mr. Greville.

Leucadendrum *grandiflorum*. Native specimens of this beautiful species are said by Mr. Salisbury to be preserved in the Banksian Herbarium for Protea *cerosa*; to which it is allowed to be nearly allied

Hookera *pulchella* (Brodiea of Dr. Smith). Mr. Salisbury has availed himself of this opportunity to correct a double error, which, it should appear from this account, the Doctor has fallen into, that of considering the plant as triandrous, and mistaking the segments of the alternate bifid filaments, for so many internal petals. As this name of Hookera was published in the Paradisus, before Dr. Smith thought proper to apply that of Brodiea to the same plant, in honour of his friend Mr. Brodie, in a paper read before the Linnean society, as has been mentioned in a former Report, the author here complains of this and other multiplied acts of injustice towards him, all of which he says that he forgives; we wish he could forget them also, and cease to take hold of every occasion of bringing them forward.

We learn not altogether without surprize, that Dr. Smith has taken offence at a late Report, in which this subject is rather jocularly mentioned; nothing could be farther from our intentions than expressing any disrespect to the Doctor, for whom we have ever professed and felt a regard; nor do we think that an appearance of want of candour towards him can be detected in our writings by any one unconnected with either party. We must acknowledge, however, that if we have included both in our general censure, it has been from the pen of Mr. Salisbury alone that the perpetuation of this disagreement has been brought under our review, nothing from Dr. Smith having come before us, except his letter to the editor of this Magazine, (vide vol. 25. p. 191,) which, if not written altogether in the spirit of reconciliation, appears to us to be at least void of asperity. But we sincerely hope never to have occasion to mention this unpleasant subject again, and heartily join with Dr. Smith in his self-congratulations, that his rival has no further power to injure him. With respect to the name of Hookera, or Brodiea, we shall not attempt to decide which will be likely to be handed down to posterity; nor whether either of the three candidates have as yet merited by their publications, by which alone the public can judge, this *unicum* Botanicorum *premium*. This, however, we can venture to foretel, that whatever name may be recorded with the plant, the application to its prototype will sink into oblivion, unless he shall have raised a monument to himself by his writings.

It is with pleasure we announce the progress of Mr. Turner's Fuci, which proceeds and *vires acquirit eundo*. It is a beautiful, a scientific, and we believe a very accurate publication; indeed we know of no botanist so capable of carrying on a work of this kind, and we congratulate the public that it has fallen into so good hands. We consider it as the great triumph of modern times, that the cultivation of every branch of Natural History, indeed of knowledge in general, is diffused among our commercial men, and not, as formerly, nearly confined to the professors of medicine, and a few divines.

The

The first part of Thunberg's *Flora capensis*, the publication of which has been nearly despaired of, is come to this country, but we have not yet had an opportunity of perusing it.

The ninth volume of the Linnean transactions is published, but our limits oblige us to defer any notice of its contents, as also of the two last numbers of the Botanical Magazine.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

OCTOBER.

SHEDDING MONTH.

Now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove;
Oft startling such as, studious, walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.
But should a quicker breeze amid the boughs
Sob, o'er the sky the leafy deluge streams;
Till choaked, and matted with the dreary shower,
The forest walks, at every rising gale,
Roll wide the wither'd waste.

OCTOBER 15. Leaves of the lime trees begin to fall in the night.

October 17. Leaves of the oak turn brown.

October 18. Leaves of the elm, ash, poplar, lilac, and several kinds of willow, are shed.

October 21. Leaves of apple-trees fall.

The hedges begin to lose their verdure.

October 23. Leaves of the maple fall.

October 26. The lime and poplar-trees deprived of nearly all their leaves.

October 31. The sycamore and mulberry-trees yet retain their verdure.

During the first three weeks of the present month, the wind has blown from the north and north-west; the weather has consequently been cold, and we have occasionally had heavy showers. The general character of the weather has been this: always fine sunny mornings; towards eleven or twelve o'clock the clouds have collected, and during the remainder of the day it has sometimes been rainy, but generally fair, with occasional showers, and gleams of sunshine. On the 23d the wind changed from north to south-west, and in the afternoon and night blew almost a hurricane; and distant thunder was sometimes heard. From the 25th to the 30th we had much both of wind and rain: the latter at three or four different times fell in torrents.

October 3. A frog-fish (*Lophius piscatorius* of Linnæus) of considerable size was caught by some fishermen in their nets.

October 6. The fruit of the elder, and of all the wild species of rose, of the holly and black briony, is ripe.

A woodcock was shot in the New Forest, in the first week of October. But I am informed that these birds have been killed in Norfolk more than a fortnight ago.

October 11. This morning I saw a humming-bird, hawk-moth (*Sphinx stellatarum* of Linnæus), hovering about and feeding from some of the tubular flowers that are yet left in a very warm and well inclosed garden.

The farmers are busily employed in sowing their wheat. This will continue during all the remainder of the month, and for the first week or fortnight of November.

From the unfavourable weather of the present season, the young swarms of bees are so light, that it is supposed they will not be all able to survive the winter. The breeders, as I am informed, mean, on this account, to take several of them.

October 20. Hares come from the open downs into the furzes and thickets.

The Royston crows are arrived. They frequent chiefly the sea-shore, feeding on such animal productions as, by the receding of the tide, are left upon the sands.

Several of the summer flowers yet continue to adorn the fields and hedges. In corn-fields I observe the little field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), melilot trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*), least snapdragon (*Antirrhinum minus*), round leaved snapdragon (*Antirrhinum spurium*), and blue-bottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*). On the dry banks several species of hawkweed; and in the hedge-bottoms bladder campion (*Cucubalus behen*) and long-stalked crane's bill (*Geranium Columbinum*). There are a few flowers still left on the woodbines.

The fruit of the barberry, and woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*), is ripe. Medlars are ripe.

October 31. Although the greater part of the martins are certainly gone, a few straggliers are yet left. I see two or three still flying about. These are no doubt some of the later broods, which, not being ready to attend the general migration, have been left behind; and it is probable that they may pass the winter, in a torpid state, in some place of concealment in this country.

Hampshire. MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather, for the greatest part of the month, has been so very fine, that all the different operations of husbandry which are necessary at this season, have been carried on almost without any interruption. The late wheat grounds have been completely prepared, and the seed put in, in the best possible state. The early wheats now in many places almost wholly cover the surface of the land, and have a very fine, healthy, green, appearance. In particular instances they are perhaps too luxuriant and forward, but this only regards a few situations, where the circumstances are peculiarly favourable for their vigorous growth.—Wheat averages 92s. 7d. per quarter;—Barley, 45s. 10d.;—Oats, 33s. 8d.

The taking up of the potatoe crops has now been every where completed, and these were perhaps never, upon the whole, more full and abundant, in all the northern districts of the kingdom, especially Lancashire, and the neighbouring counties.

On thrashing out the oats and barleys, they are in general found to yield much better than was supposed at the time of harvesting them, affording, in most cases, a fair produce.

The completing of the fattening stock has gone on well since our last, and much meat been brought to the different markets. And the bite of grass for the store stock has continued good unusually long, on account of the fineness of the season. This has probably been one cause of keeping up the prices in the northern parts of the island, though the demands of the midland graziers have not been so considerable this year as formerly.

The turnip, cabbage, rape, and other green crops, all promise well at present, for affording a full supply of that sort of food, which is so essential, especially in the northern districts, for the support of live stock.—In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 8d. per stone of 8lb.;—Mutton, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.;—Veal, from 5s. 6d. to 7s.;—and Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 7s.

The operations of repairing fens, and forming under-drains where the wetness of the land demands them, have in many cases been performed to considerable extent, from the unusual openness of the weather, especially in the northern counties.—In Smithfield market, Hay sells from 5l. 5l. to 6l. 6s. per load;—Clover, from 6l. to 7l. 7s. 6d.;—Straw, from 1l. 14s. to 1l. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October to the 24th of November, 1808, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.04.
Lowest, 28.47.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 53 hundredths of an inch. } On the 17th instant the mercury was at 29.00, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was no higher than 28.47.

Thermometer.

Highest, 58°.
Lowest, 28°.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 14°. } Between the mornings of the 20th and 21st, the mercury rose from 38° to 52°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 4.52 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer is only 29.15, and that of the thermometer is 43.25. The weather has been remarkably mild; one morning only have we seen ice of any thickness, though we have had several severe white frosts, which, as usual, were the forerunners of rain. There have been some fogs in the neighbourhood of town, but neither so many nor so thick as we commonly witness in November. We have had a good proportion, viz. about ten brilliant days. The rains have been frequent, and, as may be seen above, in considerable quantities. The wind very variable; much in the east points.

Astronomical Anticipations.

On the third of December, soon after half past three in the morning, the moon will be full; and on the 17th, at 36 minutes past one in the afternoon, it will be change, or new moon. Early in the month the planet Mercury may be seen in the morning before sun-rise, and towards the end he may be seen, if the evenings are clear, after sun-set. Venus is an evening star, and may, early in the evening, be seen in the south-west by west. Mars is to be seen in the morning. Jupiter may be observed any evening, and on the first day of the month he is on the meridian soon after six. Saturn is now too near the sun to be visible: they are in the beginning of the month within about twelve degrees distance of one another. On the 20th they will be a whole sign distant, viz. the sun in the 28th of Sagittarius, and Saturn in the 28th of Scorpio: then the planet will be visible in the morning before sun-rise, and will be seen better each succeeding day. The sun and the clocks differ in the beginning of the month ten minutes and more, the clocks being slower than the sun; but they are rapidly approaching to an equality: and on the 24th every good going clock will shew precisely the

the same time with the dial. The shortest days in the year are from the 17th to the 24th, both inclusive: on these, the sun rises at eight minutes past eight in the morning, and sets as many minutes before four in the afternoon.

During the course of the present month, there will happen several celestial phænomena, well worthy the attention of the curious. On the 7th, the moon, 1h. 41m. after her rising, will occult 1 ♋ of the Crab, a star of the fourth magnitude. It will vanish behind the moon's enlightened disk at 10h. 15⅔m. apparent time, or at 10h. 7⅔m. clock time; and the emersion, or re-appearance of the star from behind the dark edge of the moon, will be at 10h. 48½m. apparent time, or at 10h. 40½m. clock time. On the 29th the moon will occult the ε, a star of the third magnitude, in the right eye of the Bull, situated only 2° 53′ 25″ to the north, and 1° 19′ 43″ to the west, of that notable one, the ♉, in the Bull's left eye, otherwise named Aldebaran. The immersion will take place at the dark edge of the moon at 20 minutes past 12 night, apparent time, which is at 29½ minutes past 12, mean time; and the emersion from behind the bright edge of the moon will be at 1 h. 37m. in the morning of the 30th, apparent time, or at 1h. 30½m. mean time. The above occultations will, if the weather permit, make a beautiful appearance through a good telescope. The full moon will take place at 35 minutes past 3, in the morning of the 3d; and the new moon will be at 36 minutes past 1, in the afternoon of the 17th. There will also be some visible immersions and emersions of Jupiter's satellites into and out of his shadow, which will take place at a considerable distance from the planet's eastern side. Only the emersions of the first satellite can be observed this month by the inhabitants of the earth. Those which will be visible at London happen as follows: the 2d day, at 5h. 44m. 41s. evening; the 9th, at 7h. 37m. 43s. evening; the 16th, at 9h. 33m. 41s. night; and the 25th, at 5h. 58m. 37s. evening. The visible emersions of the second satellite will be on the 10th, at 5h. 17m. 29s. evening; and on the 17th, at 7h. 53m. 11s. night. The visible emersion of the third satellite will be on the 10th, at 5h. 59m. 58s. only 42½ minutes after a visible emersion of the second; and the visible immersion, the 17th, at 7h. 1m. 20s. evening, 51½ minutes sooner than the visible emersion of the second. The visible immersion of the fourth satellite will be on the evening of the 17th, at 5h. 22m. 21s; and the visible subsequent emersion at 8h. 48m. 59s. the same evening. During the first fortnight of the month, Mercury may be seen in the morning, for on the 1st he rises full 2h. 4m. and on the 14th, 1h. 43m. before the sun. On the 2d, this planet will be nearly in a right line with the α of the Balance, of the 2d, and the γ of the Balance, of the 3d magnitude. The two stars will form the extremity of an imaginary line containing an angle of about 11 degrees, and Mercury may be found at about 8 degrees somewhat below a straight line towards the γ, or about 3 degrees from the γ towards the α. But on the 6th, the planet will have moved so as to form nearly a right-angled triangle with the two stars, Mercury and the γ forming the perpendicular, containing an angle of about two degrees, the planet being nearest to the horizon. On the 12th, at seven in the morning, Mercury may be seen within 36 minutes of a degree to the north of the bright star of the Scorpion, named β, of the second magnitude. Venus may be seen in the evening during the whole month, and particularly towards the latter end; for on the 31st she will not set till 5 minutes past 7, that is, 3h. 10m. after the sun. Mars may be seen every morning from one o'clock till sun-rise. On the 15th he will be in conjunction with the η in the Virgin, a star of the third magnitude, when the difference of latitude will only be 36 minutes of a degree; and on the 23d he will be in conjunction with the γ in the Virgin, another star of the third magnitude, when the difference of latitude will be only 44 minutes of a degree, the planet being to the south in this instance, as was the star in the former one. Jupiter may be seen every evening in the SW. in that part of the constellation of Aquarius which is between 9 and 14 degrees of the zodiacal sign Pisces. Saturn, in the beginning of the month, will be too near the sun to be observed; but from the middle to the latter end he may be seen every favourable morning, a little before sun-rise, in the S.E. With a good glass, the Georgium Sidus may be seen every clear morning towards the east. On the 1st, the planet's longitude will be 5° 1′ less, and latitude only 5½ more, north, than the bright star in the south scale of the Balance, of the second magnitude, named α; and on the 31st, the difference of longitude will be only 3° 35′, and of latitude 5′, the star, as in the beginning of the month, being more advanced in longitude, and nearer to the ecliptic, than the planet.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All the Papers sent in reply to the enquiry of COMMON SENSE, relative to Popular Remedies for Diseases, will be correctly analyzed, arranged, and printed in each Supplementary Number.

Our Correspondents who wish to preserve those Papers which may not suit our Publication, are requested to retain Copies of the same.

ERRATUM IN VOLUME TWENTY-FIVE.

Page 800—Col. 2—Line 4, from the bottom—for *e*, read *i*; as an erroneous argument has been deduced from the occurrence of the error, by Mr. Wesley, jun.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 179.] JANUARY 1, 1809. [6 of Vol. 26.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT, *never before published, of the last* DAYS *and* DEATH *of* RICHARD II. KING *of* ENGLAND, *in* 1399, *from a* MS. *in the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *at* PARIS, *translated from the* FRENCH *of* M. GALLIARD.

THIS curious Memoir commences with a comparison between Charles the Sixth, King of France, and our Richard the Second. Both kings were of the same age, and both, from their minority, governed by three ambitious and evil-intentioned uncles. Fortune also placed the same differences of character between the three uncles of both kings, and these differences produced similar events. The Duke of Lancaster, regent of England, had the pride, ambition, and covetousness of the Duke of Anjou, who possessed the like office in France. The Duke of York resembled the Duke of Berry in effeminacy and indolence; and the Duke of Gloucester the Duke of Burgundy in audacity and turbulence.

Richard married Isabella, sister of Charles the Sixth; and the editor notices, that, from the influence of national prejudices, all the kings of England who married princesses of the royal house of France were unfortunate. This he instances in Edw. II. Rich. II. Hen. VI. and Char. I. He then panegyrizes the conduct of Richard in the affair of Wat Tyler, and his declaration in Parliament, when he became of age, and concludes by observing, that his restitution of some important places to France, and the conclusion of a truce of twenty-eight years, especially the restoration of Brest, extinguished the embers of all remaining esteem. At this period the narrative of the manuscript commences.

The Duke of Brittany, who remained at Brest by virtue of the treaty concluded with Richard, sent back the English garrison. They arrived at the time when the king was giving a sumptuous feast in Westminster-hall. They came to the palace, and were received to dinner in the hall. The Duke of Gloucester addressed the king with these harsh words:—"Have you not seen, Sir, the company which has come to dine here to-day?" "Good uncle (replied the king), who are they?" "Sir (rejoined the duke), they are your people, who have come from Brest, who have served you loyally, and have been badly paid, and know not what to do." The monarch, disgusted with this rude and abrupt speech, dryly answered, "They shall be fully satisfied," and immediately gave the requisite orders. The Duke of Gloucester, who had not expected to be thus taken up at the first word, answered very haughtily, "Sire, you ought first to take a town from your enemies by war or force, before you surrender or sell any of those, which your predecessors kings of England, have gained and conquered. "What is that you say"? (sternly answered the King). The Duke of Gloucester repeated his speech. Richard, then bursting into a rage, exclaimed, "Do you take me then for a tradesman or a fool, that I should sell my land? By St. John Baptist! no, no, our cousin of Brittany has well and loyally paid the sum, which my predecessors lent him for the town of Brest; and since he has paid us, his securities should be released".

After this conference, the king and his uncle were never sincerely reconciled.

The Abbot of St. Albans, who was godfather to the Duke of Gloucester, invited the prior of Westminster to dine with him on a day appointed. The prior, on his arrival, found the Duke of Gloucester at table with the abbot. After dinner, when they were alone, the abbot put this question to the prior; "Tell me, prior, as God and St. George may help you, if you have not had a vision to-night of something or other in the world?" "Yes," (answered the prior). "Tell us then *the truth* about your vision," (said the Duke). The prior, throwing himself at the knees of the Duke, begged to be excused, and added, that he would rather be silent. "Speak out boldly, (cried the abbot,) *this gentleman (ce mounsieur)* will excuse you." "By God, and by St. George, Sire, (returned the prior,) I

thought this night that the kingdom would be taken away from King Richard."

The abbot declared that he had had precisely the same vision, and both having again demanded pardon from the Duke for having told him exactly what he desired to hear, he told them "that a good remedy would be found shortly." He then appointed a meeting on the 15th day after at Arundel Castle, where they found the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Nottingham, Marshal of England, the Earl's son-in-law, the Archbishop of Canterbury, brother of the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Derby, son of the Duke of Lancaster, and many other Lords. First the conspirators heard mass, sung by the Archbishop, who gave the sacrament to the Duke of Gloucester and the other Lords; after which it was agreed between them to seize the persons of the king and his ministers, to imprison the former for life, and give up the others to execution.

The Earl of Nottingham, who was the private enemy of his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel, revealed the plot to the king, in consequence of which the earl was apprehended and beheaded. The king wished to enjoy the sight of his execution,* and took with him the Earl of Nottingham, who exulted on the occasion. Arundel's behaviour made them blush at their meanness. He was the most considerable and most beloved peer of the realm then existing.

Among the charges brought by Richard before the parliament is this: his first *queen* (Anne of Luxembourgh) was *three hours on her knees* before the Earl of Arundel, to beg the life of a knight of her's, named John Carnaillay, (who was notwithstanding beheaded), and the Earl coolly replied, "My friend, it would answer a better purpose to solicit for yourself and your husband;" in which speech he alluded to the queen's popularity with the nation.

[Here the editor notes, that historians have attributed this insolent speech not to the Earl of Arundel, but to the Duke of Gloucester, and substituted for *John Carnaillay, Simon Burley*, tutor of Rich. II.] Simon Burley was certainly however beheaded, as appears both from history and record. See *Knighton inter Decem Scriptores*, col. 2183. 2727. His principal accusation was selling the castle of Dover, &c. *Will. Thorn*, 2183. Editors.

The king, at the same time that he secured the Earl of Arundel and the other conspirators, mounted his horse at six in the morning, to the great surprise of the Londoners, taking with him the Earl of Huntingdon, his half-brother. He took the road to a rural residence of the Duke's, near London [Pleshy Castle, in Essex] and sent his brother before, with a few attendants, to forewarn the Duke of his visit. Upon his arrival, he asked if the Duke was there, to which a damsel [*Porter. Froissart*] replied "Yes, *Monsieur* and Madame are still in bed." [Just sat down to supper. *Froissart.**] The king, who had a few men at arms, and a large number of archers came riding into the court, his trumpet sounding before him. The Duke then descended to the court, *without any thing on for certain* than his linen, some cloaths, and a mantle thrown over his shoulders, followed by the duchess, with all her ladies and damsels. [*Dames* et *Damoiselles.* Dames were the *wives* of knights and barons. *Damsels*, the unmarried *daughters* of princes, barons, and knights: as domicelli their sons. Richard II. here spoken of, when prince, was stiled "*Le jeune Demoisel Richart. Du Cange Gloss. v. Domicellæ.* Hence our *Lord John A.* &c. by courtesy. Girls of family attended ladies, as young men did, as pages, the barons. The author did not mean a mere distinction of age, &c.†] The Duke threw himself upon his knees, before the king, saying, "Sir, you are exceedingly welcome: my dear Lord, what brought you here so soon in the morning without giving me notice of your coming." "Good uncle, (replied the king) go and dress yourself, we will talk of that afterwards." Upon the Duke's return, the king said to him, "Good uncle, you must make it convenient to come with me." "Sir, (returned the Duke) I shall very willingly do so," and then mounted his horse. When the king and his uncle were beyond the gate of the base-court, he said to the Earl Marshal (Nottingham): "Take my uncle to the Tower of London, I will speak to him there, and not elsewhere." The Duke would very gladly have conversed with the king, but the latter declined all conversation.

[The manuscript goes no further into

* This many preceding kings had done, doubtless, to impress the people with a sense of the danger of attacking them, in a stronger light.

* He is quoted from memory.

† Editors.

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the history of Gloucester, and as M. Galliard only supplies the interval from the histories of England, well known, it is only worth while to notice a fact *not generally* known, namely, that the Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV. owed much of his hatred to Mowbray, on account of his privately informing Richard of the plots of his enemies: and that when Richard suspended the duel, and banished both, they were both rejoiced at escaping the fate of the Earl of Arundel. So the MS.]

The editor re-commences the manuscript, with the domestic arrangements of the king, before his departure for Ireland. These details have curiosity, *naiveté*, and interest. The king leaves his uncle, the duke of York, regent, and recommends to him, as well as to Scroop, Lord High Treasurer, Isabella of France, his wife, with this observation, "that she nor her people had no faults!" He then commanded a physician named Master Pol, to take as much care of the queen as of his own body; and gave a like injunction to Sir Philip de Vache, the queen's chamberlain, that he should consider Master Pol, and the confessor, sovereign guardians of the queen. He afterwards took these three persons severally apart, and after swearing them to speak the truth, demanded their opinion of the Lady de Coucy, governess of the queen, of whom he appears to have had some suspicion, namely, whether they thought her sufficiently good, *gentille* and prudent, to possess such a situation with the queen of England. Then* answered Sir Phil. de Vache, and Master Pol, "Very dear sire, here is the confessor, who knows the ladies from beyond sea, better than we: let him say of her what he thinks fit." The confessor begged the king's mercy, that he made him speak to Sir Phil. de Vache, or Master Pol, for the lady, "lui en pourroit porter mal talent." [*Porter mal talent* is not in Cotgrave, nor the modern dictionaries: the meaning evidently is, that the lady would harbour a grudge against him.]

This was sufficient explanation, and upon new urgency from the king, all three declared that she was not worthy so noble an employ; the reasons which they give are very remarkable—"She keeps too great state: full as much as the queen does, for she has livery from you for eighteen horses, without the livery of her husband, when he comes and goes, and she also keeps two or three goldsmiths, and seven or eight embroiderers, and two or three *ironmongers! (sic Taillandieu)* and two or three furriers, as well as you and the queen: and she has built a chapel, which will cost 1,400 nobles. When she lived in France, she could do with much less." The king gave orders that she should be sent back to France, and that all her debts should be paid, and put Lady Mortimer in her place.

The king and queen, before separation, *assisted* together in the service of St. George's chapel, Windsor. *The king sung a collect*;* and after he had made his offering, took the queen in his arms, very lovingly, and kissed her more than forty times, saying piteously, "Adieu, Madam, till I see you again, I commend myself to you." And then the queen began to weep, saying to the king, "Alas, Sir, do you leave me here?" Then the king had his eyes filled with tears, and was on the point of weeping. Then the king and queen took wine and spices together, right at the door of the church, and afterwards the king kissed her, and took the queen, and lifted her from the ground, and held her a long while in his arms, and kissed her full ten† times, saying always, "Adieu, Madam, till I see you again," and then put her down, and kissed her three times; and, by Our Lady! I never saw so great a lord, make so great a feast, or show so great a love to a lady, as did King Richard to his queen. [Thus the author, notes the editor, was an ocular witness of many facts which he recites.] Froissart, and all the historians, coincide in this attachment of Richard to his queen.

She was not quite ten years old, and "it is a great pity, (says the M.S.) that they were ever separated, for they never saw one another again."

The editor then proceeds with the plots of Henry, (afterwards King Henry IV.) while an exile in France, and attributes his ultimate success with the discontented nation, to one hundred and fifty *pairs of letters*,‡ which he sent full of false accusation, against King Richard

* The style of the MS. (from the æra) is diligently adhered to in the translation, in preference to decoration.

* Canute was a psalm-singer, and used to join the Monks, (15 *Script.* 505.) In the 16th century, princes sung in the service. *Burn. Mus.* ii. 573. *Editors.*

† *Bien.* It may mean *heartily.*

‡ This expression is very obscure. M. Paris, 270, l. 6. uses it for *fines*. *Editors.*

and

and his government. "He said that Richard intended to bring secretly to his court, a croud of knights and lords, French, Bretons, and Germans, and that by their assistance, he would *lord* it, *(seigneioriroit)* and domineer more grandly (sic) and more powerfully in the kingdom of England, than any of his predecessors, kings, had done, and then he would be able to impose such subsidies, such tallages, such impositions, as he desired."

These letters, says the editor, had their effect. Scroop hastened to Ireland, to inform the king. At the news, recollecting what the late Duke of Lancaster had often told him of his son, "Ha, (he cried) good uncle of Lancaster, God have mercy on your soul! If I had believed you, this man would not have vexed me, and you told me that I should do wrong to pardon him, for he still harrasses me: three times have I pardoned his attempts upon me, and see, here is the fourth time he persecutes me."

He hastened to pass over to England, to defend the crown, which was flying from him: his army was about thirty-two thousand men, foreigners and natives, but the latter were ill affected. Some days after his landing in England, when he rose one morning to say his hours, as he was used to do, he leaned upon a window, and looked at the fields, where his army was lodged, and when he saw but very few people, was quite astonished: his army of thirty-two thousand was reduced to six thousand: all the rest had deserted during the night, and gone to join the Duke of Lancaster; it was effected by the letters which the prince had sent to the king's army, as well as to the towns, commonalties, and great men of the realm, &c. All abandoned the unfortunate Richard: he abandoned himself: he quitted the few troops which remained with him, fearing lest they should deliver him up to the Duke of Lancaster; for they were all mercenary strangers, prepared to sell themselves to the best bidder; this was the advice of his counsel: he had no alternative, but in the choice of his retreat: the Earl of Salisbury, and many others, wished him to embark and retire to Bourdeaux: the Earl of Huntingdon, his brother, was of opinion, that he should shut himself up in the castle of Conway, where he would be in safety. "We shall be so also, at Bourdeaux," said the king. "Yes, Sire, but that would be to abandon every thing; they will say, that you are guilty; that you have deposed yourself. Stay in England: this castle gives you the freedom of the sea: you will be always in time to withdraw to Bourdeaux, or elsewhere, if events force you to quit the kingdom." The king adopted this advice, and sent the Earl of Huntingdon to negociate with the Duke of Lancaster. When he came into the duke's presence, Huntingdon dropt one knee on the ground, and said, "Sir, it is perfectly right that I should pay you obeisance, for your father was the son of a king, and my wife is your sister. "Rise, brother in law," said the duke, drily enough, *(assez sechement,)* you have not always done so." Afterwards, taking him by the hand, he drew him apart, and they talked a long time together, but what they said, I do not know. [This shows further, that the author was an eye-witness, whether he was in the army of the Duke of Lancaster, or what is more probable, in the suite of the Earl of Huntingdon.] The duke kept Huntingdon with him, till the return of the Earl of Northumberland, whom he had on his side sent to the king; he was detained as an hostage; he did more, he gave Huntingdon his own order;* and took away that of Richard. Huntingdon was quite *nonplussed* (interdit) and began to weep, and remained a long time without speaking. The Earl of Rutland, son of the Duke of York, said to him sneeringly, "Good cousin, don't be vexed, for please God things will do well."

Another advantage, which the Duke of Lancaster took of the arrival of the Earl of Huntingdon, was to compel him to write to the king, to say, that he had entire confidence in the Earl of Northumberland, whom the duke had sent, and Northumberland himself was charged with the letter: when he appeared before the king, the latter asked him, if he had not met his brother on the road, "Yes, Sir, (he replied,) and here is a letter which he has given me for you." Northumberland, in the name of the Duke of Lancaster, demanded no other conditions of peace, than the restoration of the estates of the house of Lancaster, and the appointment of the duke to the office of chief justiciary of England.† The king deliberated in private with his friends, and put a confidence in them, with which he would have done well to dispense. "In truth, (said he,) what-

* Livery or badge.

† This was, in that time and long before, the *prime minister*. Editors.

even

ever agreement or peace he makes with me, if I am ever able to get the advantage, I will put him to a death as proportionally cruel, as he has gained in this way,"—*(Je le ferai mourir mauvaisement, ainsi comme il a gaigné.)* Notwithstanding, the conditions of the peace were so reasonable, that they could not be refused. The Bishop of Carlisle only advised the precaution of swearing Northumberland, upon the gospel and the eucharist: he swore, and may be compared, says our author, to Judas or Ganelon, for he swore falsely upon our Lord's body.

The king appointed Flint Castle for the place of interview, and when preparing to set out, said to the Earl of Northumberland, "I trust to *your faith;* think upon your oaths, and the God to whom you have made them." The earl replied, "My dear lord, if it be otherwise, treat me like a traitor."* He afterwards demanded permission to go before to prepare supper for the king and duke, at Flint Castle; and the false traitor said at departing, "Sir, make haste, for two hours or thereabouts are already wasted."

Richard got on horseback, himself riding the twenty-second in rank, and getting down at a hill to walk, and looking upon the valley, said to the Earl of Salisbury, "Dont you see banners and pennons below?" "Certainly, Sir; yes, (replied the earl) and my heart forbodes ill." The Bishop of Carlisle added, "I have not the least doubt but this man has betrayed you." At the same time they saw the Earl of Northumberland coming to them, himself riding the twelfth in rank. "Sire," he said, "I come to meet you." The king asked him, who those people were in the valley below. "I have seen nothing," replied Northumberland. "Look then, (said Salisbury,) here they are before you." "They are your people, (cried the bishop) I know your banner." "Northumberland, (said the king) if I thought that you intended to betray me, it is still time. I will return to Conway." "You shall not return there, (replied the traitor, unmasking himself, and seizing the king's bridle,) I am going to bring you to the Duke of Lancaster, as I promised, for I do not break *all* my promises." He had in fact, put in ambuscade at the foot of the hill, one hundred spears and two hundred archers, who were with him in a moment, sounding the trumpet. The king said to the earl, "That just God whom you have invoked, will repay you and your accomplice at the day of judgment." Then looking at his companions, who were weeping, he said with a sigh, "Ha, my good and loyal friends, we are betrayed! For God's sake be patient and remember our Lord, who was sold and put into the hands of his enemies without deserving it."

They put the king and his companions in Flint Castle, and garrisoned it well with men at arms. This was August 21, 1399.

When Richard was alone with his friends, he gave himself up to the complaints and lamentations which his situation inspired.

[The author, who appears to have been present, has preserved these complaints: they have the double merit of being sometimes affecting from their *naiveté*, and of mentioning divers anecdotes, concerning the Duke of Lancaster.]

After many invocations to God, the Virgin, and Saint John Baptist, his patron, "Ha, (cried Richard,) very dear sister and lady, most dear and beloved companion, Isabel of France, I shall never see you again! Ha! most dear father, and most noble king of France, I commend myself to you, and leave you your daughter, who, would to God, was still with you; ha! most dear father of France, and good uncle of Berry and Burgundy, flower of all noblesse, never will this disgrace be avenged by you, no; ha! good cousin of Brittany; alas! you well said at departing that I should never be safe, whilst Henry of Lancaster lived! Alas! I have three times saved his life; for my good uncle of Lancaster, whom God pardon,* wished me once to put him to death, for the treason and villainy which he had committed. Ha! God of paradise, I rode all night to save him from death, when his father gave him up to me at my request, and told me to have my will of him! Ha, God, how true is it, that one cannot have a worse enemy than one saved from the gibbet! Ha, God! formerly he drew his sword upon me in my queen's chamber, whom God absolve! Likewise was he in agreement and counsel with the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earl of Arundel, to

* He died upon the scaffold *as such*, 5 Henry IV. Shakespeare, I believe, makes him quote *some* of Richard's words, though not these.

* This was a common expression, at naming the dead.

kill

kill me, his father, and all of my council. Ha, my godfather, Monsieur Saint John Baptist!* when I pardoned him, all his treasons against me, and would not believe my uncle his father, who two or three times had condemned him to die! Alas, I acted like a fool; ha! very dear mother and lady, Madame the queen of France, I commend myself to you! Alas! I had proposed shortly to come and see you, and to bring to you Isabel, your daughter, my dear lady and love, who has a great desire to see you. Ha! most dear brother, noble dauphin of Vienne, alas! I see clearly that I shall never behold you! Ha! brother in law Louis Duke of Touraine,† and you my sisters of France, was Isabel, my very dear companion, with you at Paris! Alas! if I was assured of her safety, I should die more lightly and more easily! Ha, my most dear father, have pity on my very dear wife, Isabel, your daughter; ha! all noble lords of France, such enormous treason as my own kindred and relations have done to me, was never done to any of the noble kings of France! I beg you very humbly, if it pleases you to assist and comfort my very dear father and lord the noble king of France, all times and as many times, as it pleases him to take vengeance, which God grant that he may do, and very summary as the case demands. Ha! my very dear sister and lady, and dear companion Isabel of France, surely if I could see you once, before I died, surely I should die more easy, and take death with more inclination."

[We see by this that the unfortunate prince, had at least some sensibility: we also see that he was more attached to France, than *then* (so Monsieur Galliard) was proper for a king of England.]

The Duke of Lancaster, being informed of events by the Earl of Northumberland, advanced to Flint Castle, with all his army, amounting nearly to twenty-four thousand men. Richard saw him from the terrace walks, at the top of the castle, where he was taking the air. At this sight, he was much affected: he groaned, and tears fell from his eyes: he said to his companions, "My friends, the hour advances, when we are to be delivered to our mortal enemy." Lancaster drew up his army around the castle, with such a noise of trumpets and instruments, that it seemed as if the castle would fall, and even thunder could not have been heard.

Whilst the king was at dinner, some inquisitive persons of the duke's *suite*, came into the hall, every minute, to see the king, and said to his people and the other lords, "Eat hearty and make a good dinner, *(menez bonne fete)*; for, by Saint George! you will all very soon have your heads cut off." After dinner, the meeting between the king and the duke took place. The king, making an effort to receive him graciously *(bien traiter)*; saluted him and said, "A welcome return to you." "I have returned sooner than you expected, that I should, (said the duke); I am come to help you to govern the kingdom; for these twenty-two years that it has been under your management, you have not acted to the pleasure of the nation." He afterwards spoke to all the lords in the suite of the king, the Earl of Salisbury excepted. During the stay of the Duke of Lancaster at Paris, Richard had sent Salisbury to prevent the duke's marriage with the daughter of the Duke of Berry: in consequence of this commission, Salisbury thought it his duty not to see the Duke of Lancaster at Paris. The duke therefore caused it to be signified to him at Flint, that, as little as he had condescended to say to him at Paris, so little should he said in return at Flint. The duke made the king mount horse, and dragged him in his retinue to Chester, where he put him in the custody of the son of the Duke of Gloucester,* and of the Earl of Arundel, saying to them, "Here is the murderer of your fathers: *he is here to answer for it to you.*" They, in order to deprive him of his last consolation, separated him from his friends, who with tears embraced him and withdrew, while immoveable with agony, and sinking under the oppression of his misfortunes, he was neither able to weep or speak.

[Froissart mentions several interesting particulars in this solemn crisis of Richard's unhappy history. Among the rest, (vol. xii. 141.) the following curious and beautiful incident. Greyhounds were the favourite dogs of the æra, and when they

* This is *now* very ridiculous: but the stile and expressions of the original must be adhered to literally.

† This perpetual use of the title is rather singular. Addresses by the *plain surname* occur in a contemporary. *Froiss.* vii. 62, and *alibi*. The author is evidently a Frenchman, for they still use the prefixes of *Mons. Mons. la Comte*, &c, upon *all* occasions.

* He left no *son*, only a daughter, and heiress, wife of William Earl of Eu. *Bolton's Extinct Peerage*, 120. Editors.

they left their master, and caressed his enemy, it was deemed ominous. Richard's greyhound left the king, and fawned upon Lancaster, at Flint.

The author was probably one of those friends, who were separated from Richard, for after having reported the complaints of the king, at Flint Castle, because he had heard them; he says in this place, "no one knows any thing of his complaints or lamentations, except those who guarded him." In passing through Lichfield, he meditated an escape, which made them guard him more severely, *and like a thief or murderer.* He was thus dragged in triumph in the train of Lancaster, amidst the acclamations of the people, who blessed Henry, and insulted Richard, demanding his head. The duke replied, that he should be judged by a *free parliament.* When he came near London, where he could be scarcely known, so much was his visage altered by grief *(tnondé de larmes)* some pitied him exceedingly: others d——d him, and said, "We are well revenged of this *little bastard,* who has made such a bad use of his government."

To understand this contumely, it is necessary to observe, that the Duke of Lancaster, the father (John of Gaunt), who wished to succeed to the throne upon the death of the *Black Prince*, his brother, had *spread some clouds* over the legitimacy of Richard. It was thrown out, that he was the son of a canon of Bourdeaux: that his mother's palace was always full of young and handsome clerks and canons, and upon this foundation they calumniated the most virtuous and respectable princess in the world.* They pretended even to attack her marriage with the Prince of Wales, saying, that the Earl of Salisbury, her first husband, who was separated from her, without dissolution of the marriage, was living when she married the Prince of Wales. Edward III. put an end to this equivocal subject, and all incertitude, by declaring Richard his heir, proclaiming him Prince of Wales, and bestowing upon him all the honours and estates of the Black Prince, his father. But when in the end, the nation was exasperated against Richard, these ancient calumnies were revived.

Richard was shut up in the Tower of London, where he saw only his enemies. Lancaster forced him to receive the Duke of York, and the Earl of Rutland, his son. When they were announced, "They have betrayed me," (cried Richard,) spare me from seeing them:" while he was speaking, they entered and overheard him. The Earl of Rutland walked up to him, his hat on, gave him the lie, and threw his hat upon the ground to defy him: an action, as cowardly then, as it would have been rash before Richard's fall. "It is too much, (said the king,) to be at once a traitor and insolent." Lancaster reproached and menaced the Earl of Rutland, prohibiting him to speak to the king, from an idea, that it was necessary still to dupe him, in order to obtain an abdication of the throne, apparently voluntarily. "Am I your king or your prisoner, and why am I thus guarded," said Richard to the Duke of Lancaster. "Sire, you are my king, (he replied,) but the council of the realm has ordered, that you should be thus guarded." Richard demanded the queen, his wife. "You cannot see her, (said Lancaster,) the council has prohibited it." Richard appealed to the laws of chivalry, and offered to fight singly against four of his accusers, or oppressors.* Lancaster made no reply to this proposition, and begged him only to wait the decision of parliament. "Well then, (he said,) let me appear at least in this parliament, and let them hear my reasons." Lancaster, without entering into any explanations on this head, contented himself with answering, "Sire, they will do you justice."

The manuscript does not say, as many historians, that he signed by will or compulsion any act of abdication.

The parliament assembled, September 30, 1399. Lancaster accused Richard, and he was condemned without being heard. The bishop of Carlisle alone dared to raise his voice in his favour. "What, my lords," he said, "will you hear a malefactor or an assassin in his defence, and refuse to hear your king, and dare to condemn him." The argument was incontrovertible, and the tyrant sensibly felt it; thus his *reply* was, an order to the marshal to arrest the bishop and convey him to prison, for having been guilty of high treason, in defending

* This was not the *first* slander about the countess: her ascendancy over Edward, (witness the institution of the garter) and the stories in *Froissart* and *Du Chesne*, and her separation, *have an odd look*, especially as she was a woman of much spirit and strong sense, who knew how to manage well in all respects.

* His conduct in the affair of Wat Tyler, proves that he could be brave.

the

the cause of majesty in King Richard. The unfortunate prince was deposed, and Henry of Lancaster proclaimed. "The sentence of Richard was, that Richard of Bourdeaux, who had been called King of England, should be condemned to a royal prison; that he should have the best bread, wine, and meat, which could be purchased for gold or silver: and if any attempt should be made to rescue him, he should be the first who died."

This last word was the signal of death. He was conspired against by a plot,* apparently in his favour, without his knowledge. For want of Richard, they exhibited to the people one of his chaplains (esquires, says the M. S.) named *Maudlin* or *Magdelain*, who resembled the prince, in shape and figure. They began by spreading a murmur, that Richard was delivered from prison, and when they thought they had got the public mind on their side, they appointed a tournament at Oxford, whither they proposed to train Henry, in order to imprison or assassinate him. The Earl of Rutland, who had flattered, and afterwards betrayed successively the Duke of Gloucester, and Richard II. and who was then flattering Henry IV. in order to deceive him, was at the head of this conspiracy. One day being at dinner with the Duke of York, his father, he received a mysterious paper, which he appeared to conceal with care: it was talked of, and he betrayed emotion. The duke wished to see the paper, and took it by force from his son. It was the plan of the conspiracy, and the list of the conspirators. "Traitor, (he cried) you well know that I am bail for you, and that I have pledged my person and property for you in parliament: I see well, that you wish me out of the way, but by Saint John, I had rather that you were hanged, than myself."

Immediately he mounted his horse, to acquaint the king; the Earl of Rutland anticipated him to obtain pardon. The conspirators, knowing that the two princes were with the king, and thinking they had nothing more to contrive, invested Maudlin with the insignia of royalty. A party among the people thought or wished to think, that he was the king: they found in this chaplain all the graces of Richard, who had sufficient to disguise his faults, and who was sufficiently unfortunate to excite commiseration. The conspirators, intending to surprise Henry at Windsor, were themselves surprised at Cirencester, by the mayor of the town, who conquered, and made the principal leaders prisoners. The Earl of Salisbury was killed in the battle; the Earl of Rutland, who had been unable to join the conspirators, took the resolution of fighting them; and he was beheld, with indignation, carrying upon the point of a lance, the head of Lord Spencer, his brother in law, and accomplice, and basely presenting it to Henry, whom he would have served in the same manner, if the tournament at Oxford had taken place.

The unfortunate Richard, closely guarded in the castle of Pontefract, did not long survive a conspiracy of which he was ignorant. Some historians say, that he killed himself: others, that he died of hunger; many that he was assassinated by order of Henry, but defended himself courageously and sold his life dear. The story of these last is confirmed by the manuscript. A knight, named *Pierre d'Extron* or *Exton*, sent by Henry, arrived at Pontefract, with seven other assassins. Richard was at table; Exton called the squire carver; and informed him on the part of Henry, that he was not, according to custom, to take the essay of the dishes served at Richard's table, "for, (said he) he will eat no more." Richard perceived that the squire neglected this ceremonial, and ordered him to do it. The squire fell on his knees, and told him the prohibition, which Exton had just given him on the part of Henry. Richard lost his patience: he struck the squire with the knife which he held in his hand; crying with rage, "Go to the devil, you and your Lancaster!" Exton rushed in at the noise with his seven men armed, as well as himself: at sight of them, Richard pushed away the table, darted into the midst of the eight assassins, wrenched a battle-axe from one of them, used it with success against them, overthrew four at his feet, and began to intimidate many of the others, when Exton attacking him behind, struck him a blow on the head, which brought him down. The king then begged mercy of God, and Exton gave him another blow. Thus died the noble king Richard, without confession, an event much to be regretted. [It was deemed a disgrace, hence the mournful expression of the author.] See *M. Paris*, 279, 511.

Exton himself appeared terrified with his crime, he sat down by the body, and began to weep, saying, "Alas! what have

we

* This is most inconsistent with what follows.

we done? we have put to death him who was our sovereign lord for twenty-two years; I have lost my honour, I shall never go into any country without being reproached."

The modern historians who have adopted the opinion that Richard died of hunger, rest upon a circumstance which has often proved deceitful. It is the exposure of the body in St. Paul's church, without any mark of violence. But, besides, in like cases, the knowledge how to manage appearances, and the exposure of the corpse, surrounded by guards to the view, not examination of the public; our manuscript says, that the real object of this exposure was only to satisfy the public, that Richard was actually dead. Richard was assassinated on the day of kings* anno 1400. Those of his friends who had been taken, whether in battle or their flight, were given up to divers punishments. The manuscript is very copious in these melancholy details: and the *naiveté* of the old language seems to diminish the horror and augment the interest which they excite. Among these noble victims of fidelity to Richard, were Sir Thomas Blount, and the Earl of Huntingdon, half-brother of Richard.

Sir Thomas Blount, and a companion, named Benedict Selly, were dragged from Oxford to the place of execution, for more than a league: they were then hanged, the cords almost instantly cut, and they were made to speak, and seated upon a bench, before a large fire. The executioner came, with a razor in his hand, threw himself at the knees of Sir Thomas Blount, whose hands were tied, and begged his forgiveness for the execution of his office. Sir Thomas then asked him, "Are you he, who are to deliver me from this world?" "Yes," (replied the executioner,) and added, "Sir, I beg you will pardon me," and Sir Thomas kissed and forgave him. The executioner kneeled down, and Sir Thomas prepared himself: the former then made an incision on the belly, cut off the entrails just below the stomach, tied them in a knot with a string, on purpose that the ventricle of the heart might not entirely cease, and threw the entrails into the fire.† Then Sir Thomas le Blount was seated before the fire, his belly open, and saw his entrails burn before him. And Sir Thomas d'Arpeghen, chamberlain of King Henry, insulting Blount's misfortune, dared to say to him with a sneer, "Go and seek a master who can cure you." Instead of making any answer, Blount clasped his hands, saying, "*Te Deum Laudamus*," and blessed the hour when he was born, and that very day, "for I shall die, (he said,) in the service of my sovereign lord, the noble King Richard."

Arpeghen wished him to reveal the accomplices of his treason. "These words, (he said,) of traitor and treason belong to you, and the infamous Rutland: by you two is destroyed to-day the noble chivalry of England: I summon you both before the face of Jesus Christ, for the great treason, that between you both you have made against our sovereign lord, the noble King Richard." The executioner then asked him, if he wished to drink. He answered, "No," you have taken from me the place where I ought to put that: thanks to God, they are my bowels, which burn." Afterwards he begged the executioner to release him from this world, saying, it distresses me to look at these traitors, who are present. The executioner then kneeled before him, and kissed him very humbly, and immediately afterwards his head was cut off, and he was quartered.

As to the Earl of Huntingdon, he fled into the county of Essex: but on passing through a small town, which belonged to the Countess of Hereford, sister of the late Earl of Arundel, was recognized and taken into custody. The countess sent tidings of this event to Henry, and begged him to send to her the young Earl of Arundel, her nephew, that he might come and enjoy the revenge which she meant to take of the man, to whose councils she chiefly attributed the death of her brother, which was, in fact, to be rather imputed to the information of the Earl of Nottingham. Young Arundel came; he loaded Huntingdon with reproaches; the countess assembled the peasants, her vassals, to the number of eight thousand: she delivered to them the Earl of Huntingdon, bound and corded, ordering them to cut him in pieces: the unhappy man solicited mercy, representing to them, that he had never done them any harm: and except the Countess and the Earl of Arundel, all the others much pitied him. The countess was enraged: "Cursed be you all

* See the account of the Eton Montem, in this Magazine.

† This is badly expressed in the manuscript.

for a set of villains, (she cried) you have not courage enough to put a man to death."

A squire then presented himself for this office, with his battle axe in his hand; but he was so affected with the tender complaints of Huntingdon, that he trembled with fear, and returned to the lady, weeping, and said, "Madam, for all the gold in the world, I cannot put the duke* to death." "Then, (said the lady to him) you shall do what you have engaged to do, or I will cut off your head." And when he heard that, he was so terribly affrighted, that he did not know what to do, and said, "Sir, I beg your pardon, forgive me your death." He then elevated the battle-axe, and struck him such a blow upon the shoulder, that he made him fall, with his face upon the ground. The noble duke leaped upon his feet, exclaiming, "Alas! man, why did you do what you have done: for God (God's sake) deliver me speedily." Afterwards he gave him eight blows upon the shoulder, for he could not aim aright at the neck or head, and the ninth blow was on the neck, and then spoke the good duke, brother of the noble King Richard, "Alas! my dear friend, have mercy upon me, and deliver me." The *womanish tormentor* then cut his throat with a knife, in order to separate the head from the body, and thus died the noble duke.

Maudlin was also taken, and carried to London: he asked the mayor, "*Shall I be quartered?*" "No, no, (answered the mayor,) but you will have your head cut off. Then Maudlin thanked God for dying in the service of his sovereign lord, King Richard.

The bishop of Carlisle was released, after about a year's imprisonment, with the loss of his see, and died rector of Toddenham in the county of Gloucester.†

The editor has treated this manuscript with much judgment. Events on both sides have the colouring of party, but the main facts, as appears from hints and jejune facts, in contemporary historians, were certainly the news of the day. Richard's *young* wife, quite a child, may appear surprizing, without the explication of a very common custom, from the remotest antiquity. To prevent indiscreet attachments, the children of the great were contracted by a solemn ceremony, called *fyancels*, at a very early period, borrowed from the Roman *sponsalia*, but no cohabitation ensued till the marriage, a *second* ceremony at a suitable age. This has been illustrated by Mr. Douce, &c.

* He was created Duke of Exeter by Richard.

† This is a mistake.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the wishes of your Bedfordshire correspondent, dated September 12, 1808, respecting the polygraphic art, I can inform him, that the inventor, Mr. Joseph Booth, had disposed of the benefits arising from that invention, several years previous to his decease; it was, I believe, purchased of him by a company of gentlemen, on speculation, and the business carried on by them at Woolwich; having at the same time exhibition and sale rooms in Pall Mall, till February, 1793; when a fire happened which destroyed the greatest part of the premises and materials, and of course caused a stagnation in the business; the artists employed, myself being one, being then discharged and their engagements cancelled. After a short time the business was removed, and carried on by the same party, on a smaller scale, (at Walham Green, near Fulham, Middlesex,) for a year or two longer, after which, I believe, it was quite relinquished.

As to the art itself, it certainly did not die with Mr. B. being still known to myself, and some others, who, I believe, are living. It certainly is of great use to an artist, when his object is to produce very exact copies; for with only the partial assistance of it, I am bold to say, I would produce a copy or copies of almost any picture that could be brought to me, so very near as not to be distinguished from the original; at the proper distance at which the original ought to be viewed, and at a sixth an eighth, and in many cases a tenth of the price of the original.

As to its not being now publicly practised, the art is of such a nature, that it cannot conveniently (except partially) be put in practice so as to answer the purpose of any individual, who has not sufficient patronage and support to have the means of obtaining the use of the best and most valuable pictures, and no others it is evident can be worth copying, besides the uncertainty of disposing of his copies.

Having frequently received pleasure from the information contained in your valuable

valuable publication, I am happy to have it in my power to add a trifle thereto.

Broad-street, Lynn-regis, Your's, &c.
November 16, 1808. J. SILLETT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the Queries signed R.R.D. (page 315, November, 1808,) I request the favour of a page or so in your interesting miscellany.

Query 1.—"Whether the process employed by Mr. Booth is now known?"

Answer 1.—The process is thoroughly known to the writer of this reply, who has occasionally practised it upwards of thirty years.

Query 2.—"What is the supposed means he used to obtain copies from originals?"

Answer 2.—The means used by the late ingenious Mr. Booth, were in my opinion much the same as others—far more mechanical than chemical.* If I say more on this part of the subject, I may disclose more than I ought, because it may lessen its esteem, and be of little or no value to the public.

Query 3.—"But if the secret is known at this time to any one, why is it not now practised?"

Answer 3.—Because the speculation is not a good one, that is, the preparation being tedious, (although the execution is rapid) requires a number of copies to be taken in order to render it profitable, and it is no easy matter to dispose of many fac-simile oil paintings advantageously.

If R.R.D. or any other person should wish to have forty, fifty, or one hundred, &c. copies of a picture, the writer would not object to execute such an order; yet it must be considered that a tenth part or under, of the price of the originals, is by no means a criterion for the value of polygraphical copies; there are numbers of pictures which would be well worth copying at a twentieth part of the original price, and numbers more which would not leave a tolerable profit at one fourth of the first price. The painter should contemplate the picture to be copied, and be certain of the number of copies required ere he can ascertain the price. When this Polygraphic Art was announced as a chemical process, my "Mind's Eye" beheld a Reynolds smile, a Barry, or an Ibbetson, condemn or ridicule it, a Gainsborough treat it with contempt, &c. Men of great genius or talent, could not easily brook such a mode, although the effect is full, and the pictures as durable as others. A tolerable painter may copy almost any picture by dint of patience and industry in the preparation. There is a mistake in assigning the invention to Mr. Booth, yet he might be the first who applied the principle to picture-manufacturing. I was taught the polygraphic art with several other pupils, when young, by my father, who had it from his much older brother, and my uncle was taught it by his master in the routine of painting in general; I cannot accurately trace it farther, but think that was far from the source. Several years ago a middling portrait-painter, in London, who had been recently an apprentice to my father, wrote to him, stating a scarcity of employment in that profession, requesting also that he would become bound with him in one thousand pounds, to secure secrecy, which would obtain him employment at five guineas per week, as a toucher-up, in the polygraphic art of picture-making. If I remember rightly, the answer satisfied the parties without a bond, by clearly proving that the young man was far from being a stranger to the principles

* Expressed and volatile oils, alcohol, acids, alkalies, acetites, earths, fossils, minerals, metals, oxyds; mineral, vegetable, and other salts; carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, sulphates, &c. with the processes of trituration, levigation, cribration, distillation, sublimation, fixation, filtration, concentration, condensation, calcination, crystallization, evaporation, combination, fumigation, agitation, &c. with composition, ignition, decomposition, and more *ations* and *itions* than I can now call to mind, may all be necessary to the well performing the polygraphic art; yet, paradoxical as it may appear, I cannot allow it to be a "chemical process," such substances and processes being used by the colour-makers. Therefore, the polygraphic artist has little more to perform than combination, and application, except he grinds his own colours; in that case he may triturate, and must levigate.—The processes of sheep-washing and shearing, wool-winding, sorting, scouring, cropping, tasselling, folding, pressing, packing, and more *ings*, which I know nothing of, are generally necessary to having a coat made; but the tailor has little or no care or knowledge of them; his processes ending in *ing*, are chiefly measuring, chalking, cutting, threading, basting, trying, altering, covering, working, seaming, pressing, brushing, charging, carrying, and such other *ings* as I am unacquainted with, except cabbagging be allowed.

of the art in question, but might not recognize it under the assumed appellation of a chemical process. The youth was engaged, but a rapid decline prevented his long enjoyment of the situation. For want of the letter to my father, (in vain diligently sought) I can neither ascertain dates nor the name of the employer, but not having heard of any other establishment of that kind, probably Mr. Booth might be the conductor who employed the youth as above. Another mistake exists as to its being complete, without any touch or finishing by the hand, inasmuch that in one hundred cases, ninety-nine will indispensably require "touching up," and that part of the process must be done by one who can paint with or without polygraphics. Such I presume was the department assigned to the youth alluded to.

N. B. If the manufactory answered Mr. Booth's expectation, he had no doubt more than one, two, or three "touchers-up."

Peterborough. Your's, &c.
T. F——R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WOULD wish to be informed whether any person actually has prepared a Greek-English Lexicon for publication, and if so, how soon it may be expected from the press.

My reason for making this enquiry is, that I have myself been employed for a considerable time in collecting materials for such a work; but have been prevented from completing it by different notices, which I have seen of Lexicons already compiled. Should it appear that none of these will soon be published, I intend to proceed with my own as expeditiously as possible.

In the mean time I shall state my plan, that, if I can suggest any useful hints, they may be adopted.

I proposed to give all the words of the Greek language in their simplest forms; together with the most common parts of them, which could occasion any difficulty in investigating the themes, ranged alphabetically, after the manner of Schievelius. Every peculiar or uncommon signification, idiomatical phrase, &c. to be supported by authorities. For this purpose, I should make free use of the works of Stephanus, Vigerus, Hoogeveen, &c. condensing the substance of them all into the one volume. To this would be added the most judicious interpretations that ancient or modern commentators have given, of every difficult passage in the Greek authors.

I calculate that this would make one moderate folio, or very large quarto volume. But as this would be too expensive, and unwieldy, for the use of learners, I would publish, at the same time, a moderate octavo abridgement, which would cost me no additional labours, as it could be executed by marking those passages in the larger work, which were to be extracted.

Still, however, I shall be glad to find that some abler hand has already accomplished what I conceive to be a great desideratum in literature.

Dundalk, Your's, &c.
November 30, 1808. W. NEILSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is highly gratifying to observe, that the public attention has at length been awakened and recently directed towards the abuses which have been gradually increasing in some of our most valuable charitable institutions.

Permit me to call the attention of your correspondents to the state of the patronage, government, and superintendance of Dulwich college, and to express a hope, that if this inquiry meet the eye of any of the wardens, or fellows of that liberal establishment, they may be induced to favour your readers with information on this subject. Your's, &c.
November, 1808. G. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* COLUMBIAD, *a* POEM *in ten* BOOKS; *by* JOEL BARLOW: *lately published at* PHILADELPHIA.

(Concluded from p. 411.)

THE following instance of minute description is occasioned by a view of Morgan's corps of riflemen in the American army, illustrated by the well-known story of William Tell.

"Morgan in front of his bold riflers towers,
His host of keen-eyed marksmen, skill'd to pour
Their slugs unerring from the twisted bore.
No sword, no bayonet they learn to wield,
They gall the flank, they skirt the battling field,
Cull out the distant foe in full horse speed;
Couch the long tube, and eye the silver head,
Turn as he turns, dismiss the whizzing lead,
And lodge the death-ball in his heedless head.
So toil'd the huntsman Tell. His quivering dart,
Prest by the bended bowstring, fears to part,
Dreads

Dreads the tremendous task, to graze but shun
The tender temples of his infant son;
As the loved youth (the tyrant's victim led)
Bears the poised apple tottering on his head.
The sullen father, with reverted eye,
Now marks the satrap, now the bright-hair'd boy;
His second shaft impatient lies, athirst
To mend the expected error of the first,
To pierce the monster, mid the insulted crowd,
And steep the pangs of nature in his blood.
Deep doubling tow'rd his breast, well poised and slow,
Curve the strain'd horns of his indignant bow;
His left arm straightens as the dexter bends,
And his nerved knuckle with the gripe distends;
Soft slides the reed back with the stiff-drawn strand,
Till the steel point has reacht his steady hand;
Then to his keen fixt eye the shank he brings,
'Twangs the loud cord, the feather'd arrow sings,
Picks off the pippin from the smiling boy,
And Uri's rocks resound with shouts of joy.
Soon by an equal dart the tyrant bleeds,
The cantons league, the work of fate proceeds;
Till Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore,
Fat the fair fields they lorded long before;
On Gothard's height while Freedom first unfurl'd
Her infant banner o'er the modern world."

Among all the naval victories that Britain has to boast, it is singular that we have no description of a naval battle in English poetry, nor is there such a thing among the moderns of any nation, so far as I am acquainted with their literature. We are therefore indebted to the American poet for the first poetical description of a combat of this sort, and that too on an occasion sufficiently rare, if not unique, in which the English did not gain the victory. It is the battle of Graves and Degrasse, in which the latter obtained, if not a victory, at least his object; which was to take possession of the Chessapeak bay, and protect the operations of the siege of York, and the reduction of Cornwallis. The description I think equal to the occasion.

"Far on the wild expanse, where ocean lies,
And scorns all confines but incumbent skies,
Scorns to retain the imprinted paths of men
To guide their wanderings or direct their ken;
Where warring vagrants, raging as they go,
Ask of the stars their way to find the foe;
Columbus saw two hovering fleets advance,
And rival ensigns o'er their pinions dance.
Graves, on the north, with Albion's flag unfurl'd,
Waves proud defiance to the watery world;
Degrasse, from southern isles, conducts his train,
And shades with Gallic sheets the moving main.
"Now Morn, unconscious of the coming fray
That soon shall storm the crystal cope of day,
Glows o'er the heavens, and with her orient breeze
Fans her fair face and curls the summer seas.
The swelling sails, as far as eye can sweep,
Look through the skies and awe the shadowy deep,
Lead their long-bending lines; and, ere they close,
To count, recognize, circumvent their foes,
Each hauls his wind, the weathergage to gain
And master all the movements of the plain;
Or bears before the breeze with loftier gait,
And, beam to beam, begins the work of fate,
"As when the warring winds, from each far pole,
Their adverse storms across the concave roll,
Thin fleecy vapours thro' the expansion run,
Veil the blue vault and tremble o'er the sun,
Till the dark folding wings together drive,
And, ridged with fire and rocked with thunder, strive;
So, hazing thro the void, at first appear
White clouds of canvas floating on the air,
Then frown the broad black decks, the sails are stayed,
The gaping portholes cast a frightful shade,
Flames, triple tier'd, and tides of smoke, arise,
And fulminations rock the seas and skies
"From van to rear the roaring deluge runs,
The storm disgorging from a thousand guns,
Each like a vast volcano spouting wide
His hissing hell-dogs o'er the shuddering tide,
Whirls high his chainshot, cleaves the mast and strows
The shiver'd fragments on the staggering foes;
Whose gunwale sides with iron globes are gored,
And a wild storm of splinters sweeps the board.
Hushit are the winds of heaven; no more the gale
Breaks the red rolls of smoke nor flaps the sail
A dark dead calm continuous cloaks the glare,
And holds the clouds of sulphur on the war,
Convolving o'er the space that yawns and shines,
With frequent flash, between the laboring lines.
Nor sun nor sea nor skyborn lightning gleams,
But flaming Phlegethon's asphaltic steams
Streak the long gaping gulph; where varying glow
Carbonic curls above, blue flakes of fire below.
"Hither two hostile ships to contact run,
Both grappling, board to board, and gun to gun;
Each thro the adverse ports their contents pour,
Rake the low decks, the interior timbers bore,
Drive into chinks the illumined wads unseen,
Whose flames approach the unguarded magazine.

Above

Above, with shrouds afoul and gunwales mann'd
Thick halberds clash; and, closing hand to hand,
The huddling troops, infuriate from despair,
Tug at the toils of death, and perish there;
Grenados, carcasses their fragments spread,
And pikes and pistols strow the decks with dead.
Now on the Gallic board the Britons rush,
The intrepid Gauls the rash adventurers crush;
And now, to vengeance stung, with frantic air,
Back on the British maindeck roll the war.
There swells the carnage; all the tar-beat floor
Is clogg'd with spattered brains and glued with gore;
And down the ship's black waist, fresh brooks of blood
Course o'er their clots and tinge the sable flood.
Till War, impatient of the lingering strife
That tires and slackens with the waste of life,
Opes with engulphing gape the astonish'd wave,
And whelms the combat whole, in one vast grave.
For now the imprisoned powder caught the flames,
And into atoms whirl'd the monstrous frames
Of both the entangled ships; the vortex wide
Roars like an Etna thro the belching tide,
And blazing into heaven, and bursting high,
Shells, carriages and guns obstruct the sky;
Cords, timbers, trunks of men the welkin sweep,
And fall on distant ships, or shower along the deep.
"The matcht armadas still the fight maintain,
But cautious, distant; lest the staggering main
Drive their whole lines afoul, and one dark day
Glut the proud ocean with too rich a prey.
At last, where scattering fires the cloud disclose,
Hulls heave in sight and blood the decks o'erflows;
Here from the field tost navies rise to view,
Drive back to vengeance and the roar renew,
There shatter'd ships commence their flight afar,
Tow'd thro the smoke, hard struggling from the war;
And some, half seen amid the gaping wave,
Plunge in the whirl they make, and gorge their grave."

The siege of York affords several examples of novel description, particularly the bombardment during the night, and the mining and blowing up of a citadel. There is not room for citations so copious as I could wish from the scenes of war. The subjects are so various, and many of them original, that I shall be able to convey but an imperfect idea of the work.

The following hymn to Peace forms the overture of the 8th book.

"Hail holy Peace, from thy sublime abode,
Mid circling saints that grace the throne of God.
Before his arm, around our embryon earth,
Stretch'd the dim void, and gave to nature birth,
Ere morning stars his glowing chambers hung,
Or songs of gladness woke an angel's tongue,
Veil'd in the splendors of his beamful mind,
In blest repose thy placid form reclined,
Lived in his life, his inward sapience caught,
And traced and toned his universe of thought.
Borne thro the expanse with his creating voice
Thy presence bade the unfolding worlds rejoice,
Led forth the systems on their bright career,
Shaped all their curves and fashion'd every sphere,
Spaced out their suns, and round each radiant goal,
Orb over orb, compell'd their train to roll,
Bade heaven's own harmony their force combine,
Taught all their host symphonious strains to join,
Gave to seraphic harps their sounding lays,
Their joys to angels, and to men their praise.
"From scenes of blood, these verdant shores that stain,
From numerous friends in recent battle slain,
From blazing towns that scorch the purple sky,
From houseless hordes, their smoking walls that fly,
From the black prison ships, those groaning graves,
From warring fleets that vex the gory waves,
From a storm'd world, long taught thy flight to mourn,
I rise, delightful Peace, and greet thy glad return."

In the 9th book the reader is struck with an awful solemnity mixt with abhorrence at the initiation to the mysteries of Isis, which the author considers as the origin of the several monstrous systems of religion which follow in the same description.

"Unfold, thou Memphian dungeon; there began
The lore of Mystery, the mask of man;
There Fraud with Science leagued, in early times,
Plann'd a resplendent course of holy crimes,
Stalk'd o'er the nations with gigantic pace,
With sacred symbols charm'd the cheated race,
Taught them new grades of ignorance to gain,
And punish truth with more than mortal pain,—
Unfold at last thy cope! that man may see
The mines of mischief he has drawn from thee.
—Wide gapes the porch with hieroglyphics hung,
And mimic zodiacs o'er its arches flung;

Thes

Close labyrinth'd here the feign'd Omniscient dwells,
Dupes from all nations seek the sacred cells;
Inquiring strangers, with astonish'd eyes,
Dive deep to read these subterranean skies,
To taste that holiness which faith bestows,
And fear promulgates thro' its world of woes.
The bold Initiate takes his awful stand,
A thin pale taper trembling in his hand;
Thro' hells of howling monsters lies the road,
To season souls and teach the ways of God.
" Down the crampt corridor, far sunk from day,
On hands and bended knees he gropes his way,
Swims roaring streams, thro' dens of serpents crawls,
Descends deep wells, and clambers flaming walls;
Now thwart his lane a lake of sulphur gleams
With fiery waves, and suffocating steams;
He dares not shun the ford; for full in view
Fierce lions rush behind, and force him thro';
Long ladders heaved on end, with banded eyes
He mounts, and mounts, and seems to gain the skies;
Then backward falling, tranced with deadly fright,
Finds his own feet, and stands restored to light.
Here all dread sights of torture round him rise;
Lash'd on a wheel, a whirling felon flies;
A wretch, with members chain'd and liver bare,
Writhes and disturbs the vulture feasting there;
One strains to roll his rock, recoiling still;
One, stretch'd recumbent o'er a limpid rill,
Burns with devouring thirst; his starting eyes,
Swell'd veins and frothy lips and piercing cries;
Accuse the faithless eddies, as they shrink
And keep him panting still, still bending o'er the brink.
" At last Elysium to his ravisht eyes
Spreads flowery fields, and opens golden skies;
Breathes Orphean music thro' the dancing groves,
Trains the gay troops of Beauties, Graces, Loves,
Lures his delirious sense with sweet decoys,
Fine fancied foretaste of eternal joys,
Fastidious pomp or proud imperial state,—
Illusions all, that pass the Ivory Gate!
" Various and vast the fraudful drama grows,
Feign'd are the pleasures, as unfelt the woes;
Where sainted hierophants, with well-taught mimes,
Play'd first the role for all succeeding times;
Which, vamp'd and varied as the clime required,
More trist or splendid, open or retired,
Forms local creeds, with multifarious lore,
Creates the God, and bids the world adore.
" Lo at the Lama's feet, as lord of all,
Age following age in dumb devotion fall;
The youthful God, mid suppliant kings enshrined,
Dispensing fate, and ruling half mankind,
Sits with contorted limbs, a silent slave,
An early victim of a secret grave;
His priests by myriads famish every clime
And sell salvation in the tones they chime.
" See India's Triad frame their blood-penn'd codes,
Old Ganges change his gardens for his gods,
Ask his own waves from their celestial hands,
And choke his channel with their sainted sands.
Mad with the mandates of their scriptured word,
And prompt to snatch from hell her dear dead lord,
The wife, still blooming, decks her sacred urns,
Mounts the gay pyre, and with his body burns.
" Shrined in his golden fane the Delphian stands,
Shakes distant thrones, and taxes unknown lands.
Kings, consuls, khans from earth's whole regions come,
Pour in their wealth, and then enquire their doom;
Furious and wild the priestess rends her veil,
Sucks, thro' the sacred stool, the maddening gale,
Starts, reddens, foams, and screams, and mutters loud,
Like a fell fiend, her oracles of God.
The dark enigma, by the pontiff scroll'd
In broken phrase, and close in parchment roll'd,
From his proud pulpit to the suppliant hurl'd,
Shall rive an empire and distract the world.
" And where the mosque's dim arches bend on high,
Mecca's dead prophet mounts the mimic sky;
Pilgrims, imbanded strong for mutual aid,
Thro' dangerous deserts that their faith has made,
Train their long caravans, and famish'd come
To kiss the shrine and trembling touch the tomb,
By fire and sword the same fell faith extend,
And howl their homilies to earth's far end.
" Phenician altars reek with human gore,
Gods hiss from caverns, or in cages roar,
Nile pours from heaven a tutelary flood,
And gardens grow the vegetable god.
Two rival powers the magian faith inspire,
Primeval darkness and immortal fire;
Evil and good in these contending rise,
And each by turns the sovereign of the skies.
Sun, stars, and planets, round the earth behold
Their fanes of marble, and their shrines of gold;
The sea, the grove, the harvest, and the vine
Spring from their gods, and claim a birth divine;

While heroes, kings, and sages of their times,
Those gods on earth, are gods in happier climes;
Minos in judgment sits, and Jove in power,
And Odin's friends are feasted there with gore."

The doubts entertained by Columbus, with respect to the future progress, that Hesper assures him that mankind are to make in civilization and science, and his idea that society may again retrograde, so far that men may even lose their present geographical knowledge, and Europe in her turn, some thousand ages hence, will need to be discovered by American mariners, are expressed in a manner deeply affecting.

"And why not lapse again? Celestial Seer,
Forgive my doubts, and ah, remove my fear!
Man is my brother; strong I feel the ties,
From strong solicitude my doubts arise;
My heart, while opening with the boundless scope
That swells before him, and expands his hope,
Forebodes another fall; and tho' at last
Thy world is planted, and with light o'ercast,
Tho' two broad continents their beams combine
Round his whole globe to stream his day divine,
Perchance some folly, yet uncured, may spread
A storm proportion'd to the lights they shed,
Veil both his continents, and leave again
Between them stretch'd the impermeable main;
All science buried, sails and cities lost,
Their lands uncultured, as their seas unerost.
'Till on thy coast, some thousand ages hence,
New pilots rise, bold enterprise commence,
Some new Columbus (happier let him be,
More wise, and great, and virtuous far than me)
Launch on the wave, and tow'rd the rising day
Like a strong eaglet steer his untaught way,
Gird half the globe, and to his age unfold
A strange new world, the world we call the old.
From Finland's glade to Calpe's storm-beat head
He'll find some tribes of scattering wildmen spread;
But one vast wilderness will shade the soil,
No wreck of art, no sign of ancient toil
Tell where a city stood; nor leave one trace
Of all that honours now, and all that shames the race."

The exhilarating scenes of the 10th book can hardly be abridged so as to give an idea of the general impression that the whole would make upon the mind. I shall only give the opening of the book; and this shall close the list of citations.

"Hesper again his heavenly power display'd,
And shook the yielding canopy of shade.
Sudden the stars their trembling fires withdrew,
Returning splendors burst upon the view,
Floods of unfolding light the skies adorn
And more than midday glories grace the morn.
So shone the earth, as if the sideral train,
Broad as full suns, had sail'd the etherial plain;
When no distinguisht orb could strike the sight,
But one clear blaze of all surrounding light
O'erflow'd the vault of heaven. For now in view
Remoter climes, and future ages drew;
Whose deeds of happier fame, in long array,
Call'd into vision, fill the newborn day.
"Far as seraphic power could lift the eye,
Or earth, or ocean, bend the yielding sky,
Or circling suns awake the breathing gale,
Drake lead the way, or Cook extend the sail;
Where Behren sever'd, with adventurous prow,
Hesperia's headland from Tartaria's brow;
Where sage Vancouver's patient leads were hurl'd,
Where Diemen stretch'd his solitary world;
All lands, all seas that boast a present name,
And all that unborn time shall give to fame,
Around the pair in bright expansion rise,
And earth, in one vast level, bounds the skies."

If I had not extended my observations on the body of this work to an unusual length, I should feel that considerable attention was due to the preface and the notes. They abound in original matter, and cannot but excite the deepest reflection. In the preface, and likewise in a note on the 10th book, we find some very just remarks on the moral tendency of several of the most famous poems, and on the general spirit in which history has been written. The preface takes notice, "that modern modes of fighting, as well as the instruments now used in war, are not yet rendered familiar in our language," though he contends that there is no good reason for our timidity or reserve in the use of such terms; that we are really richer than the ancients were in this respect, having better sounding names, and more variety in the instruments, works, stratagems, and other artifices in our war-system than they had in theirs. Accordingly he has been free in the use of all these modern military terms, and we think

think the experiment has perfectly succeeded. I am convinced with him, that there is as much dignity and harmony in the words, gun, musket, bayonet, pistol, cannon, shell, mortar, platoon, brigade; as in spear, shield, helmet; greaves, bow, shaft, sling, cohort, and phalanx.

In his note on Mr. West, the painter, he asserts (with how much justice I will not determine), that this artist is the first who introduced modern costume, and rendered it familiar in historical painting. With equal, if not greater truth, it may now be said, that Mr. B. has introduced and familiarized modern military terms in heroic poetry. Whether he thought of emulating his countryman in this respect, I know not, but his design was equally bold; and it promises to be equally successful with that of the painter, which is said to have produced a revolution in the art.

The note in the 5th book on the British colonization exemplifies in a memorable manner the effect of habitual feelings of liberty. The free-born spirit that goes forth with the young colony becomes more conspicuous, aims at higher objects, and sustains a greater growth of national prosperity than it could do in the mother country, though as free as England. The contrast the author draws between our system and that of other modern nations, which have sent colonies abroad, does honour to his liberality, and is an equal tribute of respect to our country and his own. Indeed this is not the only instance in which the English nation is highly complimented in the work before me. I am happy to see it, because it is more than certain other writings of Mr. B. had taught me to expect.

In the 2nd book there is a note on the graphic art, occasioned by a view of the hierogiyphics of Mexico. It is the result of deep reflection, and leads to some uncommon conclusions with respect to the early unstoried ages of human society. There are several other philosophical notes, which, for their original vein of thinking, and the very perspicuous and unaffected manner of holding up his thoughts to his readers, cannot fail of fixing their attention, if not their approbation.

Mr. B.'s prose style is remarkable for its harmony and eloquence. He has likewise attained a degree of purity, so far superior to any other of his countrymen, whose writings we have seen, that, were it not for the danger of giving offence to him, or them, I should perhaps ascribe it to his long residence in this country.

I intended, however, when I began this article, to notice a few oddities in his orthography and his neology. He is so sensible of having laid himself open to animadversion in this respect, that he has written a postscript to his notes in justification of the liberties he has taken with our language. But as he has explained himself fully on this subject, I will only add a word of regret at seeing a disposition in American writers for innovating so fast in our common national language, as must in a few generations more produce an irreconcilable dialect. Such a tendency is certainly to be deprecated; and I am sorry to find, that so great an example as Mr. B.'s writings must prove to his countrymen should have given countenance to these innovations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read, with much pleasure, Mr. Lofft's reply to the question, "Whether Shakspeare was the author of the Epistles translated from Ovid." It is highly satisfactory. By treating the Question as the subject of a trial at law, he has taken the fairest method of examining it. No testimony that would not abide the test of a judicial investigation, should be admitted as evidence. Heywood's assertion is no proof. Shakspeare, it is true, was silent, but it is probable he was ignorant of the charge, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Lofft. The translations in question were certainly published in Shakspeare's name, and with his permission; they were also dedicated by him to his best and kindest friend. Now could Dr. Farmer think so meanly of Shakspeare, for whom he professed so high a veneration, as to suppose him capable of imposing the versions of Heywood, not only on the public, but on his patron, as the productions of his own pen? Impossible. But this is not the only occasion on which Dr. Farmer exercises his ingenuity in doing injustice, (perhaps sportively) to his darling Shakspeare. He labours to prove him ignorant of every language but his own, merely because the orthography of the different languages which he occasionally employs, is sometimes incorrect. On the same grounds he might deny his knowledge of the English language. Did Dr. Farmer examine the original manuscripts of

Shakspeare's plays in his own handwriting? If he did, and found the orthography incorrect, I am ready to admit Shakspeare's ignorance of Latin, (in spite of the testimony of his friend Jonson,) and of all the modern languages except his own. But if Dr. Farmer founds his position upon the state of the printed copies, published by ignorant editors and blundering printers, after the demise of the author, I must be allowed to question his authority. But I shall leave the subject to Mr. Lofft, who is, I trust, as willing as he is certainly able to do it full justice. He will, I hope, lead Dr. Farmer before the tribunal of the public, from the eminence to which he was raised, as a commentator on Shakspeare, by the suffrages of friends to whom his amiable manners, various learning, and many virtues so justly endeared him.

Your's, &c. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately received the following description of the inhabitants of Quebec, from a friend who is now resident there: I hope it is worthy of a place in your miscellany.

"You are aware that there are in fact three different nations resident in Canada—The English, the Indians, and the French, or, as they are always called, the Canadians. The latter compose about two-thirds of the people, and the English the least portion of all. Montreal, indeed, and all the upper province is filled with Scotch and English families, who have retired from their native country. They purchase land for a mere trifle, and live upon it for even less—nay, in short, lead the golden age in perfection, and think of nothing but to make good the motto "*vivamus dum vivimus.*" In Quebec, and the vicinity, the case alters: the English, who settle here, are the army, the professional men, and the merchants. The governor, and some few officers, are dashing men, and seldom stay long in the place. The clergy are only three, besides the bishop, but are pleasant respectable men. The physicians and lawyers are but few. The merchants, who consist of thirty or perhaps fifty men, chiefly young ones, are by no means well informed: they have been, generally speaking, educated in the counting-house, or Manchester cotton-works, and having picked up a competency, have set up for men of fashion and importance. The Indians, in great numbers, cross the river every morning in canoes, made of bark, perfectly safe, though so light that they carry them on their shoulders. They are a mild, honest set of people, and are proud of the notice the English take of them. They generally speak a little of our language, and all of them French, as being the more generally used; for in fact, I am almost the only person in Quebec ignorant of it. The Indians are all converted to the Roman Catholic church, the outward pomp of which is calculated to please their dispositions: indeed they are singularly fond of shew. They wear clothes of any shape, or materials, so that the colour is dashing, and the women especially load their ears, chins, and noses, with great weights of lead, tin, glass, or paste-beads. I shall now give you some account of the Canadians. Perhaps I may be prejudiced against them from my natural dislike of the French, but I think them a very unpleasant, nay, disgusting people. They are honest, and amongst themselves sociable, obliging and polite, and they are very civil to us. The higher classes dress elegantly, and live gaily; the lower ones wear neither shoes nor stockings, the men are almost naked, and the women's dress is very unbecoming indeed; though on the Sunday all is gaiety. The men cast off their filthy trowsers, and straw bonnets, and the women their immense caps and short hooped petticoats; and you then see little difference between a lady and her maid, a gentleman and his shoe-black, for they are all equally ignorant and void of manners. They are all Roman catholics, ignorant, stupid, superstitious, and blindly devoted to their priests, many of whom are indeed wolves in sheep's clothing. The highest classes have sometimes a little instruction, but the middle and lower orders can never read or write. The clergy find it necessary to keep them in the dark, for their own interest, and they overruled a plan which the English wished to adopt, that of establishing a school for the gratuitous education of the Canadians in the Canadian language and religion."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following observations on the change of colour, which takes place in some animals at different seasons of the year, and on one or two of those animals which are remarkable for this change, come within the scope of your valuable

valuable miscellany, they may lead, perhaps, to a discussion of the subject among your scientific correspondents, and enable us to ascertain, with some degree of certainty, the nature and causes of that change:—for although the all-wise care of the creator is abundantly evident in the change which does take place, I do not know that the *nature* or *causes* of that change have been at all explained on scientific principles.

I have confined my remarks to a very few of the animals which exhibit this change in their colour, and to those too which are either very common, or to be met with in Great Britain, because it is only in those animals that I have observed the facts of which I speak, and to which I could wish to direct the attention of the naturalist. The first animal which I shall mention is the common hare (*Lepus timidus* of Linné). This animal, which is well known, is found in every quarter of the world, but is no where more frequent than in these kingdoms; it is so common indeed as to render any general description unnecessary.

During the spring and summer months the down of the hare, though varied in external appearance, is uniformly of a bluish grey towards the roots. This is the case not only on the back and sides of the hare, when the tips of the down are of a brown colour, but also on the belly, where the down is white; but in winter, or what the laws of England have denominated the hare-hunting season, the down becomes much finer; and what was formerly of a blue-grey colour is now of a pure white; and during very severe winters in the north of Scotland, this whiteness extends almost to the extremities of the down, so as to render the back of the hare almost as white as the abdomen. This is a fact which I should suppose to be familiar to almost every person.

The next animal which I shall mention is the mountain hare (*Lepus variabilis* of Linné). In this species of hare, which is frequent on the mountains of Norway, Lapland, and Russia, and which is also found in the north of Scotland, the change of colour is still more remarkable. The mountain hares, which are found in the Highlands of Scotland, are somewhat less than the common hare; their ears are much shorter, and they have more slender legs. In summer their colour is very much like that of the common hare, but rather of a lighter dun. In autumn they appear at a distance of a tawny grey colour; but as the winter approaches, this colour begins to change, and at Christmas they are all of a pure white, except the tips of their ears, which are black, and which, I believe, never change.—Their summer coat begins to change its colour in the month of September, and does not re-appear till the month of April. In summer, and while the weather continues mild, they are only to be met with singly on the summits of the highest mountains; but in winter, and particularly if the snow lies long, they venture down into the plains and shaded places, and continue to graze together in flocks. They always return, however, to the mountains as soon as the snow begins to disappear.

They burrow in the snow, and are of so pure a white, that they are not easily distinguished. They appear to have a very quick eye, and a strong sense of smell, as there is a considerable difficulty in getting near enough to shoot them; but if the snow is hard, they are easily caught with greyhounds; for they have not either the strength or swiftness of the common hare.

The next animal which I shall mention, as remarkable for changing its colour is a species of the *Weasel*, which I have met with in the West Highlands of Scotland, and which is common in the little Island of Lismore, in Argyleshire. During the summer months this little animal resembles in colour and appearance the common weasel (*Mustela vulgaris* of Linné). The length of its body is about seven inches, and of its tail about three inches—the back and sides are of a pale reddish or yellowish brown, and its belly is white: it is a very lively animal, but, like the common weesel, has a very unpleasant smell. In winter, its appearance is considerably altered, and the whole of its fur is of a pure white, except on the ears, and a small part of the tail, where the fur always remains black. I have seen weasels of a pure white in different parts of Scotland, and particularly in Dumfriesshire; but was taught to believe that they were only a variety of the common weasel, and that they were white in the summer as well as in winter. But this I am inclined to think is not the case, as I could not ascertain a *white weasel* had ever been seen during summer; while, on the contrary, I heard it always remarked by farmers, that they never appeared but to announce a severe

snow

snow-storm. I should rather think too that the white weasel, which is seen in the south of Scotland, is not the same species with that which is common in the Island of Lismore. But whether there is a species of this animal, which, like the mountain hare, changes its colour with the change of season, or whether it is only a variety of the *Mustela vulgaris*, which is found in Lismore, I have not been able to determine. I am certain that the common weasel does not always change its colour, as I have frequently seen them of their ordinary brown here during winter. I am not certain that a brown weasel has ever been seen, during the cold season, in the Island of Lismore, or that a white one had ever been observed in summer. I should be extremely happy to have the observations of some of your correspondents on this subject, and particularly with regard to the different species or varieties of the weasel, which are, or have been, observed in this country.

There are one or two other animals, Sir, which I might enumerate here as exhibiting a considerable change in their colour at different seasons, but I shall conclude this part of these remarks with a few observations on the Ptarmigan, the (*Tetrao Lagopus* of Linné).

This bird, which is rather larger than the common partridge, is found in the north and west of Scotland, in considerable quantities, particularly in the Hebrides. It is amongst the most stupid of all birds, for if a stone or snow-ball is thrown so as to fall near it, you may go up and knock it dead with a stick, as it appears so much astonished, that it seldom attempts to fly away. They never attempt to fly in a high wind; and except in the latter end of summer, we seldom meet with two or three of them together. They frequently build their nests under the snow, and are always found on the shaded sides of the mountains. But I mention this bird chiefly on account of the change of colour, which its feathers undergo.

During summer the ptarmigan is not easily distinguished from the partridge at a distance, as the colour of the feathers is so much alike in both. But in winter the whole of the feathers of the ptarmigan, except two, are of a pure white. These two feathers, which are in the tail of the bird, remain of a black colour both summer and winter.

In this change of colour in the animals which I have mentioned, we see a beautiful provision of nature, in which the wisdom and goodness of the creator are equally conspicuous. This change is both a source of security and of additional comfort to the animals. The timid and short-lived hare is not only persecuted by lordly man, but is equally preyed upon by the wolf, the fox, the hawk, and the eagle; and the more they are secluded from the haunts of men, the more liable they are to be destroyed by these last-mentioned depredators; and had they remained of a dark colour, while the mountains were covered with snow, they could not have stirred abroad, without being exposed to certain destruction: but by the change which as I have shewn takes place in their colour, and particularly in the mountain hare, they are not so easily discovered by the hawk or hungry eagle. The same remark applies to the weasel and ptarmigan; they too are preyed upon by the hawk and eagle. But if the security which this change of colour gives the animals is great, the comfort which accompanies it is not less wonderful. It is particularly observed, that as the down becomes white, it becomes also of a much finer texture; and modern chemistry has taught us that fine down is a very slow conductor of heat, and that the finer the down, the less is its conducting power; while it is also ascertained, that white and shining surfaces tend very much to retard the egress of heat from any body. These circumstances, as I have said, Sir, are very evident; but the manner in which this change of colour is brought about is not so apparent. I shall, therefore, conclude this short paper with a few observations on the structure of the common integuments, but chiefly of the hair and feathers, with a view, if possible, of throwing a little light on this part of the subject.

Each hair consists of a bulb and a stalk, and sometimes, as in long hairs, of branches. The bulb is placed in the cellular membrane, under the true skin, and consists of two vesicles and a nucleus. The nucleus appears to be a quantity of fibres, coiled up; but between each vesicle there is a small quantity of fluid.

The stalk of the hair consists of a corticle or bark, a cortex, and medulla, or pith. The corticle and cortex are derived from the vesicles of the bulb, and have always a small quantity of fluid betwixt them. The pith is composed of parallel fibrils, which are derived from the nucleus

cleus, and we always find that there is more or less fluid intermixed with these fibrils. The anatomy of a feather is very similar to that of a hair, and any theory that can account for the change of colour in the one, will apply equally to the other. My opinion is, that the colour depends upon the quantity of fluid in the stalk of the hair; but as this is a subject that merits some attention, and one that I am anxious to see discussed, I shall defer giving my reasons for being of this opinion till some future opportunity,

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

ANDREW HALLIDAY.

Nottingham, Nov. 8. 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The LITERARY REPOSITORY *of* CORNWALL *and* DEVON.—*No.* II.

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, *and* FISH.

(Continued from p. 435.)

CLOVEN-FOOTED WATER-FOWLS.

Heron,	COMMON. Ardea major, Lin. In plenty.
Bittern.	Ardea Stellaris, Lin. Scarce.
Curlew.	Scolapax arquata, Lin. Numerous in winter.
Whimbrel.	Scolapax Phœopus, Lin. Frequent.
Woodcock.	Scolapax rusticola, Lin. Generally plenty.
Snipe,	Common. Scolapax gallinago, Lin. In great plenty. I have frequently found their nest.
——,	Jack. Scolapax gallinula, Lin. Very common.
Lapwing.	Tringa vanellus, Lin. Very common; they breed on most of our Downs.
Sand-piper,	Ash-coloured. Tringa cinerea, Brunnich. Not common. I have killed two or three.
Turn stone.	Tringa Morinellus, Lin. Frequent.
Sand-piper,	Common. Tringa hypoleucos, Lin. Frequent in winter.
Purre.	Tringa cinclus, Lin. In large flocks in winter.
Plover,	Golden. Charadrius pluvialis, Lin. In amazing flocks in winter. We have sometimes a variety with black and white bellies and breasts.
——,	Long legged. Charadrius himantopus, Lin. I never saw but one.
Dotterel,	Ringed. Charadrius hiaticula, Lin. Scarce.
Sanderling,	Charadrius caladris, Lin. In great plenty.
Oyster-catcher.	Hæmatopus ostralegus, Lin. Not common.
Rail.	Water. Rallus aquaticus. Lin. Very common.
Gallinule,	Spotted. Rallus porzana, Lin. Very scarce. I have killed two.
——,	Common, or moor-hen. Fulica chloropus, Lin. Rather scarce.

FIN-FOOTED.

Coot,	Common. Fulica atra, Lin. Scarce.
Grebe,	Tippet. Colymbus urinator, Lin. Scarce.
——,	Little, or dobikeck. Colymbus auritus, Lin. Frequent in winter.

WEB-FOOTED.

Razor-bill.	Alca torda, Lin. Frequent.
Puffin.	Alca artica, Lin. Scarce.
Gull,	Arctic. Larus parasiticus, Lin. I never saw above two or three.
——,	Herring. Larus fuscus, Lin. Not very common.
——,	Wagel. Larus Nævius, Lin. Frequent.
——,	Winter. Gavia Hyberna, le Mouette d'hiver, Brisson. Rather scarce.
——,	Common. Larus canus, Lin. In plenty.
Tern,	Great, or sea swallow. Sterna hirundo, Lin. } Scarce.
——,	Lesser, sea swallow. Sterna minuta, Lin. }
Shear-water.	Procellaria Puffinus, Lin. Scarce.
Petrel,	Stormy. Procellaria pelagica, Lin. As I was fishing from the rocks near Porthoustock, I saw one hovering near the surface of the water, about forty yards from me; another was shown me which was picked up about three miles inland, which had lost its way in a fog.
Merganser,	Goosander. Mergus merganser, Lin. I never saw but two.
Swan,	Wild. Anas Cygnus ferus, Lin. Sometimes in very hard winters.

Swan, Tame. Le Cygne, Brisson. Sometimes in very hard winters.
Goose, Gray lag, or Fen Goose of Lister.
——, Bean. Anas anser mansuetus-ferus, Lin.
——, Bernacle. Anas erythropus (mas). Lin.
——, White-fronted. Anas erithropus (fœm.), Lin.
——, Brent. Anas Bernicla, Lin.
} A few in hard winter.
Duck, Velvet, or black duck. Anas fusca, Lin.
——, Shieldrake, or burrough duck. Anas tadorna, Lin.
——, Common wild. Anas boschas. Anas domestica, Lin.
——, Wigeon. Anas penelops, Lin.
——, Garganey. Anas Querquedula, Lin.
——, Teal. Anas Crecca, Lin.
} In hard winters, with many other sorts, I believe.
Corvorant. Pelecanus Carbo, Lin. Rather scarce.
Shag. Pelecanus graculus, Lin. Common.
Gannet. Pelecanus Bassanus, Lin. Very frequent.

REPTILES.

Tortoise, Coriaceous. Testudo coriacea, Lin. Borlase; two taken on the coast of Cornwall.
Frog, Common. Rana temporaria, Lin. In great plenty.
——, Edible. Rana esculenta, Lin. Frequent.
Toad, Rana Bufo. Very common.
Lizard, Scaly. Lacerta agilis, Lin. Frequent.
——, Warty. Lacerta palustris, Lin. Scarce.
——, Brown. Lacerta vulgaris, Lin. Common.
The latter end of March, 1802, I saw a green lizard at Castle-an-Dinas, near St. Columb; its whole length might be about six inches.
Serpent. Viper, or adder. Coluber Berus, Lin. Very plenty.
—— Snake. Coluber natrix, Lin. I have heard there are a few in the eastern part of the county.
—— Blind worm. Anguis fragilis, Lin. Frequent.

FISH. CETACEOUS.

Whale. I have seen many, but cannnot say of what sort.
Dolphin. Delphinus Delphis, Lin.—Borlase.
Porpesse. Delphinus Phocæna, Lin. Numerous.
Grampus. Delphinus orca, Lin. Frequent.

FISH. CARTILAGINOUS.

Lampicy, Sea. Petromyzon marinus, Lin. I never saw but one.
Ray, Skate. Raia Batis, Lin. Common.
——, Sharp-nosed. Raia oxyrinchus, Lin. Scarce.
——, Thornback. Raia clavata, Lin. Common.
——, Sting. Raia Pastinaca, Lin. Scarce.
Shark, Angel, or monk fish. Squalus squatina, Lin. I never saw but one.
——, Picked-dog. Squalus spinax, Lin. Plenty.
——, Blue. Squalus glaucus, Lin. Scarce.
——, Long-tailed, sea-fox, or ape. Vulpes marina. Rondel, Borlase.
——, Spotted dog-fish. Squalus canicula, Lin. Frequent.
——, Lesser spotted dog-fish. Squalus catulus, Lin. Frequent.
——, Smooth-hound. Squalus mustelus, Lin. Frequent.
——, Porbeag'e —Borlase.
——, Beaumaris. I never saw but one, which was caught near the Manacles. See Pennant's Brit. Zool. vol. iii. p. 118, 8vo. edit. Lond. 1776.
Angler, Common, or frog-fish. Lophius piscatorius, Lin. Frequent.
——, Long, fishing-frog of Mount's-bay. Borlase. I do not know it.
Diodon, Oblong. Sun-fish of Mount's-bay. Borlase. Ostracion lævis, Gronov. Scarce.
——, Short. Tetraodon mola, Lin. Scarce.
——, Globe. Tetraodon lævigatus, Lin. One taken at Penzance.
Sucker. Jura. Lesser sucking-fish of Borlase. Common.
Pipe, Longer. Syngnathus barbarus, Lin. Frequent.

Pipe, Shorter. Syngnathus acus, Lin. Frequent.
——, Little. Syngnathus ophidion, Lin. Rather scarce.

BONY FISH.

Eel, Common. Muræna anguilla, Lin. In every brook, &c.
——, Conger. Muræna Conger, Lin. Numerous.
Launse, Sand, or sand eels. Ammodytes Tobianus, Lin. Plenty.
Dragonet. Gemineous. Callionymus Lyra, Lin. Dracunculus marinus, Borlase. Frequent.
Weever, Great. Draco major seu araneus, Salvian. I never saw but two, and they were sent to me by the fishermen of Coverack, to know what they were.
Cod, Common. Gadus morhua, Lin. Plenty.
Haddock. Gadus Æglefinus, Lin. Scarce in this neighbourhood.
Bib, Or blinds. Gadus luscus, Lin. Plenty.
Poor, Or Power Cornub. Gadus minutus, Lin. Scarce.
Coal-fish. Rawlin Pollack Cornub. Gadus carbonarius, Lin. Very frequent.
Pollack. Gadus Pollachius, Lin. Numerous.
Whiting. Gadus merlangus, Lin. Tolerably plenty.
Hake. Gadus Merlucius, Lin. Plenty.
——, Forked. Blennius Phycis, Lin. Scarce.
——, Lesser. Barbus minor Cornubiensis cirris bifurcis. The lesser forked-beard. Mr. Jago. Raii Syn. Pisc. 164, fig. 8. I never saw one.
Ling. Gadus molva, Lin. In great plenty.
Three-bearded Cod. Whistle-fish, Cornub. Rockling, Mr. Jago. Mustella vulgaris, Rondel. Common.
Five-bearded Cod. Gadus mustela, Lin. Frequent.
Blenny, Smooth. Mulgranoc Cornub. Blennius Pholis, Lin. In great plenty.
——, Spotted. Blennius Gunnellus, Lin. Frequent under stones and oar-weed.
Cepola. Five were thrown on shore in the parish of St. Kevern, during a heavy gale of easterly wind, in the winter of 1797, two of which I took home. This fish has a slender, tapering, shape, about twelve inches long, and hardly one thick: semitransparent, of a fine flesh, or rather rose, colour. It had no scales; the dorsal fin arises just behind the head, and extends to the tail, which is also joined by the anal fin, which arises so near the throat, that the vent is close to the lower jaw. They are common in the Mediterranean, but, I believe, were never before known on the British coast.
Bull-head, River. Miller's thumb. Cottus Gobio, Lin. In some of our brooks.
——, Armed, or Pogge. Cottus cataphractus, Lin. Scarce.
Feather-lasher. Cottus scorpius, Lin. Frequent.
Doree. Zeus Faber, Lin. Frequent.
Holibut. Pleuronectus Hippoglossus, Lin. Not very common.
Plaise. Pleuronectes Platessa, Lin. Plenty.
Flounder. Pleuronectes Flesus, Lin. Rather scarce.
Dab. Pleuronectes Simanda, Lin. Scarce.
Smear Dab. Rhombus lævis Cornubiensis maculis nigris, a kit. Rather scarce.
Sole. Pleuronectes Solea, Lin. Frequent.
——, Smooth. Arnoglossus seu Solea lævis. Wil. Icth. Rather scarce.
Turbot. Pleuronectes maximus, Lin. Frequent.
Pearl. Pleuronectes Rhombus, Lin. Lug-aleaf Cornub. Scarce.
Whiff. Passer Cornubiensis asper, magno ôris hiatu. Mr. Jago. Very scarce.
Gilt-head, Lunulated. Sparus lunula aurea inter oculos, Lin. Scarce.
——, Red. Sea bream. Sparus pagsus, Lin. Plenty. The fishermen call the very young ones chads, and those that are about two-thirds grown, grobmans.
Wrasse, Ancient. Labrus tinca, Lin.
——, Goldsinny Cornubiensium.
——, Comber Cornub.
——, Cook Cornub.
} Plenty, with, I believe, some other sorts.
Basse. Perca labrax, Lin. Frequent.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE DILLETANTI TOURIST,

In a SERIES *of* LETTERS, *from an* AMATEUR *in* LONDON, *to a* FRIEND *near* MANCHESTER.—No. I.

YOU much flatter me, in requesting my opinion upon the different works of ancient art now in England; yet I am free to tell you, that your claims on my industry, in describing them, will be sooner liquidated than those on my critical abilities, in pointing out to you their merits. Still as you have requested it, to you, as my oldest friend and schoolmate, will I attempt it; and in so doing I must first observe that you appear to have drawn your opinions on British art, British artists, and British collections, from books long ago defunct. Your weeping and wailing on the want of such a collection in England, as the Musée Napoleon, I do most peremptorily refuse to join in. And although you may say truly, that the Royal Academy have not one original piece of ancient sculpture, yet the singular beauty and number of the casts leave but little for the student to wish for, as far as regards his immediate purpose of drawing.

But I glory when I tell you of the choice, exquisite, and (oh! that I could find epithets equal to my feelings) delightful collections of antique art our country now possesses. I am in raptures, I can scarcely think or dream of any thing else, than the jewels of the Townly and Elgin collections of ancient sculptures. I shall unburden my mind, in endeavouring to communicate some of my delightful feelings to my friend, by describing to him those more than human works, those august remains of ancient splendor and magnificence. It is a most gratifying task, believe me, and I shall in performing it enjoy the pleasure, like the veteran soldier in recounting his battles a second time, who

> ——Fought all his battles o'er again,
> And thrice he slew the slain.

In viewing these admiranda of antique art, my first impression was that of wonder and delight, of what our Gallic neighbours, expressively, call *le bel antique.* The distinctive characteristics of both these collections, like their separated compeers, are the supreme beauty of the human form, and particularly that of man's grand feature, the head; grandeur and elevation of character, and sublime and noble expressions of the passions, subordinate, however, to that of beauty. The ancients, particularly the Greeks, sought rather to represent ideal beauty, than simply to copy nature; we have, therefore, of their works, more Venus's, Jupiters, Ganymedes, Cupids, Hercules's, Fauns, Satyrs, and other ideal personifications of the ancient mythology, than portraits of their chiefs, their heroes, or their legislators. The importance of these collections to our fame as a nation, and to our improvement as artists, cannot be too highly estimated; therefore to parliament, to my Lord Elgin, and to other illustrious patronizers of the arts, my individual gratitude is readily bestowed, and from every lover of his country's fame is most justly due.

To arrive at the nearest point to perfection in the arts, we should most zealously study the finest examples of antique art; and in contemplating, and copying them form our taste; and, in the end, acquire that justness and grandeur of character which characterize the Grecian artists. Knowing the indispensable necessity of the study of the antique, parliament has wisely thrown open the doors of whatever is under their controul, to the use and study of artists, who are bound in return, by assiduity and attention, and by progressive improvement to repay such inestimable favours; and I hope the time is not far distant, when others that are now private, will not be closed from the uninterrupted study of the aspiring artist. From the British Institution (the prospectus, and plan of which I lately sent you) the British Museum, the Royal Academy, the Elgin, the Stafford, the Arundel, and other truly noble collections, what ought we not to expect? The long-predicted, the long-expected blaze of British Art!

> "They come! great Goddess! I the time behold!
> The times our fathers in the bloody field,
> Have earn'd so dear, and, not with less renown,
> In the warm struggles of the senate—fight,
> The times I see! whose glory to supply,
> For toiling ages Commerce round the world,
> Has wing'd unnumber'd sails, and from each land
> Materials heap'd, that, well employ'd, with Rome
> Might vie our grandeur, and with Greece our art."
>
> *Thomson's Liberty, Part 5, v. 565.*

It was from the study of the antique that the greatest modern artists, the Raphaels, the Michael Angelo's, the Reynolds's, of modern times, attained that degree of perfection, which snatches from

from every spectator the willing meed of admiration.

My tour shall then commence with a general view of that invaluable collection of antiquities, now deposited in the British Museum, the principal of which belonged to the collection of the late Charles Townley, esq. omitting all the old parts of the curiosities of the Museum, with which you are well acquainted, for although in themselves, perhaps, equally valuable, they are not of equal weight in my present description, which relates to the fine arts alone. I shall then travel to the modern Athens, i. e. Lord Elgin's, from thence to Oxford, to shew you the Arundelian marbles, and so on, through the British round of art.

The British Museum is indebted to the munificence of his present majesty, (besides many other presents and gifts of considerable value in papers, books, scarce pamphlets, tracts, and curiosities of nature and art)—for many antiquities, chiefly Egyptian, and among them one of the finest mummies, perhaps, now in Europe, which was sent by the celebrated Edward Wortley Montague, esq. to the Earl of Bute, and presented by him to his majesty, who has transferred it to the trustees of the Museum.

The rest of the fine collection of Egyptian antiquities, which are also under this noble protection, was acquired by our gallant army in Egypt, from him

"Whose locust armies o'er the blasted land,
Drains from its thirsty bounds the springs of wealth,
His own insatiate reservoir to fill."

Thomson's Library, Part 5, v. 449.

They had been selected by the learned men who accompanied the French army to Egypt, and shipped with a view of being transported to France; but, in consequence of the capitulation of Alexandria, they were sent to England in 1802, and immediately ordered by his majesty to be placed in the British Museum.

The number of antiquities, contained in the Museum, was originally so small and inconsiderable, as to attract scarcely any notice from the artist; but this deficiency was amply supplied, when in the year 1774, the admirable collection of Sir William Hamilton, K. B. was added to the repository. Sir William Hamilton having, during a long residence at Naples, as his Majesty's envoy, had many favourable opportunities of acquiring a great number of articles of Greek and Roman antiquity, particularly the largest store, then known, of ancient vases, usually, though erroneously, called Etruscan, caused the whole collection to be brought to England; and having given an opportunity to a committee of the House of Commons, to inspect the same, and to satisfy themselves as to its real value and importance, the House, upon the report of this committee, voted a considerable sum for the purchase thereof, from Sir William, in order to its being deposited in the Museum, for the use of the public. How much this collection of beautiful forms and chaste decorations has contributed, and will, no doubt, still contribute to the national taste, it will be needless to point out to you, who, no doubt, remember, and can compare the costly absurdities of your grandmother's cabinet of china porcelain, with the elegant productions of Wedgwood and our present potters, avowedly in imitation of this assemblage of beauties. The contrast between the present and the former style in all our manufactures, in which the fine arts are concerned, are too obvious to be now insisted upon.

An opportunity having presented itself (according to the account published by the trustees of the Museum) in the year 1805, of acquiring a large and exquisite collection of Greek and Roman statues, busts, and other sculptured marbles, formed by Charles Townley, of Townley, in the county of Lancaster, esq. at a great expence, during the course of many years, and by frequent journies to Italy;—Parliament, with a liberality well becoming so great a nation, cheerfully granted the sum of £20,000 (at which it was estimated by persons well acquainted with the value of such articles), and ordered it in like manner to be preserved in this repository.

The original building, being by no means sufficiently spacious for the reception of this and the Egyptian collections, parliament has, from time to time, voted sufficient supplies for the purpose of erecting an additional edifice, which is now completed; and a most splendid and magnificent collection of ancient sculptures is at length opened for the inspection of strangers, as well as for the improvement of artists; an advantage which the students, in the fine arts, never before enjoyed at this institution.

You may perceive, by this slight introductory sketch, the importance of this single department of the finest Museum of natural and artificial curiosities, numismatics

mismatics, history, archæology, literature, and the fine arts, perhaps, in the world. Should Europe fortunately be blessed with a peace between the present contending powers, we, perhaps, may together compare the Napoleon with the British Museum. I can only enjoy this pleasure in imagination.

These exquisite antiquities are deposited in the new suite of rooms, or gallery, built for the purpose, from designs, by Mr. Sanders, the architect, who has proved himself by this building, as well as other honourable testimonies of his skill to be no mean proficient in his art. This gallery is divided into thirteen apartments, the first of which you enter immediately from the west wing of the original building. It is a handsome well-proportioned room, appropriated to the terra-cottas and relievos, which are inserted in the stucco of the walls. The second room is circular, and lighted from above, containing Greek and Roman sculptures, admirably arranged for effect of light and shade; the walls are beautifully stuccoed, and painted in fresco, as are all the rooms of this elegant gallery. The effect in this circular room, (which looks like the vestibule of the palace of the goddess of Art) from which you look downwards on the principal rooms of the antiquities and sculptures, is uncommonly striking; a beautiful figure of a discobolus finishes the perspective, the light and shade of which, thrown from a superior window, are truly magical. The wooden pedestals on which some of the busts are placed are fine specimens of the skill of the painter in imitating antique marbles; they really deceived me. The third, fourth, and sixth rooms contain other specimens of Greek and Roman sculptures. The fifth is entirely appropriated to Roman sepulchral antiquities so very curious, and so well adapted in their several catacombs and niches, and having a real Roman tessellated pavement, discovered in digging the foundation of the new buildings at the Bank of England, and presented by that opulent body; that were the architecture rather more grave, you might fancy yourself in a Roman family mausoleum. The seventh is also appropriated to Roman antiquities; the eighth and ninth to the Egyptian antiquities before-mentioned; the tenth to Greek and Roman sculptured marbles; the eleventh to coins and medals; the twelfth, an elegant and spacious room, up stairs, to Sir William Hamilton's vases, Penates, or household gods, vessels, utensils, &c. and the thirteenth to the valuable and extensive collection of prints and drawings; the most important part of which was bequeathed by the spontaneous and splendid munificence of the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. a gentleman equally eminent for knowledge, taste, and urbanity. The contents of this room, and the coins and medals, can be seen only by a few persons at a time, by particular permission, which I shall shortly obtain, and shall not fail communicating to you an account of them.

I purpose, introducing you through these rooms, beginning at the first, containing the terra-cottas and relievos, which I shall reserve for my next letter, refreshing my memory and my notes in the interval by another visit to this palace of antique art, and taking leave to preface my observations with a few desultory thoughts on the subject of alto, mezzo, and basso relievos. I am shortly going to Oxford, and intend bringing home notes of the no less celebrated and beautiful collection of antiques buried there, and called the Arundel marbles. My paper scarcely leaves me room to say that I am, Your's, &c. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately observed proposals from different quarters for publishing an improved Dictionary of the English language, I feel myself induced to offer my sentiments on this subject, which I request the favour of communicating through the medium of your highly esteemed miscellany.

It must be acknowledged by all, that a work of this nature is in a peculiar manner a national concern; that it ought to be at once the repository and standard for the literature of a people; that it derives its whole importance from the extent and degree of confidence which it enjoys from the public; and that it ought not to be undertaken on light or frivolous grounds. Instead, therefore, of multiplying the rash attempts of individuals to effect what surpasses the power of any one man; and thus crowding on the world several ponderous works of the same kind, no one of which is compleat, I cannot help thinking that if those who have directed their attention to philological pursuits, would unite themselves into a society similar to the French academy, the labours and opinions of many may be

so

so combined as to give solidity, consistency and authority to the whole. In this case I should recommend that one or two at most should be the principal labourers, that the rest should be contributors, revisers or correctors; that a certain portion, when prepared, should be revised at a stated period by the society, once, twice, or oftener, as might be found necessary, and that nothing be admitted for the publication unsanctioned by the majority.

As this is at present but a general proposition, I have only to add, that as soon as I have published the third part of the "Preceptor and his Pupils," which will be a preparatory work on the force and signification of English words for the use of schools, I intend to offer a specimen of what I conceive to be a proper analysis of words for the purpose of a dictionary; and should my views meet the approbation of the public, I shall willingly submit my labours to such a literary tribunal. Your's, &c. GEORGE CRABB.

Walworth, Sept. 18, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* RECENT TRAVELS *in* SPAIN, *in which particular* ATTENTION *was paid to the* ANTIQUITIES *of that* COUNTRY.—*Continued from p.* 414.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, and, for these two centuries past, the residence of its sovereigns, although now one of the handsomest towns in Europe, was long but an inconsiderable place; and even at this day is only rated as a town of the second order, or *villa*, instead of a city, or *ciudad*, being neither a bishop's see, a university, nor a garrison. The old kings of Castile succeeded to the Moorish princes in occupying the castle (Alcazar), situated where stands the present palace. This circumstance, the purity of the air, and of the water in the fountains, and the convenience of the chace, induced the emperor, king Charles the Fifth, to project at Madrid a suitable residence; but the execution fell to his immediate successors, Philip the Second, Third, and Fourth.

Madrid stands on a plain, varied by gentle inequalities, and washed on the west and south by the Manzanares, an inconsiderable stream, partaking so much of the torrent as at one time to overflow its banks, and at another not to cover one-third of its bed. From the town to the river is an easy sloping bank of from 350 to 500 yards in breadth.

If we follow the lofty brick wall, inclosing the whole town (for there are no suburbs), and constructed not for defence, but to prevent the transit of articles of necessary consumption without the payment of certain duties:—if we follow the course of this wall, which comprehends the royal palace at Buen Retiro, with its gardens, the renowned public walk of the Prado, and some other vacant places of less extent, the circuit of Madrid will be about six English miles: but the space occupied by buildings approaches to a parallelogram, the length from north to south being above one mile and three-quarters, and the breadth from west to east about one mile and one-third.

The face of the country, the appearance of the villages, the state of improvement in cultivation, the travellers to and fro' on the road from the north, announce to the stranger nothing to prepare him for a view of the capital of Spain: but the entrance of the magnificent gate of Alcala in the wall already mentioned, placed on an eminence, the palace and gardens of Retiro on the left-hand, the public magazines on the right, the broad street of Alcala sloping down and crossing the Prado, then rising up, and gradually contracting as it gently ascends to the Puerto del Sol, now in the very heart of the town, and lined on both sides with palaces of the first nobles, the great custom-house, and other public buildings; all these objects more than amply indemnify the spectator for his previous disappointments.

This street continues under different names across the whole breadth of the town, and terminates near the palace, on the brink of the slope leading down to the bridge of Segovia on the Manzanares. The other principal streets are all directed from the circumference of the new, towards the centre of the old town, the bounds of which may yet be traced in the winding circular course of the streets in the neighbourhood of the bridge of Segovia. This old part of Madrid may have been about one mile and a quarter in circuit; and upon a farther extension it reached eastward to a spot where was the gate of the Sun (Puerto del Sol), which in the present enlarged state of the town, is become the centre of Madrid; and as several of the principal streets unite in that spot, a long irregular, open space is formed, exhibiting the great Post-office for both letters and travelling horses, with some other public buildings, and the best hotels for strangers;

gers; so that the Puerto del Sol, is become the most stirring quarter of the town.

The streets are in general of a good breadth, clean, and well lighted; and, abstracting from the number of houses belonging to the great, constructed generally on the Italian model, with courts within supported on arcades. The houses are solidly built.

At the meetings of the streets are several irregular open spaces, or *plazas*, resembling our Charing-cross: but the only square is that in the middle of the town, called the Great Square, or *Plaza Mayor*, a regular quadrangle surrounded with uniform houses, supported on a narrow, shallow, portico; in the centre is a market for vegetables, and in it the great public exhibitions are made, on the accession of a new sovereign, or other important public occasions.

The most remarkable edifice in Madrid is the new palace, so called because it is a modern building in the room of the old, as also to distinguish it from the old palace of Buen Retiro. This majestic work stands on the top of the steepest part of the bank of the Manzanares, on the west side of the town. It forms a regular square of about 450 feet each side, with a quadrangle in the centre surrounded by rows of arcades, the lower row being open, and those above glazed, to give light to the corridores, which communicate with the different apartments. The height of the west, south, and east fronts is 100 feet, but that of the north is more, as the ground sinks down on that side. In the columns and other decorations, the architect, an Italian, attempted to introduce certain variations in the proportions and figure of the capitals, to create a sixth order, but in general resembling the Corinthian; which to examiners has rather a capricious appearance. The interior of the building being all constructed on arches, and the walls of unreasonable thickness, this noble palace has acquired an air of massive solidity not so accordant with the idea we attach to the residence of an European monarch of the present times. The interior, however, is fitted up with great splendour, and contains one of the best collections of paintings, by the most eminent masters, which Europe presents.

The old palace of Buen Retiro, on the opposite side of the town, is an assemblage of many buildings, constructed at different times, and in different styles; and is now chiefly visited for the masterly works of Luca Giordano, representing the institution of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The gardens are extensive, but neglected; but the southern part has been converted into a botanic garden, rich in transmarine, particularly American, plants.

Many of the churches are well endowed and adorned; but, excepting that of the late Jesuits, called San Isidro, and one or two more, they offer little architectural beauty.

The bridge of Segovia is in length about 450 feet, and that of Toledo about 750 feet; but however disproportionate these works may at some seasons appear to the humble stream beneath, yet, when the snows melt in the Guadarama mountains, they are barely sufficient, especially that of Segovia, to give a passage to the waters, which hurry down quantities of sand and gravel, threatening soon to choak up the arches.

Near the bridge of Toledo commences a navigable canal, following the course of the Manzanares to its junction with the Henares, a dozen miles below Madrid, and opening a communication by means of that stream with the Tagus, a little below Aranjuez.

On the west side of the Manzanares, and under the windows of the new palace, is a small royal seat, called La casa del Campo (the country-house), chiefly visited for the statue of Philip the Third, by the famous John of Bologna: this statue and its companion, Philip the Fourth, in the Retiro, by Bologna's pupil, Tacca, are reckoned master-pieces of modern sculpture.

Eight miles above Madrid, on the east side of the river, is another palace, or country seat, called El Pardo.

Of the public walks in and about Madrid, the most noticeable is that so often quoted in Spanish romance, under the name of the Prado (the meadow), occupying a long depression in the ground separating the town, on the west, from the gardens of the Retiro on the east. This valley is now laid out in smooth straight walks, planted with trees, accommodated with seats, enlivened and refreshed with fountains ornamented with excellent sculpture; and towards the south or lower end, being separated only by an iron railing from the botanic garden, the company may enjoy the interesting view of the curious exotics there assembled.

The royal and other public libraries; the museum of natural history; the different academies or learned societies; these

these present a vast fund of information and entertainment to the traveller of taste and science, far beyond what it is but too common for strangers to imagine can be found in Madrid.

Having remained some weeks in Madrid, I proceeded on the 25th of November on a tour to the celebrated convent and palace of the Escurial, the royal seat of San Jldefonso and Segovia. The road from Madrid to the Escurial is kept in excellent order, and trees have been planted on each side: great part of the country, however, is in forest, and allotted for the royal hunt. It is impossible to view, without admiration, the vast extent of the Escurial, its noble simplicity in the exterior, and the invaluable riches of the interior, in architecture, sculpture, and painting. The edifice covers a space of 750 feet in length, by near 600 in breadth, exclusive of the projection from the middle of the east front, which is the only portion of the building appropriated for the royal residence, all the rest comprising many courts and cloisters, being the abode of the Hieronymite fathers. The library is especially valuable for the collection of Greek, Arabic, and other oriental manuscripts.

The situation has been much criticised as extremely wild and inconvenient: but for the retreat of a single hermit, or a small community of retired religious, no place could be better chosen. The edifice occupies nearly the whole of an elevated plain, seated like a shelf in the bosom of lofty rugged mountains, rearing their hoary sides and summits to a considerable height. Behind the building is a deep valley, running far into the mountains, and to that quarter is the front directed. From the opposite side, the view extends far and wide over a tract of plain country, the fore-ground being one wide forest, exhibiting a curious specimen of those forests of nature's planting, for which Spain once was, and still, in some degree, is renowned. The trees are not placed out in regular arrangement, nor in contiguous shade, as in some of our English woods, but are scattered up and down, at one time single, at another in thick clumps, with bare rocks and patches of pasture interspersed. The only fault of the Escurial seems therefore to have been, that so vast an establishment should have been erected in that spot, where the monks, to the number of three hundred, being assembled, and accommodated in the most splendid habitation which the wealth of both worlds could enable Philip the Second to provide, every idea of solitude and of religious austerity was overturned. Parallel to the north front of the convent a regular handsome little town is erected, for the convenience of the ministers and strangers who reside there, while the king makes the Escurial his abode.

The mountains on whose side this superb edifice is constructed, are part of a long range extending from east to west, and forming the limit between Old and New Castille.

A league or more to the northward of the Escurial, the road having skirted the mountains on the left to the village of Guadarama, there winds up, in a zig-zag direction, over a low neck or pass, known, as well as the adjoining mountains, by the name of Guadarama, from the village below. The road is well constructed, and kept in good repair, and the neighbouring hills present many tracts of pine forest. This pass is considered of grea importance in a military view, as besides it there is no other track practicable for a carriage, either to the right or the left for a considerable distance; the road by Guadalajara to Siguenza and Navarre, which is a common country course, lying 40 or 50 miles to the north east.

From the summit of the pass of Guadarama, is a distant view of the plains extending to Madrid on the south, and on the other side of those stretching towards Valladolid on the north: the great road continuing on by that town to Burgos, Vittoria, &c. to Bayonne. On the 27th of November, when I traversed these mountains, they were covered with deep snow, and it was with difficulty the mules were able to draw the light chaise, or *caleza*, up the steep, while the driver and I walked behind to prevent their recoiling. On the summit of the pass, or puerto, is a convenient little inn on a small level spot, beyond which the road descends, by a long gradual slope, towards the plain on the north, which seems to be considerably more elevated than that on the south.

An hour's journey from the mountains stands a large and commodious inn, called San Rafael, one of a number erected by government, and properly fitted up for the accommodation of travellers of all descriptions, comfortably furnished, and duly supplied with provisions. These inns, which, by adopting a term used in the Levant, and in some sea-ports of Italy, are called *Fondas*, are usually kept by Swiss, Milanese, or other foreigners acquainted

acquainted with different languages: and the entertainment is regulated in price by tables, hung up in the different apartments.

Leaving this comfortable *fonda*, I followed the great road for some time, and then struck off to the right along the northern skirts of the hills, to the royal country seat of San Ildefonso, deeply embosomed in woods, on the slope of the mountains, with a boundless prospect towards the north, north-west, and west. From its generally elevated position, the vast extent of thick and lofty forest, and the prodigious abundance of excellent water streaming, spouting, and cascading in all quarters, this must, in the midst of a Madrid summer, be truly a delicious retreat. The palace is a neat building of two stories, containing thirteen windows on a floor, separated by Corinthian pilastres: and the gardens, although laid out in the old French style, yet, by their long shady walks, numerous fountains and basons, ornamented with statues and flower-plots, temples, grottos, &c. give an idea of some verdant *Oasis* in the midst of a *Libyan* desert.

Besides the attractions of the palace and its paintings, and of the position and its environs, San Ildefonso presents a manufacture of mirrors formed on the model of that at St. Gobin, in the north of France. The Spanish glasses, as the workmen say, exceed in magnitude those of France, some having been cast whose dimensions were 144 English inches by 70: on the other hand, strangers have been of opinion, that the Spaniards have not yet arrived at the art of giving their glasses the exquisite polish for which French mirrors have long been esteemed.

Having taken a general view of the curiosities of San Ildefonso, and in the middle of winter tried to conjecture the delights of such a spot in the heart of a parched Castille summer, I entered my *calesa*, and proceeded across a dull open plain, poorly cultivated, and thinly inhabited, to Segovia, distant a couple of leagues. On approaching the town, I observed channels formed, and covered over, for collecting and conveying water to supply the celebrated aqueduct, constructed in that town under Trajan.

Segovia, a very ancient town, and once more considerable than at the present day, is singularly situated like another Durham, on the ridge and slope of a peninsular spot, partly surrounded by the little river Eresma, which runs northward to the Duero. The river flows in a deep narrow channel, bordered by rocky precipices, so that the town, although seeming to occupy the ridge of a hill, is, in fact, only seated on a portion of the surrounding plain, but separated from it by the chasm in which the water runs.

The town is neither very large, nor well built, nor convenient, but it still enjoys a considerable share of the woollen manufacture, the cloths of Segovia being highly esteemed: for it is situated in the midst of the best wool country of Spain, and the waters of the river, and the aqueduct, are said to possess properties peculiarly serviceable in the different processes of the manufacture.

At the west end, as a miniature of Edinburgh, on a rock inaccessible all around, excepting next the town, is seated the castle; here called, as in many other places of Spain, by the Arabic name of the same import, *Al Cazar*, presenting, by its rocky foundations, and multitude of towers, turrets, spires, and pinnacles, an object singularly picturesque, impending over the rugged bed of the Eresma. This castle, once the abode of Gothic and Moorish princes, is now chiefly employed as an academy for the education of cadets for the royal artillery.

The cathedral of Segovia is a spacious edifice, where may be traced a mixture of the northern Gothic with the southern Saracen architecture: but the grand *antique* of Segovia is the celebrated aqueduct, erected, as is generally supposed, by Trajan, himself a Spaniard. This stupendous work commences at the channels observed on the road from San Ildefonso, even with the ground: but as the ground sinks, the watercourse along the upper part of the buildings is kept on a level, supported by semicircular arches, increasing gradually in height, until, in the middle of the town, where it crosses the market-place, the ground is sunk so much below the original level as to require two stories of arcades to reach the required elevation, which is so great, that houses of three stories in height do not reach above one-third of the distance from the ground to the top of the aqueduct.

This admirable and most useful work is constructed of vast blocks of stone, so well squared, and so compactly joined, that no appearance of cement can be discovered: perhaps they were united by iron bars let into their centres above and below. Excepting some slight repairs to the water-course above, this work seems

seems to have undergone no material alteration since its erection, now seventeen hundred years ago.

Segovia presenting no other objects peculiarly interesting, I retraced my steps by the pass of Guadarama, paid another visit to the admirable *Nuestra Sénora del pez* of Rafael, and other curiosities of the Escurial; and arrived, highly gratified with my tour, at Madrid on the evening of the 4th of December.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following extraordinary case of abstinence from food, will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for me wishing for its insertion in your valuable and widely circulating Magazine. Should you think the subject contrary to the information generally conveyed through the medium of your publication, I trust the singularity of the case will of itself remove all objections to its admission. However, I think I can safely affirm the novelty of such a case cannot fail of being acceptable to every one of your readers, as it conveys such astonishing powers of the human constitution:

CASE.—Ann Moor, aged 53, a poor woman of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, has lived twenty months without food. However, not being (like many others) perfectly satisfied with the common report in the neighbourhood respecting her case, I took an opportunity of visiting her personally, in order to ascertain the exact particulars of her case; when I had, by her own statement, the following account of her miserable condition:—That in the year 1804 she was attacked with a very severe illness, which, I concluded (from her account), must have been an inflammation of some of the viscera of the abdomen. From this she gradually recovered (by the assistance of the surgeon in the place), after thirteen weeks confinement. After this she had (the same year), at intervals (I believe regular), violent fits, accompanied with a spasmodic affection of the stomach. The succeeding year, 1805, she was again attacked with a second inflammation of some part of the abdominal viscera, which was not quite so violent as the former; which, after she was perfectly recovered from this inflammatory disease, being gradual, after eleven weeks confinement, she found it had materially mitigated the spasms and fits which she had been accustomed to support the preceding year. But what must have been a still greater affliction to her, was, that her appetite and digestive powers of the stomach were considerably impaired, particularly the latter, so that, from the irritability of that organ, every thing was rejected that she took, except that mild aliment, tea, milk, puddings, or vegetables; and of these she took such a small proportion, that it was believed, by all her attendants, she would soon fall a victim for the want of that nourishment which the system requires to supply the wastes of nature. In this state she continued until the spring of 1806, when she undertook to superintend the daily dressing of a fistula wound of a poor boy's back, from the offensive nature of which, (and the boy's inability to procure the attendance of a surgeon), every one declined lending their assistance, except this poor woman, who said it was a charity which the poor boy's case demanded: she now, with unremitting care and attention, applied herself to the daily dressing of the wounds, with those detergent applications which she alone had procured for the purpose. It was not until the warm months of August and September that this disagreeable engagement appeared to affect her, when she found it impossible to divest herself of the idea that the offensive matter which issued from the wounds was present to her organs of taste and smell; which, from the sympathy existing between the stomach and those parts, made her aversion to take food become still greater, and for several days she was observed to be incapable of supporting herself in the presence of any thing that was offered her in the form of food. In the month of October, the boy fell a sacrifice to his misfortunes; yet the poor woman still continued (though released from her unpleasant office) to exist until the 24th of February, 1807, only taking one penny-loaf, with tea, without either cream or sugar, which trifling allowance of bread generally served her fourteen days: she then (February 24th) declined taking any kind of solid food whatever, her only beverage becoming that of water and tea, which she generally took upon feeling any nausea at her stomach. After this time she had regular discharges, by vomit, every twenty days, of yellow water from the stomach, which appeared to consist of the common secretion (gastric juice) of the stomach, intermixed with a small proportion of bile. From the woman's testimony being always discredited, she

did not draw the attention of any of the faculty until she had lived fourteen months without food, when several surgeons wished to have her removed to a neighbour's house to be watched, which she without hesitation consented to, that they might be satisfied of her real case.

After this change, proper persons were appointed to watch her day and night; besides, three surgeons regularly visited her two or three times a day, during which time she did not even drink the smallest quantity of water. Washing her mouth with water was, and is, the only thing she continues to do. She voids about four ounces of urine every six days, but has no other evacuation whatever, nor has she had any these six months, which leaves us no doubt to believe that she must live by absorption, as the greater part of all her muscles and soft parts are already removed by that process; though it is a known law of nature, that when one class of absorbent vessels (the lacteals) are deprived, by accident or disease, of their regular supplies of chyle, which is a milky production from the food, the other class (lymphatics), which are distributed all over the body, is called into action, to remove and convert (by means of their glands) such a quantity of the soft parts of the body as is required to supply and keep up the regular quantity of blood in the system. This theory is admitted to be established on such a scientific basis, by the late Mr. Hunter, that to deny its truth and validity, would betray a total ignorance of the structure and economy of the human frame. Then, according to this principle, why should not any other person live for the same length of time, upon being deprived of food, remains a question to be explained by the enlightened part of the profession; and it is hoped they will not think it unworthy of their attention to endeavour, by their joint labours, to develope this mysterious case, which I doubt not at present puzzles men the most learned to account for its extraordinary singularity. I scruple not to subscribe myself,

Tamworth, Your's, &c.
Nov. 28, 1808. WM. ROBINSON, V. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of those who have regularly read your valuable publication from its commencement, and I have been so fortunate as occasionally to transmit to you what has been thought worthy to appear in its pages; and if you think these few observations deserving the same distinction, you will oblige me by inserting them.

I have always perused with pleasure the articles I have occasionally met with, giving an account of towns, the state of society, manners, &c. and I have regretted that of late, these communications were less frequent than formerly; and therefore it was with more than a common degree of satisfaction, that in your number published the first of the present month, I found in the list of contents an article, "On the history and present state of Totnes, in Devonshire." A few years ago, a very dear friend, now, alas! numbered with the dead, caused to be sent to your Magazine, (vol. xii. p. 194) some observations respecting the neighbouring town of Dartmouth. In that specimen of easy and elegant composition, so perfectly descriptive, I always fancy I can, in my closet, traverse the town, and accompany my departed friend along the beautiful and interesting banks of the Dart. Totnes, a town highly favoured indeed in point of situation, and surrounded by the inexpressible beauties of which nature is sometimes very bountiful, is the place of my birth, and, if I may judge by the name of your correspondent who sends you the account of it, it is the place of his birth also. For a thousand reasons, therefore, he is more competent to describe the beauties than I am; but if he and you will allow me, I will make a few remarks on the information he has furnished; and ask a few questions respecting circumstances he has not noticed. My only object is, to induce your correspondent in his future promised communications, to be a little more minute, and to correct any trifling inaccuracy into which, accidentally, he may have fallen.

The more important object of such descriptive accounts, evidently is, to convey to the minds of strangers and those residing at a distance, a correct idea of the place; of interesting circumstances connected with it; of eminent persons to whom it may have given birth; and in general such information as naturally arises therefrom. In these essential points, I conceive your correspondent has not well succeeded.

I have heard it said, that this town of Totnes is remarkable for the liberality with which its former inhabitants, or others,

others, have endeavoured to provide for indigence, and to prepare asylums for the unfortunate, independently of that common receptacle of distress, "the workhouse." Is this the case, and what are the particulars? I have heard that the corporation are in possession of considerable funds, furnished by the piety of our fore-fathers, not simply for the repair of their own parish-church, but competent to, and directed to be employed in the support and repair of others:—is this the fact? I have heard that the corporation are in possession of various estates, directed to the application of specified objects, which are now forgotten by the public; and of which no account is given:—is this true? What is the history of the chapel; the ruins of which remained only a few years ago, and probably still remain, south of the town about a quarter of a mile?

What are the causes to which is attributed the decline, and in fact the extinction, of its former commerce? What is the fact respecting the circumstance which appears somewhere, (though I do not recollect where) that the loyalty of the inhabitants of this town was such, when four shillings in the pound was imposed as a land-tax; that they, in an address to the sovereign, offered the remaining sixteen shillings, *into the bargain?* I make no apology for putting these questions to your correspondent, because he has given proof of his competency to answer them, by his antiquarian researches into the early history of the town; and I feel myself much obliged by the information he has furnished, respecting the gigantic inhabitants of this highly favoured spot, in times long since past.

Removed early in life from this scene of beauty and fertility, I am now, except in recollection, but little acquainted with it; for occupied in the incessant avocations of mercantile concerns in this busy metropolis, I have not tasted the enviable retirement it affords, but at visits, repeated about septennially for a long period. Yet in your correspondent's account of the church, though he mentions a gallery lately erected, and an altar-piece disgraceful to the building, (and dishonourable, he might have said, to the corporation,) he has omitted, I can remind him, to speak of a singularly beautiful screen of stone, most richly adorned and decorated, which divides the body of the church from the chancel, and also that the ancient pulpit is of stone. Your correspondent speaks of "a large monument," in the church-yard, erected by the late Rev. Dr. Kennicott, to the memory of his parents. Now a stranger, I apprehend, would immediately connect the idea of a large monument, erected by a celebrated character, to perpetuate the memory of parents whom he loved and honoured, with something grand and extensive, and would of course consider it as a work worthy of Westminster Abbey, or St. Paul's; and as the fruits of the labours of the Nollekens, Flaxman, or Bacon of the age! Yet no far famed artist was employed to erect it. I remember well the time; it is above thirty years since, a little urchin as I was, that a couple of bricklayer's labourers erected it in a day! A piece of brick frame work, (filled with rubbish) and in point of size, as nearly as I can conjecture, about four feet high, three feet wide, and five feet long, forms this mighty monument; on the top of which, as a finish, is placed a black stone, (probably the marble of the country) with the inscription engraven thereon, as stated by your correspondent.

The elegant simplicity of the inscription, and the filial piety of its author, deserve all praise; but I cannot concur with your correspondent in the censure he applies to Dr. K. when he says, "it betrays a considerable degree of vanity," to affix his professional honours thereto. We think differently, and I may be mistaken, but I have ever considered that it did great credit to Dr. Kennicott, when, at a distance from the place of his birth, and placed by his character and rank in a circle, where in all probability his origin was unknown, he should in so public a manner, by paying this tribute of filial reverence and respect, acknowledge himself the immediate descendant of a parish-clerk; and I further think, that so far from its discovering "a considerable degree of vanity," my learned townsman displayed a superiority to false pride, and a distinguishing trait of true humility, highly becoming his professional character, which reflected on him more honour, than all the honours he obtained by his labours or his learning.

Your correspondent next informs us, that, early in the seventeenth century, a free-school in the town of Totnes was endowed with an estate of nearly forty pounds per annum. As, when I was a youth, and my ancestors had been resident in this town for a long period, it was thought requisite to send me to a consi-

derable distance, to learn a little Latin and Greek; I should wish to be informed for whose benefit this school was founded, and who have been successively the masters of it, who are the trustees, and who is the present master, and what estate it is? A freehold estate worth nearly forty pounds per annum two hundred years ago, must now be a very valuable possession, and I hope is enjoyed by some gentleman eminently qualified as an instructor of youth. It would be a favour also to be informed, what great men in the course of two hundred years have been educated here; for it may fairly be presumed, that in this long period, legislators and lawyers, physicians, and divines, naval and military heroes, have sprung from a seminary so situated, reflecting at once, honour on their country, their native town, and the place of their education. And this enquiry is rendered particularly necessary, when it is considered that the only person of learning, mentioned by your correspondent, is Dr. Kennicott, who had his education, not at the free-school so richly endowed, but at the charity-school, where any thing beyond reading and writing was never understood to be taught.

In mentioning the claims of the Duchess of Bolton, to return one of the members for this borough, by her influence, your correspondent says, "if her right were questioned, she would probably turn her water into another channel." All this is, I suppose, perfectly well understood at Totnes; but what is a stranger for whose information these accounts should be written to understand by it? What connection can there appear to be, to those not acquainted with the particulars, between a lady, even a duchess, and her water-course, and the election of a member of parliament for a free and independent borough?

One of the present members, (not the protegé of her Grace of Bolton) is mentioned indeed in honourable, but in ambiguous, terms. As Mr. Adams is a native of Totnes, it could not, I imagine, but have been favourable to him, had the sources of his popularity been hinted at. Is it his character for dignity, or his conduct for patriotism? Is it his diligence in attending his duty in parliament; or when there, his eloquence and zeal, in defending the rights, and supporting the liberties of our country? Or is it the amiable and unassuming politeness; the mildness and meekness of his private character? Whatever it be I do not know, but I rejoice that it is so; because I consider a man must have great merit of some kind or other, who, from being the son of an humble apothecary, has raised himself to be a senator! It is a truly pleasing circumstance to find, by your correspondent, that so great an improvement has taken place in the manners, taste, and employments of the inhabitants of this beautifully situated town; that they have exchanged bull-baiting and cock-fighting, for amusements more becoming reasonable creatures; and more conducive to intellectual improvement and social virtue. But amongst the objects of their present pursuit, he has omitted to mention card-playing, a pleasure to which, if report be true, the enlightened part of the inhabitants of Totnes, are, to say the least of it, exceedingly, if not extravagantly, attached.

Of the literary character of the inhabitants of Totnes, your correspondent speaks in highly favourable terms, and I am inclined to think not more so than he ought, if circumstances are to decide the point. The population he states at 2,503 persons; the number employed in griculture 105, and in manufactures and trade, 288; making together 393; so that 2,110 persons in this little town, are relieved from all the cares of business, exempted from the labouring occupations of life, and are of course devoted to literary pursuits. Now if we deduct from this great number the infant, and the accidentally incompetent, indolent, and very aged, yet what a multitude must there still be, who are so honourably employed! What a seat of science must it be! What a stock of knowledge, information, and wisdom, must here be collected! Yet I acknowledge my ignorance, and desire to be informed for what the world is indebted to this assemblage of literati! What works of erudition, genius, and philosophy, have originated here? What names among them are to be found in the list of those who have enlarged the boundaries of science, and reflected honour on the country and age in which they live?

Your correspondent concludes his account of Totnes, by an extract from the works of "one of its most celebrated literati," but why not tell us his or her name? I cannot discover the writer by this little specimen, yet, I think the style is bordering very much on that of a modern knight (Sir John Carr) of travelling celebrity, and of whom I have heard that he

he began his literary career in the office of an attorney, in some town in Devonshire.

Your correspondent will forgive the curiosity, and oblige by replying to the enquiries of, A NATIVE OF TOTNES.

London, Nov. 21, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VARIOUS have been the explanations of the term *Ikening*, but that of Mr. Wise is the most remarkable, who derives it from the name Ostorius. The word may be conceived to be otherwise divided than in my last. Let it then be as in *Ik-en-ing*, and it will read the hill-land-track, or *high-way*, as before.

We find *Ard*, and other words, used for *high* and for *hill*. *U* and *L* were formerly written in words describing the features of nature, for each other; and where a noun ended in *U*, and was to take another in the following syllable, it was generally changed to *R* or *L*. Hence *Cau*, an hill was changed to *Cal* in *Caledonia*. *Cal* or *Calc* is also the name of a hill in Kent. Many have been the attempts to explain, and as many have been the failures in rendering the word *Caledonii*: and yet nothing is more clear, nor more easy to conceive than this—that it is translated in the term, *Highlanders*. The same may be said of all our old names, they are explained by our modern ones.

In my last letter, the word *Tract*, in the fifth column should be read *Track—Aigle*, in the same column, should be read *Aighe*; and in the last column, *only* should be read *often*.

I have shewn, that many of our old roads took their names from their *construction*, their *situation*, and their *uses*; and I have here to shew, that like the *Akemann-street*, and the *Armin-street*, the Watling-street did likewise take its name from *Formation*.

In ancient times, nations visited not each other except to war against each other, no roads were made or kept for accommodating enemies. Time alters not old names, though it may multiply new ones. This road was of old the *Ridge-Way*, the *high Ridge-Way*, or the *high Dyke-Way*. It has been recently the *Irish Road*.

The town *Ikening* has been taken for granted, to come from the Ikeni; and Richard of Cirencester having named the Watling-street, *Via Guethelinga*, this hath been deemed by authors to be derived from the *Guetheli*: but if the *Ikeni* gave not name to the Ikening-street, so neither might the Guetheli give name to the Watling-street.

Were I to examine all the mistakes in derivations, drawn from the features of nature, which might elucidate my subject, this letter would have no end. In the names of hills, a notable instance occurs. The denominations for *head* being also often names for hills; and several other parts of the body having names which seemed to bear affinity to other words for hills; Mr. Lhuyd conceived, that hills were denominated from the names of the parts of the body. In explaining these names, he observes, that many hills in Wales, named *Isgir*, imply a *Leg*; *Esgir* being in Welsh, *a Leg*. But the word from whence these *Esgirs* are derived, is *Aisgear*, and is formed from *Ais*, an *Hill*; and *gear*, sharp, steep, &c. Aisgear therefore means not a *Leg* but a *Steep Hill*.

In naming the counties, *Sum* in *Sumersaet*, might be derived from *Samh* or *Sav*, varied to *Sam* and *Sum*; *er* might be intended for Border; and *Saet* for Track: and the word might be intended to imply the Water Border Track. But I question this knowledge of the Saxons: for the name may be imputed to their mistaking the word *Sav*. The river Severn was named by *Ptolomy*, *Sabriana* or *Sabrian*; which from *Sab* or *Sava* Stream, and *Rian* a Road or Track, implies the *Road Stream*, or *Stream* for *Ships*. But *Sav*, a Stream, seems to have been *unknown*; and *Samh*, or *Sav*, Summer, seems to have been *better understood*: and hence the land lying on a part of this stream, was, by the Saxons named *Sumersaet*; *Sumer* in Saxon implying Summer, and *Saet*, a Track.

In like manner, the *Guideli* were named *Gadeli*, *Gatheli*, *Gaodheali*, *Goidheali*, *Gaduli*, *Guedali*, and perhaps *Geadali*; and these words are *known* to imply Irishmen. But *Geadaling*, which meant the *High Ridge Way*, or the *High Dyke Way*, (from *Gead*, a ridge, bed, or small spot of ground; *al* high; and *Ing*, a way,) names which the Watling-street has long obtained from translations, was *unknown*. The road was therefore mistakenly rendered—Geadling, when the *a* is dropped, and the *l* used euphoniously, means the *Ridge Way*, which is another old name for this road.

The word *Geadh*, a goose, is changed in the Welsh to *Gŷydh* or *Gwydh*; *Keir* Wax to *Kŷyer*; and *Gead*, in Geadaling,

to

Gueth in Guetholing; *Gu* was pronounced *W*; and hence *Weth*, *Wed*, *With*, *Wid*, *Wit*, *Whit*, *Wath*, *Wad*, *Wat*, are found in the composition of numerous names, and imply *Ridge*.

Having thus far explained the original word, I will just hint that I see no reason to suppose that *Guethelinga*, or *Guethe-ling*, is so formed, as to imply the Irishmen's road; but I may in this be mistaken; and I will leave the reader to form his own opinion from more mature examination, whilst I proceed further to illustrate my subject.

The name of a parish, in Devon, is Whitstone. A hill, which gave name to this district, is named *Waddledon*, or *Wadaldon Hill*, *Wad*, in this name became from time *Whit*; and *Don* Stone. *Wadaldon*, from *Wad*, a ridge, *al* high, and *Don* land implies the *high-Ridge-Land*; and *Whitstone* the *Ridge-Land*; and the parish lies on a long, high, and steep Ridge.

We have now seen that *Wad* and *Whit*, as before asserted, imply Ridge, in the Ridge of Whitstone; and as *Wad* and *Wat* are the same in the composition of names; we shall lastly *prove*, that *Wat* means Ridge in *Watlington*, in Oxfordshire. The *Ikening*, and not the *Watling-street*, runs through this parish. It cannot therefore take its name from the road to Ireland; but it takes its name from the parish being situated on the sides of the Chiltern Hills. *Wat* therefore means the *Ridge*; *Ling* is derived as before-mentioned, and Ton implies *Settlement*, *Lot*, or *Portion*, which I apprehend it means in many other names.

The reader will now conceive that I have fully proved what I undertook; but having shewn that *Don* and *Stone*, in composition, imply often the same; I will further state, that we often use the letter *s*, to strengthen or lengthen the sound of syllables. Thus *Ton* is written *Stan*, *Ston*, and *Stone*. *Tav*, a name for *Water* or *Stream*, is frequently written *Stav* and *Stave*: *Ur* of Chaldea was also written *Sar*: the *Indus* was written *Sindus*. Words which begin with an *H* in Welsh, often begin with an *S* in the Gaelic: thus *Havren*, is Welsh for the *Severn*. In the Gaelic they have no H, but words beginning with vowels were aspirated; and hence the syllabes *A* an hill, pronounced *Au*, and changed to *Al*, *El*, *Il*, were pronounced *Hau*, *Hal*, *Hel*, and *Hil*; and in the composition of names, these generally mean Hill; but as *S* was often used for *H*; *Sil Scl*, *Shil*, *Shel*, &c. also imported Hill in many, perhaps in all *old*, Gaelic names. Hence *Sil*, in *Silchester*, means the Hill-Camp, in *Silverton*, the Hill Border Land or Settlements. Again, *S* as before-mentioned in *Tav* and *Itav*, was prefixed to words for Hill, and *Pin* and *Pen*, an Head or Hill, have been written *Spin* and *Spen*, as in *Spinæ* by Antoninus; *Spencham Land*, as *Ham* means Border, implies the *Hill* or *Head Border Land*. But nearly all the before-mentioned syllables and words have been misunderstood.

There is in Devon a Cromlech, which is usually called by the inhabitants around it, the *Spinster's Rock*. Tradition says, that three Spinsters erected it before breakfast. Many have been the conjectures and dissertations on *Spinster's Rock*. The estate on which it stands, is named *Shilstone*, from *Sil* or *Shil* an Hill, as just mentioned, is a synonyme of *Spin-ter*, or *Spin-tir*; and each implies the Hill Land. *Shilveston*, or *Shilfestone*, is the spelling of *Spilstone*, in Dooms-day Book; and it describes the situation of the Cromlech, it implies the *Hill hollow Land*, and the estate on which this Cromlech stands, is in the hollow of the hill.

Your's, &c.
A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR some time past, among other pursuits, during my leisure hours, I have tried a variety of experiments respecting the various and least expensive articles from which paper can be made, and partly with a view to this, I have travelled through the greater part of Scotland, England, and Ireland. The result of my experiments and observation is, that by far the cheapest and most ready articles from which paper can be made, are the refuse of hemp and flax, and the hempen particles of the *hop* and *bean* plant.

It is a fact, that about the generality of mills for beating and dressing hemp and flax, a large proportion in some inland places, amounting nearly to one half of what is carried thither, is either left there to rot, under the name of refuse, or thrown away as of no use, because too rough and short for being converted into cloth. Now, from the experiment I have tried, I have uniformly found that, though too rough and short for being converted into cloth, even of the coarsest kind, the refuse of hemp and flax, on being beat and shaken so as to separate the strawy

strawy from the tough stringy particles (which can be done in a few minutes by a mill driven by wind, water, steam, or even by an old blind horse), becomes thereby as soft and pliable, and as useful for making paper, as the longest and what is reckoned the most valuable part of the plant, after it has been converted into cloth, and worn for years.

In its natural state, it is true, the refuse of hemp and flax is generally of a brown, and somewhat dark colour. But what of that? By the application of a little oil of vitriol, or other cheap ingredients, well known to every bleacher, such refuse, without being in the least injured for making paper, can, in a few hours, if necessary, be made as white as the finest cambric. By being beat when wet by a mill or otherwise, it also acquires a considerable degree of whiteness.

There are, at a medium, published in London every morning 16,000 newspapers; and every evening about 14,000. Of those published every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday's newspapers amount to about 25,000; and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers; making in all the enormous sum of 245,000 per week. At a medium, twenty newspapers are equal to one pound. Hence the whole amounts to about five tons per week, or 260 tons per annum. But though this is not perhaps the one-half of the paper expended yearly in London on periodical publications, and what may be called fugacious literature, and not one-fourth of what is otherwise consumed in printing-houses in the country at large, yet there are materials enough in the refuse of the hemp and flax raised in Britain and Ireland for all this, and much more.

Nor is this all: for as the bine or straw of hops contains an excellent hemp for making cloth, canvas, ropes, cables, and a thousand other articles, so also the very best materials for making all kinds of paper. And it is a fact that, were even one-half of the bine of the hops raised in the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, instead of being thrown away, after the hops have been picked or burnt, as is commonly done, steeped for five or six days in water, and beat in the same way as is done with flax and hemp (independent of what may be got from scarlet-runners, nettles, the haum of potatoes, &c.), there would be found, annually, materials enough for three times the paper used in the British dominions.

While we admire the rapid progress that is making in painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, coach building, and the elegant arts in general, one cannot help being astonished at the slow progress that is making in discoveries of the useful kind, in various departments. Though it has not been attended to, nor, so far as I know, has ever been mentioned by any one, yet it is certain that, according to its size, every bean-plant contains from twenty to thirty-five filaments, running up on the outside, under a thin membrane, from the root to the very top, all round; the one at each of the four corners being thicker and stronger than the rest. It is also certain that, next to Chinese, or sea-grass, in other words, the materials with which hooks are sometimes fixed to the ends of fishing-lines, the filaments of the bean-plant are the strongest and most durable yet discovered. These, with a little beating, shaking, and rubbing, are easily separated from the strawy part, when the plant has been a few days steeped in water, or is damp, and in a state approaching to fermentation, or what is commonly called rotting.

From carefully observing the medium number of stalks, or bean-plants, in a square foot, in a variety of fields, and multiplying these by 4840, the number of square feet in an acre, and then weighing the hemp or filaments of a certain number of stalks, I find that there are at a medium about two hundred weight of hemp, or these filaments, in an acre, admirably calculated for being converted into canvas, cables, cordage, and a thousand other things, where strength and durability is of importance, as well as, with a little preparation, into paper of all kinds, even that of the most delicate texture. Now, since there are at least 200,000 acres of ticks, horse, and other beans, in Great Britain and Ireland, and since, where there is not machinery for the purpose, the poor of each workhouse, as well as others, both young and old, males as well as females, might (hemp having risen lately from 60l. to 100l. per ton) be advantageously employed, and gain something handsome to themselves, in peeling or otherwise separating the filaments from the strawy part of the bean-plant, after the beans are thrashed out, I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, to judge of the importance of the idea held out here, not only to the landed proprietors and the poor, but to the community at large. And, as the insertion of the above in your useful miscellany may be

the means of preventing many, perhaps some thousand tons of valuable vegetable materials for making paper, &c. from being thrown away as usual, your giving it a place, as you lately did the result of my experiments on the prunings of the vine, will much oblige him who has sent you a specimen of bean-hemp, and who is, with respect and good wishes,

Your's, &c.

JAMES HALL.

London, Sept. 13, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A provincial VOCABULARY; *containing, for the most* PART, *such* WORDS *as are current amongst the common* PEOPLE *of* DEVONSHIRE *and* CORNWALL.—1808.

(Continued from p. 423.*)*

BRUSS, *the dry spine of furze broken off.* C.

Bucha-boo, *a ghost*, or *bugbear;* said of *milk, when it froths in the milk-pan, and turns sour.* (From *bucha*, Cornish, *a meteor.*)

Bucked, *having a rankish taste*, or *smell*, as applied to milk. "The *buck* is in the milk," qu. from a foul *bucket*, or from *bucha*, or from the (animal) *buck*, as milk is seldom *bucked* but in the rutting season. C. D.

Buckle, *a struggle.* D.

Buddled, *suffocated; washed as tin-ore in the buddle-pool.* Ex.

Bud-picker, *the bullfinch.* C.

Bul, *a wooden bowl.* C.

Buldering, *hot, sultry, tending to thunder.* (*Buldrer*, Danish, *perstrepere.*) D. C.

Bulcht, *attacked by a bullock's horns.* C.

Bulbagger, *a scare-crow, a something to frighten children.* D.

Bullied. A cow is said to be *bullied* when she wants the male. C.

Bullies, *round pebbles on the sea-shore.* C.

Bullock, either *ox* or *cow.* C.

Bullum, *the wild plum, the bullace.* C. D.

Burd, *bread.* Ex.

Burley-fac'd, *pimply-faced.* D.

Burm, *yeast*, barm. C.

Burn, to, *to scald* (with water). C. D.

Burnish, to, *to grow fat, to look jolly*, or *rosy.* Ex.

Bushment, *a thicket, a brake.* D. C.

Buss, *a steer.* D. Bussa-calf, *a calf kept on the cow till it weans itself.* C.

Bussa, *a large jar.* C.

Busking. It is said of *women* running against each other's *busks*, by way of provocation. Ex.

Bustious, *burdensome to herself.* "How *bustious* she's walking!"—said of a woman with child. C.

Busy, *requires.*" It is *busy* three men to *heave* it."—"It requires three men to lift it." C.

But-gap, *a hedge of pitched turf.* E. C. (East of Cornwall.)

Butt, *a bee-hive.* D. C. Butt, *a cart.* D. C. "*Butt-end*, from Βυθος, Gr. *the bottom;* the bottom of a thing being the end of it"—says Nugent. See Primitives, p. 324.

Butt, *of beef.* C.

Buttons, *sheep-dung.* C.

Buzzom-chuck'd, *having a deep-dark redness in the cheeks.* N. D.

Caal, *call.* Caaling, *giving public notice by the crycr.* "I had *et caal'd—I had it cried.*" C.

Cabs and cauches, *nastiness.* C. D.

Cader, *a small frame of wood, on which the fisherman keeps his line.* C.

Caal-ves, in two syllables for *calves.* N. D. E. C. The cows and calves of a farm were supposed to be bewitched. I saw a great bonfire. "They are burning the witch (said the farmer) *because* my *caal-ves be* all dead, or dying."—To dissolve the spell. In Probus, there is a *white witch* (and at a farm near Exeter), who pretends to exhibit in a mirror the person of the black witch, or sorceress, complained of.

Cammel, *chamomile.* C.

Candle-teening, *candle-lighting.* C.

Canker, *the dog-rose, the canker-rose.* D.

Canniffle, to, *or* Cunniffle, *to dissemble, to flutter.* Ex.

Cant, *a fall.* D. C.

Caravan, *a stage-waggon.* C.

Care, *the mountain-ash*, very plentiful about Leskeard, and in in all our extensive woods. E. C.

Carne, *an assemblage of rocks.* C.

Casar, *a sieve.* C. D. To casar, *to sift.* D.

Cassabully, *the winter cress.* C.

Cast, to, *to vomit.* C.

Cat-ham'd, *fumbling, awkward.* Cat-handed, id. "How *unvitty* and *cat-handed* you go about it. Go thy ways, thou foolish *traunt.*" N. D.

Caudle, *a slop.* Caudling, *making a slop.* "Caudling weather," *wet dirty weather.* C.

Cawbahy, *an awkward timid boy.* D.

Cawch, *nasty, viscous stuff; a mess.* C. D.

Cawcheries,

Cawcheries, *medicinal slops.* D.

Cawed, *cored like a rotten sheep.* Ex.

Cawnse, *a pavement.* C.

Censure, *judgment, opinion.* "The King is old enough to give his *censure*"—Shakspeare's Henry VI. "On the arrivall of Don Antonie, the supposed King of Portugall, in the weste partes of this realme for refuge, it so fell, that I *traveyled certayne dais* journeys on London waye in companie of him and his followers; who seemed desirous to learne the significations of the names of towns, rivers, *howses*, bridges."—"*Theis* auctorities I produce, not as *nedeful* to move your *princelie* affection to favour *theis* my poore *endevors*—but to your royall CENSURE I most *humblie* subjecte them."—Norden's Dedication of his "Description of Cornwall" to "Prince Jeames." The words in Italics are so spelt at this day, on the peninsula of Meneg—from Monaccon to the Lizard: and it is a curious circumstance, that CENSURE is used as synonymous with *opinion*, throughout the same district, though no where else, to my knowledge, either in Cornwall or Devonshire. In Truro, and its neighbourhood, it never occurs in the above sense: nor is it current in the mining parts of Cornwall.

Censure, to, *to think, to estimate.* Meneg (or the Lizard).

> —"Where is my judgment fled,
> That *censures* falsely?"
> Shakspeare's Sonnets, X. 313.

Cha, cha, cha. A word used to call pigs to their wash. C.

Chacking, *choaking.* "*I'm chacking we' thirst.*"—"*I'm choaking with thirst*;" or, "I am very thirsty." C.

Chacks, *chops.* "I'll *scat* thy *chacks*." *I'll slap thy chops.*" C.

Chad, *a young sea-bream.* C.

Cham, *I am.* "*Cham agest* to *ge* in"—*I am afraid to go in.*" D. (Milles's MSS.)

Chaunge, *a shirt*, or *shift.* So called, because often *changed.* Ex. A change, ib.

Changeling, *one whom the fairies have changed; an ideot.* Ex.

Chave, *I have.* Ex.

Cheeld, *a child.* C. Cheeldvean, (a colloquial term) literally, "*a little child.*" C.

Cheen, *sprouted*, begun to vegetate as seed in the ground. C.

Cheens, *the small part of the back.* C.

Chell, *I shall.* Ex.

Chets, *kittens.* C. Chats, *kittens.* D.

Chewre, to, to choury, *to assist the servants, and supply their places occasionally.* Hence chour, *a job of work*; chewrer, chouring-woman. C. D.

Chewr, to, *to chide*, or *scold.* D. (Lyttelton's MSS.)

Chickell, *the wheatear.* C. In Sylleh, *the hedge-chicker*—"a small bird scarce so big as a lark, of a cinereous and white colour, thought by many equal food to an ortolan."—Borlase's Scilly-Isles, p. 80.

Chilbladder, *chilblain.* D.

Child, *a girl.* "Is it *a child*, or *a boy?* D. (Milles's MSS.)

Chockling, *the cackling of a hen when disturbed*; *the hectoring or scolding of a man or woman.* Ex.

Chough, *the Cornish chough.* "Κιττος, avis marina et laro similis." Vid. Nicand. Alex. 166, et ibid. Schol. (Gall. Chouette.) "Peace, *chewet*, peace!"—Prince Henry to Falstaff, in Shakspeare, First Part of Henry IV.

Chounting, *taunting, scornfully reviling*, or *jeering.* Ex.

Chowter, a fish-chowter, *a female vender of fish.* The word *chowter* should seem to imply a voluble and clamorous disputant. As a check upon the vociferous eloquence of those fish-ladies, it was not unusual to station a pair of stocks and a peace-officer in the market-place. In some towns (as at Truro), there was a large cage, for the confinement of such women. Hence the street at the west-end of the old market-house, in Truro, derived its name. D. C. Jowster, id. C.

Chrismer, *a child unchristened.* D. (Dean Milles.)

Chuck, *cheek.* D. Chuck'd, *choaked.* D. C.

Chun, *a queen, a bad woman.* Ex.

Chups, *cheeks, chops.* Ex.

Churchtown, *the village near a church.* C.

Cladgy, clatchy, *clammy, gluey.* D.

Clam, *a stick laid across a brook to clamber over*, supplying the place of a bridge. D. E. C.

Clammed, clamoured, *often ill.* C.

Clarent, *smooth*, as applied to timber, *without knots or interruptions.* Southams.

Claths, *cloths.* (Sax.) D. "*Claths* pro *cloths* Damnonii majorum ritu dicunt. Sic. Gen. xxxvii. 29. '*Tha tær* he his *clathas*'—i. e. "Then tore he his clothes." Lye's, Jun. Etymolog. fol. 1743.

Clathers, *clothes.* Clathing, *cloathing.* D.

Clibby, *clammy*, like birdlime. C.

(To be continued.)

An

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* APPLICATION *of* GAS *from* COAL *to economical* PURPOSES.*

THE facts and results communicated in this paper, are founded upon observations made, during the last winter, at the cotton-manufactory of Messrs. Philips and Lee at Manchester, where the light obtained by the combustion of the gas from coal is used upon a very large scale; the apparatus for its production and application having been prepared by me at the works of Messrs. Boulton, Watt, and Co., at Soho.

The whole of the rooms of this cotton-mill, which is, I believe, the most extensive in the United Kingdom, as well as its counting-houses and store-rooms, and the adjacent dwelling-house of Mr. Lee, are lighted with the gas from coal. The total quantity of light used during the hours of burning, has been ascertained, by a comparison of shadows, to be about equal to the light which 2500 mould candles of six in the pound would give; each of the candles, with which the comparison was made, consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce (175 grains) of tallow per hour.

The quantity of light is necessarily liable to some variation, from the difficulty of adjusting all the flames, so as to be perfectly equal at all times; but the admirable precision and exactness with which the business of this mill is conducted, afforded as excellent an opportunity of making the comparative trials I had in view, as is perhaps likely to be ever obtained in general practice. And the experiments being made upon so large a scale, and for a considerable period of time, may, I think, be assumed as a sufficiently accurate standard for determining the advantages to be expected from the use of the gas lights under favourable circumstances.

It is not my intention, in the present paper, to enter into a particular description of the apparatus employed for producing the gas; but I observe generally, that the coal is distilled in large iron retorts, which during the winter season are kept constantly at work, except during the intervals of charging; and that the gas, as it rises from them, is conveyed by iron pipes into large reservoirs, or gasometers, where it is washed and purified, previous to its being conveyed through other pipes, called mains, to the mill. These mains branch off into a variety of ramifications (forming a total length of several miles), and diminish in size, as the quantity of gas required to be passed through them becomes less. The burners, where the gas is consumed, are connected with the above mains, by short tubes, each of which is furnished with a cock to regulate the admission of the gas to each burner, and to shut it totally off when requisite. This latter operation may likewise be instantaneously performed, throughout the whole of the burners in each room, by turning a cock, with which each main is provided, near its entrance into the room.

The burners are of two kinds; the one is upon the principle of the Argand lamp, and resembles it in appearance; the other is a small curved tube with a conical end, having three circular apertures or perforations, of about a thirtieth of an inch in diameter, one at the point of the cone, and two lateral ones, through which the gas issues, forming three divergent jets of flame, somewhat like a fleur-de lis. The shape and general appearance of this tube has procured it, among the workmen, the name of the cockspur burner.

The number of burners employed in all the buildings amounts to 271 Argands, and 635 cockspurs; each of the former giving a light equal to that of four candles of the description abovementioned; and each of the latter, a light equal to two and a quarter of the same candles; making therefore the total of the gas light a little more than equal to that of 2500 candles. When thus regulated, the whole of the above burners require an hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of the gas produced from cannel coal; the superior quality and quantity of the gas produced from that material having given it a decided preference in this situation, over every other coal, notwithstanding its higher price.

The time during which the gas light is used, may, upon an average of the whole year, be stated at least at two hours per day of twenty-four hours. In some mills, where there is over work, it will be three hours; and in the few where night-work is still continued, nearly twelve hours. But taking two hours per day as the common average throughout the year, the consumption in Messrs. Philips' and Lee's mill will be $1250 \times 2 = 2500$ cubic feet of gas per day; to produce which, seven hundred weight of cannel coal is required in its retort.

The

* This paper appeared in the Philosophical Transactions for 1808, and is written by Mr. William Murdoch. We copy it on account of its singular importance.

The price of the best Wigan cannel (the sort used) is 13½*d.* per cwt. (22*s.* 6*d.* per ton), delivered at the mill, or say about eight shillings for the seven hundred weight. Multiplying by the number of working days in the year (313), the annual consumption of the cannel will be 110 tons, and its cost £125.

About one-third of the above quantity, or say forty tons of good common coal, value ten shillings per ton, is required for fuel to heat the retorts; the annual amount of which is £20.

The 110 tons of cannel coal, when distilled, produce about 70 tons of good coak, which is sold upon the spot at 1*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. and will therefore amount annually to the sum of £93.

The quantity of tar produced from each ton of cannel coal is from eleven to twelve ale gallons, making a total annual produce of about 1250 ale gallons, which not having been yet sold, I cannot determine its value; but whenever it comes to be manufactured in large quantities, it cannot be such as materially to influence the economical statement, unless indeed new applications of it should be discovered.

The quantity of aqueous fluid which came over in the course of the observations which I am now giving an account of, was not exactly ascertained, from some springs having got into the reservoir; and as it has not yet been applied to any useful purpose, I may omit further notice of it in this statement.

The interest of the capital expended in the necessary apparatus and buildings, together with what is considered as an ample allowance for wear and tear, is stated by Mr. Lee at about £550 per annum; in which some allowance is made for this apparatus being made upon a scale adequate to the supply of a still greater quantity of light, than he has occasion to make use of.

He is of opinion, that the cost of attendance upon candles would be as much, if not more, than upon the gas apparatus; so that in forming the comparison, nothing need be stated upon that score on either side.

The economical statement for one year then stands thus:

Cost of 110 tons of cannel coal	£125
Ditto of 40 tons of common do.	20
	145
Deduct the value of 70 tons of coak	93
The annual expenditure in coal, after deducting the value of the coak, and without allowing any thing for the tar, is therefore	52
And the interest of capital, and wear and tear of apparatus	550

making the total expence of the gas apparatus, about £600 per annum.

That of candles, to give the same light would be about £2000. For each candle consuming at the rate of 4-10ths of an ounce of tallow per hour, the 2500 candles burning upon an average of the year two hours per day, would, at one shilling per pound, amount to nearly the sum of money above mentioned.

If the comparison were made upon an average of three hours per day, the advantage would be still more in favour of the gas light; the interest of the capital, and wear and tear of the apparatus continuing nearly the same as in the former case; thus,

1250 × 3 = 3750 cubic feet of gas per day, which would be produced by 10¾ cwt. of cannel coals; this multiplied by the number of working days, gives 168 tons per annum, which, valued as before, amounts to £138

And 60 tons common coal for burning under the retorts, will amount to 30

218

Deduct 105 tons of coak at 26*s.* 8*d.* 140

Leaving the expenditure in coal, after deduction of the coak, and without allowance for the tar, at 78

Adding to which the interest and wear and tear of the apparatus, as before, the total annual cost will not be more than £650; whilst that of tallow, rated as before, will be £3000.

It will readily occur, that the greater number of hours the gas is burnt, the greater will be its comparative economy; although in extending it beyond three hours, an increase of some parts of the apparatus would be necessary.

If the economical comparison were made with oils, the advantages would be less than with tallow.

The introduction of this species of light into the establishment of Messrs. Philips and Lee, has been gradual; beginning in the year 1805, with two rooms of the mill, the counting-houses, and Mr. Lee's dwelling-house. After which, it was

extended through the whole manufactory, as expeditiously as the apparatus could be prepared.

At first, some inconvenience was experienced from the smell of the unconsumed, or imperfectly purified gas, which may in a great measure be attributed to the introduction of successive improvements in the construction of the apparatus, as the work proceeded. But since its completion, and since the persons to whose care it is confided have become familiar with its management, this inconvenience has been obviated, not only in the mill, but also in Mr. Lee's house, which is most brilliantly illuminated with it, to the exclusion of every other species of artificial light

The peculiar softness and clearness of this light, with its almost unvarying intensity, have brought it into great favour with the work people. And its being free from the inconvenience and danger, resulting from the sparks and frequent snuffing of candles, is a circumstance of material importance, as tending to diminish the hazard of fire, to which cotton mills are known to be much exposed.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH *of the* BIOGRAPHY *of* CHARLES GRIGNON, ESQ. *an eminent* ARTIST, *who died at* LEGHORN *in* 1804, *of a malignant* FEVER, *on his* RETURN *from* ROME, *after a* RESIDENCE *of many* YEARS: *accompanied with* REMARKS *on others, his* CONTEMPORARIES, *who never lived to return.*

By GEORGE CUMBERLAND, *esq.*

IT has always appeared to me that the best use we can make of some of the leisure moments of life, is to dedicate them to the pleasing and no less useful employment of recording the merits of departed genius; for whilst it gratifies harmless curiosity, it is doing as we would be done by also, and seems to be a grateful and rational offering to the dead, at the same time that it presents a moral lesson of impartiality to our contemporaries.

Influenced, therefore, by such feelings, permit me to offer your miscellany the labours of an evening at an inn at Reading, which otherwise would be passed in anxious longings after my peaceful home, on returning from an unusual absence; that thus, by the harmless magic of thoughts and words, I may at once refresh the ashes of neglected talents, shorten my own suspense, and perform the duty of a surviving friend.

Many years are now gone by since I had the happiness in the city of Rome, for several winters, to partake of the agreeable society of as amiable a set of artists as this island ever produced. A few of them returned home, and are still living an honour to the country that raised them; but others, conscious that the state of public taste was, at that time, incapable of appreciating studies that had the refinements of the best ancients for their object, after seeking, in vain, that patronage which alone could have supported them in honour in their native country, lingered on the plains of Latium until the customs and fascinating language of the natives made them a species of captives to the arts and elegancies of Italy; and tempted by the peaceful abodes of the museums of venerable art, the charms of music, painting, and sculpture, the hilarity induced by a fine climate, the independence which plenty offers, the urbanity of the inhabitants, the suavity, the simplicity that invites and detains; they at length formed connections that could not easily be dissolved, and at length perished on a foreign land, neglected, and almost forgotten.

Three of these active students, that are now no more, I knew particularly well, having often been grieved to think how little their nation knew them, and that it has been their unhappy fate to go to the grave without an eulogium; for Deare, Robinson, and Grignon, well deserved to be remembered by their country.

Of the first and second I am as yet unfurnished with materials to afford a decent sketch of their biography, although possessed of abundance of proofs of their zeal for, and abilities in, the fine arts: for the present, therefore, I must postpone what I wish to say of them, and confine my lucubrations to the pleasing task of recording what I know of the worth and acquirements of the third; the melancholy, sensible, and gentlemanly Grignon! a man who united great prudence with great taste, respectable abilities with

with real modesty, infinite patience with grand conceptions, and who added to them all, probity, honourable delicacy, and natural politeness. Such a character ought not, I think, to be buried in oblivious forgetfulness, and if a few hours thus spent will rescue his memory, you will, I am sure, readily open a page for this hasty sketch in the records of your Monthly entablatures.

Charles Grignon, son of Thomas Grignon (a mathematician and horologist of unrivalled excellence), has been said to date his descent from the illustrious Ademare (who, agreeable to the custom of France, on becoming possessed of the lordship of Grignon, assumed that name). He was born in 1754, in Russel-street, Covent-garden, and very early in life manifested a strong predilection for the fine arts, by copying, at seven years of age, some prints of Hogarth so excellently, as to attract the notice of Sir Joshua Reynolds. At fifteen, he gained the honorary silver pallet from the Society of Arts, for the best drawing of the human figure; having, at thirteen years of age, been placed by his reflecting father as a pupil with that correct draughtsman, Cypriani, of whom he was at all times the favourite *elevè*.

On the 9th of August, 1769, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy; and in 1780, he contended for the gold medal given for the best historical painting, and gained it with great applause, having fourteen or fifteen competitors. The subject was the Choice of Hercules, from the Greek of Prodicus; and to make his picture more classical, he divested it of all emblematical allusions, except the club.

On these occasions a trial sketch is always made, in the presence of the president and council; and that no previous assistance may be obtained from those more experienced, the subject is not announced till the student is called before them. The trial sketch was the Angels appearing to Abraham, when they promised him a son in his old age. Sir Joshua Reynolds chose it, and Grignon acquitted himself much to his satisfaction.

After this he was sent out, under the auspices of the Academy, for three years study in Rome, where he soon executed a large historical composition of the attack on Captain Cook by the natives of the island of Owyhee, on February 4, 1779, having sketched the whole scenery from the description of Lieutenant Hargist, who was on shore at the time when that dreadful lesson was given to circumnavigators, who too often, under the influence of the insolence of power, trifle with the feelings of men in a state of savage freedom, forgetting that the inherent right of possession of soil and country is engraven on *their* hearts with double energy, and that consequently invasion and personal injuries are felt by them with enthusiastic indignation.

Grignon, in this picture, chose the moment previous to that fatal catastrophe, three of the party being killed, others wounded, and Captain Cook in the attitude of attempting to undeceive the islanders: and he bestowed so much study on it, that but for the repeated entreaties of his friend the Abbate Grant, who never ceased urging him to put the finishing hand to the canvas, it would never, perhaps, have been compleated; for his style of painting led him into such nice criticisms, that the advancement of his designs was often retarded by them; and thus it happened, that his grand work, undertaken under the patronage of Lord Clive, was even, I believe, at his death unfinished, and at this day probably remains in his study at Rome.

The subject of this noble picture was from the poet Eschylus—Prometheus chained to the Rock, a prey to Vultures, Mercury, the Nymphs, &c. To render this subject worthy of his patron and himself, I well remember that all the museums were ransacked, old prints studied, Mr. Deare's fine selections selected, and, above all, the Monte-Cavallo Colossus daily perused, a number of sketches made, and each submitted in turn to Deare's inspection, of whose opinion he stood in awe; it was even modelled in clay, and at last, when the outline of the principal figure was got in on the large canvas, a score of *pentimenti* marked his indecision and anxiety.

The finished study was however completed, and the public will learn with pleasure, that after twice suffering quarantine, at Leghorn and London, it at length rests in the hands of his brother, in the house of their late father, in Russel-street, Covent-garden, an evident monument of C. Grignon's great taste, talents, and industry.

Here also will be found another finished study of Homer reciting his Poems at the Tomb of Achilles; a picture bespoken by Lord Berwick, and which, like the Prometheus, was also to have its figures larger even than the life: but, in consequence of the first French revolutionary

tionary inroad into Italy, when he thought it unsafe to stay, they were left in his study, in the Vineyards, where he occupied the house of Raffael, as thinking that spot more secure than the city of Rome. This old vineyard-house I well remember, and have often designed; and had not Cardinal Doria bought it, should have been myself the purchaser when, in 1786, it was offered to sale for only 3000 scudi, with its capacious vineyard. The situation is delightful, the front facing the villa Borghese, whose pines shade it in the morning; the back looking towards the villa Medicis, and the whole distance not a quarter of a mile from the Porto-del-Popolo. Unfortunately, the cardinal, not possessing a due degree of taste, had the ground laid out immediately into what the undertakers told him was an English garden, but which only feebly resembled some of the tea-places about London, without even the addition of yellow gravel, grass, or water, excepting a ditch or two with fairy bridges over them.—But to return to my subject: Besides these orders, he received from Lord Clive, when in Italy, on both his tours, the most marked kindnesses, his lordship taking him in his own carriage through the finest part of the country, shewing him every polite attention, and making him reside with him whenever he stopped.

Mr. John Penn, also, of Stoke Park, near Windsor, was a kind and good friend to our young artist, who executed for him drawings of the most celebrated Greek marbles, of a Colossal size, or at least as large as the originals; in which the character is as highly marked as to give much of the energy of the antique.

For Lord Clive were also executed two very clever drawings; a pastoral, and a tragic subject; one of which represented the fatal effects of a Roman quarrel, near the Porto-del-Popolo, in which the scene is a portrait of the spot, and some of the figures are said to be correct likenesses of the individuals concerned. These were engraved by Soiron in the dotted manner. The one entitled the Coltellata, the other the Salterello, where a party at the Borghese-villa are executing that favourite luxurious dance. They were both published, and dedicated to his noble patron, of whose sister he painted a whole length, for which he received ample remuneration; and had not the war interfered, it was intended that he should take all the costumes of Italy, for which no one could possess better abilities, his outline being exquisitely correct, and his knowledge of anatomy, as his drawings will testify, very considerable.

When I was in the habit of seeing him almost daily, his chief study was the antique, and composition, but latterly landscape. The effects of light and skies made a considerable portion of his studies; even botanical designs will be found in his port-folio; and that he aimed at universal excellence, all who knew him know.

Among other studies, now in his brother's possession, in Seppia and Indian-ink, are his Ulysses and Leucothea; but I do not find that he painted them for any one.

Compelled to quit Rome at a time when thousands of people were flying in every direction to avoid the French armies, he and Mr. Fagan, now living, hired a carriage, and a waggon to take their pictures, and having purchased the two Altieri Clauds, so much talked of, made the best of their way to Naples, where they found the whole court in the utmost consternation, and ready to embark on board the Vanguard, Lord Nelson, for the island of Sicily. Grignon now applied to his cousin, Captain Waller, of the Emerald, to take him, his friend Mr. Fagan, and their case of pictures, with which request the captain very readily complied; but the next day the Emerald's destination was altered! Captain Hope, of the Alcmar, now offered him a passage, but his ship also had her destination changed! and thus situated, they were obliged to content themselves with such accommodations as they could procure on board an armed Neapolitan polacca, and were cooped in a small cabin, with thirty or forty emigrants. On the 21st of December, 1798, a very violent storm commenced, which nearly carried the masts of the Vanguard by the board; and but for the exertions of two or three English sailors, the Neapolitan vessel had certainly gone to the bottom, with the two artists, and a large collection of pictures, in the purchase of which they had embarked a considerable sum, the fruits of years of industry, and unremitting labour; for during the storm, the mariners had gone below to their prayers, and left the vessel to the care of Providence, and the mercy of the waves.

On his arrival at Palermo, Grignon became acquainted with Captain Richardson, who had distinguished himself at Aboukir, under Lord Nelson, when in the Leander; and finding he intended taking

taking his passage to England on board a small armed vessel, he prevailed on the captain to take charge of his pictures. In twenty-one days they arrived at Falmouth, from Palermo, owing to Captain Richardson's skill and seamanship, during which voyage he outstripped many fast-sailing French vessels of greater force, that chaced him. Being, however, in such extreme haste, Mr. Grignon neglected to give Captain Richardson an account to whom the pictures were consigned, only, on a scrap of paper, informing his brother that the two Clauds were among them, which note the Captain brought him the moment he returned from Windsor, where he first went to lay his dispatches before the king. Thus they were rescued, the Clauds having been actually put up to sale at Falmouth, and nearly sold, for about 500l. Afterwards Mr. Long, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a friend of the artist, took charge of them, and exhibiting them in his drawing-room, they were very soon after disposed of, with four small pictures of eminent masters, for the enormous sum of 7000 guineas! affording at once a proof of the wealth of the country, and the weakness of its collectors, for these landscapes were never expected by their proprietors to procure half that money; and it is well known that one of them is a very inferior performance, and the other by no means to be ranked among the best works of the master. Their size, their having been painted for the family, and their situation, had procured them a celebrity far beyond their merits; and, in fact, the best pictures of that delightful colourist are not those upon the largest scale, as the late Lord Lansdown's and many others will shew.

This visit to Palermo was the happy occasion of Mr. Grignon's being introduced to that great hero, Lord Nelson; who, on his mentioning his anxiety about the cases of pictures, with a goodness and enthusiasm peculiar to himself, exclaimed, Grignon, this is a national concern, and calling for paper, instantly wrote to the governor of Gibraltar, to give Lieutenant Galway, of the Tigre Polacca, a convoy; this happened at Sir W. Hamilton's table.

On the 7th of February, 1799, Mr. Grignon had the honour of Lord Nelson's sitting to him for his portrait, at Palermo, in Sicily; the pencil high-finished study for which picture is now in his brother's possession, and is accounted one of the most dignified and expressive likenesses of that brave admiral. With this there are two exquisite drawings in pencil, also of Lady Hamilton, in attitudes the most noble that can be imagined; and that he availed himself industriously of the opportunities which he had of studying from a contour of such superior beauty, abundance of his designs amply testify.

At Palermo, he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Joseph Littledale, a navy agent, whose friendship was his inducement to embark on the 10th of August, 1799, on board the Economy, Captain Greaves; they arrived at Leghorn the 21st of August; here he remained four years, happy in his friends, and studious, as well as fortunate.

In his Diary we read, June 8, 1800, "Lord Nelson's flag was this day hoisted on board the Foudroyant. I dined on board the Vanguard on the 7th, on board the Foudroyant, the 8th."

At this dinner, he doubtless conceived the most admirable compositions, allegorically to commemorate Lord Nelson's victories; on which he has exhibited his classical taste, combined with a just appreciation of the value of the antique, and the force of close studies from nature.

They, with others, were received a year after his death, by his family, being an abundant collection, not only of his own studies, but of many of his contemporary friends, whose talents he admired; such as Deare, Woodford, Robinson, Fagan, &c. and are a permanent monument of his indefatigable exertions of both mind and hand; for taking them as a selection of accurate studies, and tracings from drawings from the most celebrated statues, basso-relievos, and bronzes, in Rome, they are invaluable to all genuine artists.

Of tracings of these studies, the author of this paper also has many, as well as of others by Deare, Robinson, and Mr. Woodford, who ranked high in the opinion of each member of this friendly group of industrious students; and to whom alone Deare, that great draughtsman and sculptor, would sometimes defer; for it was a custom that continued very long for the writer of these pages to go frequently to the villas with these able men, and generally twice a week to make mutual tracings at the study of the sculptor, whose ready lamp, and generous instructions were freely offered with a zeal

and impartiality, that would have done honour to a Michael Angelo. And here let me pause and drop a tear over the recollection of an artist, whose good nature, hilarity, generosity, and candour, could only be equalled by his delicate taste, profound knowledge, exquisite skill, and unrivalled exertions: a man, that, had he been encouraged to come home, or kindly treated by those who sent him out, would have reflected honour on the art of sculpture; for he made a distinct study of every part of his art, and was as *recherché* in hair as in drapery, as great in drawing and modelling as sculpture, wholly devoted to fame, freedom, and the arts; nor will it be considered as a slight proof of the fact, when I mention that the inimitable Canova beheld his productions with respect, and that even good painters came to him for advice and correction.

Such a one was Deare, whose chief works went to France, and whose chisel is scarcely known in England, except in Sir Richard Worsley's collections, where his Marine Venus will shew a hand, that when alone disclosed, has often been even among artists taken for an antique.

But where should I stop if I were to go on to enumerate all the amiable and clever men which Rome has withheld from their country by her fascinations? the gentle Robinson of elegant taste; the cheerful good generous-hearted Hewitson; the gay Durno, of grand conceptions the constant owner; the gentle manly Hamilton, and his ingenious namesake, of parents and husbands the model of kindness; with many others, now no more! Let me therefore return to the subject of these short memoirs, lest I should obtrude too much on your varied publication, and go on to speak of other works of his, which partly, it may be said, led to his hasty dissolution, and affecting loss.

Whilst waiting at Leghorn to collect his studies and effects, he purchased a picture of merit from the altar-piece of a church there, and engaged, at the same time, to paint, for the guardians of it, another to replace it from his own designs. The subject he chose was that of Elisha ascending in the chariot of fire into the Heavens, while the son of the prophet, with extended arms, is catching the falling mantle; Jordan winds in the back-ground with great sublimity and grandeur; the cartoon was finished in black chalk, in a great manner, but he was not destined to live to finish the picture; for the 29th of October, 1804, he was seized with a malignant fever, then raging in Leghorn, died on the 4th of November, after only four days illness, and was, the next day buried, in the ground of the English factory, by his intimate friend the Rev. Mr. Hall, chaplain to the establishment.

At that time the fever was carrying off a great many people every day, insomuch, that, from an idea of its being contagious, people greatly avoided each other, and many went up to Pisa to be out of the way of its attacks; to this step he was advised by his friends, but, attached to the studies he had collected, he had not the resolution to move, and taking leave of Mr. Littledale, (who escaped it by going away), he then had the fever on him without perceiving it, observing, that "it was only a head-ach." Mr. Littledale died of the same species of bilious fever, at Berbice, in South America, precisely that day three years.

But for this fatal attack he would soon have returned, and reaped the honours he had so well deserved from his country; for having in general possessed good health, the fruits of great temperance, at fifty he might have expected to display the vigour of talents renovated by an agreeable change, and, having acquired a decent competence, to have enjoyed it with satisfaction "at home at last!" Here he would probably have finished his designs for Milton, which he had begun for Sir Corbet Corbet, and which, if we may give credit to the judgment of Dr. Clarke, who saw them at Rome, were far advanced, and very valuable. As a judge of old masters, he would also have been a great acquisition to those who have the good sense to collect, with the assistance of the artist's eye, for a judgment more matured could not easily be obtained; his long residence having given him time to correct those errors by which our early opinions are always accompanied, whilst his known probity, and stern principles of justice would have secured his friends from being the dupes of the manufactures of stippled old copies of great masters, where often nothing is left but the general forms, and general system of colouring. Such pictures, in proportion as they are laid bare and naked to the eye of the meanest mechanic in oil-painting, by the dotting process of repairs, are often

often in a like degree rendered astonishing to the wealthy, but ignorant dilettanti, and are generally augmented in price in proportion to their worthlessness. To hasten that day, now fast approaching by our improving knowledge, when such works will be all swept away to the lumber-rooms of oblivion, by the descendants of certain modern collectors, and when men who knew nothing of art will be content to ornament their houses with the best works of the best-appreciated artists of their time, is scarcely worth the pains the thankless task would cost; I shall therefore content myself with rejoicing, that, notwithstanding our loss in Grignon, we have at home, among many excellent judges, whom I have not the honour to know, a Woodford and a Howard, on whose opinions much reliance may be placed; and that if Irvine and Fagan ever return with their profound professional experience, I shall at least know four men, whom, if Raffael were to come from the shades, and wanted a jury to decide on the originality of his works, he would be contented to select as impartial arbitrators.

Here I meant to conclude this hasty sketch (which were I to detain long enough to copy and prepare in a manner more fit to meet the public eye, would probably never reach your press at all), when a recollection of another great talent of my departed friend occurs to me as worthy of being recorded. Possessing incomparable powers as a caricaturist, which he executed on principles laid down in a manuscript, that I hope soon to be able to send you, a sort of club was established, a book opened, and a secretary elected many years back, whose office it was to propose to all artists, or lovers of the arts, as they came to Rome, to become members; which only consisted in the ceremony of allowing their caricatures to be inserted in the club-book, against which the worthy Abbate Leonetti (who I am happy to say still lives the friend of the English nation), was to insert three or four lines in Italian, of his own composition, somewhat satirical, but only expressive of the weak side of the character described. In this book, by general consent, Grignon was the designer, and although we all were allowed the liberty of retaliation (and I well remember caricaturing the caricaturist), yet none were permitted to be put on record but his. This book was saved, or at least a great part of it, from the double quarantine that his papers suffered, and I very lately had the pleasure, by favour of his relations, to see, like a new phantasmagoria, the expressive shades of a number of artists who are gone by, with others that still enjoy fame both at home and abroad.

This confidence did honour to his impartiality, and those who knew them must allow that they were all fair, though all more or less ridiculous; neither did I ever hear of any one that complained, except Mr. Moore, the painter of landscapes; and this will not be wondered at when we recollect that it was he who placed his own whole length in the Gallery at Florence, where Raffael is contented with barely shewing his sublime countenance.

That he also possessed great prudence, sense, and judgment, will be manifested by the fact that when, in consequence of two Corsican spies, in our pay, breaking parole, all the English residents were ordered into custody at Leghorn by General Berthier, I think about 1802, Grignon was excepted; and on his waiting on the general to express his fears, the general replied with great urbanity, "You need not, Mr. Grignon, be under the least apprehension; yourself and property are perfectly safe; you have always conducted yourself with great prudence and propriety, and we do not make war with the arts."

The artist bowed, returned to his house to pursue his profession, and, like Parmegiano, received nothing from the invading soldiers but their admiration.

He was about five feet six, well proportioned, with a countenance of great expression; humane, studious, but slow in his studies, and rather inclined to melancholy.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

ADAM AND EVE.

IT is curious to trace the legendary accounts of our primeval parents. In the Golden Legend, black letter, fol. 2. ed. Ja. l. Notary, anno 1503. "Adam gaf her (Eve) a name like as her lorde, and say'd she shall be called Virago, "which is as moche as to say, as made of man." The serpent was erect, and had a woman's countenance; venom was put in his mouth, and his voice taken away after the fall. Eve talks Latin to Adam. Adam expected to find a wife among the monkies, or animals like man, not that any person was to be created on purpose for him. The earth was cursed, but not the water. Adam was created as a man of thirty years of age. He taught his sons to pay tithes. Cain was a ploughman; and his offerings were weeds and thorns. Impotency was Adam's privilege, in Paradise. Our Lorde in cursing Adam, Eve, and the Serpent, "began at the serpent, repynge an order and congrue number of curses." When Adam was about to die, he sent Seth, his son, into Paradise, to fetch the oil of mercury, when he received "certayne graynes of the fruite of the tree of mercury, by an angel. And when he came agayne, he founde his fader Adam, yet alive, and told him, what he had done, and thenne Adam lawghed first and thenne deyed. And thenne he layde the graynes or kernelles under his fader's tongue, and buryed hym in the vale of Eborn, and out of his mouth grewe thre trees of the thre granes of which the crosse, that our lorde suffred his passyon was made, by the vertue of whiche he gat every mercy, and was brought out of derkeness into the very light of Heaven." fol. ii. 6. This story is retold in the Antiquarian Repertory and other works: but the Legend has the candour to say of this anecdote, "that it is of none authorityе." However, it was a curious composition to read in the church, there being much indelicacy in parts of it. The Breeches Bible, however, outdoes the Legend: that only says, they sewed figleaves together "in maner of breeches," fol. i. 6;—not absolutely made themselves breeches, as the Bible. The story in Milton, of the Angel's showing the future history of the world to Adam, is taken from the same events exhibited to Adam, in his trance, while God took one of his rybbes (both fleshe and bone, carefully, adds the Legend,) and made the woman. Eve, it seems, did not believe a word about death being the consequence, of eating the forbidden fruit "leest happely we deye, whiche she sayd doubtinge," and then comes her character, "for lyghtly she was flexible to every parte;" nor is this the worst part of it, for when "our Lord sayde to the woman, Why dydest thou so?—neyther she accused herself, but leyde the sin on the serpent, and pryvely she leyde the faute in the maker of him." This is not the first slander of our general mother: many writers gravely affirming, that the devil took the form of a handsome young man, and the learned are well acquainted with the indelicate etceteras, attached to the story. The serpent, according to the Legend, was very ill used: for it says, that God did not demand him, "for he dyde it not of hymself, but the devyll by him;" not very consistently follows, that he synned most in being a very envious fellow, and telling stories. The punishment of child-bearing was inflicted upon Eve, because she synned in fruit, and Adam was to gain his bread by labour, because his sin consisted in eating! At his expulsion, Adam was sent back to Damascus, because God made him at that place. After the passage about teaching his sons to pay tithes, the Legend with great care and solemnity, asserts of the passage, "It is to be byleved." Cain, after he had committed his murder, "damned himself," but the Legend does not add, whether in the modern form, as a fool, or what.

In an Arabian manuscript, of which an account is given in the *Notices des MSS. Du Roi.* ii. 50 Mahomet puts a question, "what quantity Eve ate of the fruit of the forbidden tree?" And in the same work, xi. p. 128. The *Livre des Perles* says, Adam fell in the Isle of Serendib, Eve on the sea-shore near Mecca, but both met on Mount Ararat: that they were buried near one another: Seth and his family making frequent pilgrimages to their tombs, as did all the other branches, except Caine's, p. 129.

POPE JOAN.

This good lady is said to have lived in the 9th century, but her existence is not by all accredited. Onuphrius, says Bishop Jewell, was hired on purpose to falsify her existence, which the papists say, was first

first asserted by Martin Polonus. Her story is, that she was the daughter of one John English, of Mentz, and travelled with her lover in man's apparel to Athens, where she became incomparably learned; and was unanimously on that account elected Pope: but being with child by her servant, and not keeping a good reckoning, was taken in labour, on her way from St. Peter's to the Lateran, and there died. This, the papists say, is a fable. The authors, who assert her existence, are Platina in Joh. 8. Sabellicus Ennead. 9. L. 1. Chalcoundylas, L. 6. Mart. Po- Scotus, who lived about 1023; Sigebert Gemblacensis, who lived about 1100. Mart. Polonus, who lived about 1320. Buirsius Textor, Antoninus Archbishop of Florence, Volaterranus, Nauclerus, Carion, and hosts of others. Bishop Jewell, thinks that she might have been taken before her time; and Cope, alias Harpsfield, a writer of Louvaine, gravely published a work, in which he makes her an hermaphrodite, &c. What he says, if the Pope were an *hermaphroditus*, an *herkinalson*, that is to say, a man and woman both in one? But having still a doubt upon the subject, he proposes another query; what if the Pope being first a man, were afterwards changed into a woman? Upon which he quotes Ovid's Metamorphoses, as a serious authority, and gives the following anecdote: "A certaine woman, named Æmylia, married unto one Antonius Spensa, a citizen of Ebulum, ten years after she was married was turned into a man. I have likewise read, says he, of another woman, that when she had been broughte a bed, afterward became a man."

CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY.

In 1565, by a survey taken, there were found at Rome only twenty-eight thousand women, who lived by prostitution: some of whom were distinguished by riding on mules, others by living in good houses.

THOMAS OF VALOIS.

This was a commentator upon Augustin de Civitate Dei. He translated Apex, the cap of the Flamen Dialis, by making of it, an Historian or Chronicler.

PETER CRINITUS—CODRUS URCEUS.

These two divines translated the Greek λογχος; a spear, in St. John's Gospel, (19) by Longinus, a blind knight.

CHARADE.

My first is a God; my second is a man; my third is a spirit; and yet I am not the trinity.

The answer is the word, ammoniack.

EXTRACT OF A RECENT LETTER FROM MADRID.

The Spanish theatre still retains many of those mysteries, which founded the dramatic art in modern Europe. *Las profecias de Daniel*, form at present a favourite spectacle; and certainly no subject can be better adopted for combining a splendid variety of pageantry in one oratio, or sacred opera. The jubilee of adoration to the golden colossus of Bel; the flaming *auto da fe* for the refractory holy children; the voluptuous dances exhibited during the meal of Belshazzar; the sacrilegious use of the chalices from Jerusalem; the sudden wrath of heaven, the gloom, the thunder, the shadowy hand-writing on the wall in characters of lurid fire; and the armed irruption of the besiegers to renew a scene of purer triumph, form a series of picturesque magnificence, which you would enjoy to see repeated some Sunday evening at Drury-Lane. To the popularity of this play, may especially be ascribed the continual allusions of the Spanish patriotic writers, to the seizure and profanation of sacramental chalices by the French.

Another new and very singular drama, opens with Buonaparte, who soliloquizes about Spain. Allegorical dæmons stand watching around, and when he has confessed the whole atrocity of his purposes, they seize and carry him off in a fiery car, to the place of torment. Next appears Ferdinand VII. a ballet of angels listen to his promises of virtuous sway, and crown him during their dance, with wreaths of victory. Finally appears King George the III. who declares his horror for the tyrant, his affection for the virtuous and native monarch, and who is entertained by Santiago and the Virgin Mary, or by figures representing the genius of Spain, and the genius of christianity, with a performance in full chorus, of our God save the King. How popular we heretics are become within the very precincts of the mother church!

HARDING.

This was another famous translator of Latin, as appears by a passage of Tertullian, which he quotes in his controversies. *Illum Panem*, the Sacramental bread, he renders *Him*.

AMEN,

In ancient time, was sounded by the whole congregation.

FEUDAL CLAIMS.

In the end of the 14th century, the celebrated, but long since destroyed monastery

nastery of Augustinians, at Winsheim, in the province of Overyssel, were desirous of erecting a windmill, not far from Zwoll; but a neighbouring lord endeavoured to prevent them, declaring that the *wind in that district belonged to him.* The monks, unwilling to give up the point, had recourse to the Bishop of Utrecht, under whose jurisdiction the province had continued since the tenth century. The bishop, highly incensed against the pretender, who wished to usurp his authority, affirmed *that the wind of the whole province belonged to him*, and gave the convent express permission to erect a windmill wherever they thought proper.

DANES, SUCCESS OF.

This is usually, and with the greatest probability, ascribed to the male population of the nation being exhausted in monks and clergy; and the prevalence of superstition in the mass of the people.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MISS MURPHY,

AGED FOURTEEN, AUTHORESS OF A RECENT WORK ON TREES AND PLANTS.

SONNET.

HAIL early favourite of the Nine,
Angelic maid of eye divine!
By Love adorn'd with locks of gold,
Unspotted print from beauty's mould;
I see thee walk by Nature's side,
At once her pupil and her pride;
Prudence before, Religion near,
Say, then, why springs the Poet's tear?
Alas! behind—unknown to thee,
The Passions, like a foaming sea,
Roll on—a restless, ruthless band,
To sweep thee from life's peaceful strand:
Cling to thy rock, 'tis Virtue's tow'r,
Nor fear the storm and rattling show'r.

GEORGE CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Dec. 11, 1808.

TO DEATH.

I COME not, Death! with vain, untimely fears,
Urn-shadowing cypress and the midnight dew,
To offer at thy shrine,
And deprecate thy wrath.

I bring not Fear, in Frenzy's robe array'd,
To own the ruling terrors of thy name,
And feed thy cruel pride,
With murmurs of despair.

For what art thou, O Death! that reason's eye
Should shun the menace of thy threat'ning might;
Or turn upon thy form
The gaze of wild dismay?

Or why should terror arm thy uprais'd hand
With shafts of anger, and the murderer's rage;
And throw around thy brows
The lightning's livid fires?

Were life the limit of the Spirit's course,
The grave the barrier of her brief career,
Beyond whose loathsome bourn
No star of being gleam'd:

Had Nature to the winds of Heav'n proclaim'd
No bright reversion that awaits the soul,
When bursting from her chains,
She seeks her kindred skies:

Did not Religion from thy masked brow
Pluck the vain shadow of a mimic crown,
And lift the veiling cowl,
To shew a Seraph's smile:

Then, Death, I'd hail thee monarch! and thy shrine
Should hear my vows, and bear my proffer'd bribes,
To win the light of Heav'n
One moment to my gaze!

I'd clasp the breast that loves me, and would swear,
In madness, that thy unrelenting hand
Never, with ruthless might,
Should rend Affection's bands!

But since Religion's clear, prevailing voice,
With words of mercy, tells the trembling soul
That Heav'n has Death ordain'd
It's minister of love!

Bring flow'rs, bring essence from the living rose,
And strew around the sickly couch of Death,
From whence the Spirit bounds
On her immortal wings.

Be this thy triumph and thy glorious boast,
Angel of Death! that at thine awful call
The shadowing veil is rent,
Time's fleeting structure falls.

The seraph vision of the glowing mind,
The hope of Genius, and the soul's desire,
Start into light and form,
Freed by thy transient pow'r!

Birmingham. P. M. J.

STANZAS,

STANZAS,

ADDRESSED TO THE LATE REV. JAMES OGILVIE, D.D. ON HIS BIRTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 13. By Mrs. B. FINCH.

WOULD Hermes graciously dispense
A ray of wit and eloquence,
Or great Apollo his assistance lend;
Then might I, in poetic dress,
The language of my heart express,
On this blest day—the birth-day of my friend.

But whence arose the aspiring thought?
Shall a poor Minstrell, all untaught,
Seek round her brows to twine the classic lay,
Whose foot ne'er press'd th' Aonian mount,
Or stray'd where Aganippe's fount
Thro' laurel thickets winds its crystal way?

No—rather in some daisy'd mead,
While sportive lambs around me feed,
Or hawthorn grove, where chaunt the feather'd choir,
At grey-rob'd dawn, or rosy eve,
Let me a primrose garland weave,
And wake mute echo with my doric lyre.

Long has that lyre neglected hung
Untun'd, the leafless boughs among,
But once again, to touch the trembling string,
At Friendship's bidding, I essay,
And hail, in artless strains, this day;
O! may it to my friend true pleasures bring!

May each revolving year increase
His happiness, and heaven-born peace
Her halcyon-plumed wings around him spread;
May health his path with roses strew,
Each white-rob'd Joy his steps pursue,
And Amalthea's horn its blessings shed.

T' improve a vain, degenerate age,
Long, long may his instructive page
In all the fire of attic wisdom shine;
And, zealous to reform mankind,
Still may his philanthropic mind
New treasures draw from truth's exhaustless mine.

And, when these transient scenes are o'er,
Safe landed on that blissful shore,
Where no tumultuous winds or storms annoy;
May he the glorious prize obtain,
Assign'd to virtue's faithful train,
Th' immortal wreath of never-fading joy!

HOPE.

HOPE'S vivid beam the fancy cheers,
As down the slope of ills we stray,
Smiles through the wilderness of tears,
The sunshine of a brighter day;
Or, with a pale and softer light,
When age has silver'd o'er the hairs;
Sheds her mild lustre through the night,
And opes Elysium to our cares.

A. C.

A TRIBUTARY TEAR TO THE MEMORY OF MARIA.

[For some years past, the Author of the following Stanzas had been compelled, from motives of bad health, to relinquish all intercourse with the world: and being now retired to an obscure village, he accidentally became acquainted with the lovely child whose loss he so much deplores. He was singularly struck with her fascinating manners, as well as with the exquisite beauty and elegance of her person, and soon discovered in her tender mind the dawnings of superior genius, and the most endearing virtues.—Pleased at the idea of contributing his mite towards the education of this sweet little favourite of nature, who, if God spared her life, would prove a rich and valuable ornament to society, when he would be mouldering in the dust, he encouraged her visits, and devoted a small portion of time, every day, to her instruction, with the most flattering success. But he became peculiarly interested in the fate of this dear little angel, when he learned that she was abandoned by her paternal grandfather, the person to whom she had a right to look up for all the comforts that fortune can bestow. Her premature death, being only in the seventh year of her age, gave rise to the following lines, which plead no claims to poetic merit. They were an attempt to soothe the feelings of the author, by simply pourtraying some of the features of a child, so interesting, so universally beloved and regretted.]

WHAT presage scares my slumb'ring head!
What plaintive moans assail my bed!
Ah!—is thy gentle spirit fled,
Maria!

On Angel's wings 'tis borne away
Rejoicing, to celestial day!
Thy friends to grief are left a prey,
Maria!

Yet not for thee, my child, we grieve;
Thy flight should consolation give,
Since thou art rais'd in bliss to live,
Maria!

Forgive th' involuntary tear!
To me thy memory is dear,
O! let me speak my sorrow here,
Maria!

Slow musing through the cypress gloom,
I'll oft sit oft the hallow'd tomb,
While fate protracts my ling'ring doom,
Maria!
Thy

Thy smile, like beam of early morn,
Thy gentle soul for virtue born,
Thy graces all, my lays adorn,
Maria!

Nurtur'd in soft maternal air,
Thy love repaid a mother's care;
And thou didst all her virtues share!
Maira!

Oft straying through the verdant bowers,
Thy fairy fingers cull'd me flowers,
Thy converse cheer'd my drooping hours,
Maria!

For me the Meadows bloom no more,
Nor Bees collect their yellow store,
Nor Larks their warbling music pour,
Maria!

A mournful gloom pervades the grove,
Where gaily thou wast wont to rove,
And hum thy songs of filial love,
Maria!

The poor looks sad, and drops a tear;
No more thy gen'rous hand is near,
His wants to soothe, his heart to cheer,
Maria!

The Red-breast o'er thy grave shall strew
The sweetest flowers, of richest hue;
There warble many a soft adieu,
Maria!

Flora shall there her gifts bestow!
Meek violets and harebells grow,
Roses o'er thee, for ever blow,
Maria!

When this frail dust shall shrink away,
And mingle with its kindred clay,
Oh! might I hail, in brighter day,
Maria!

There, pleas'd remembrance would enjoy
Delight, to share thy sweet employ
In scenes of bliss, without alloy,
Maria!

Flookersbrook, Oct. 24, 1808. W. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

WITH pleasure we lay before our readers a brief outline of Mr. Davy's first lecture of the present season, delivered at the Royal Institution, Saturday, December 17. Imperfect as this sketch must necessarily be, yet it cannot fail of interesting such of our readers as are watchful over the progress of chemical science, and who, from their local situation, are unable to derive more full and more accurate information on the subject.

The professor opened his course with an intimation of those important discoveries which he should have to communicate, and illustrate during the ensuing winter. In that place he always delivered himself with pleasure, because he was sure to experience candour; at present, however, he had not only to ask their confidence, but solicit their indulgence. He felt himself in the situation of the architect, who, in changing the foundation of a building, must necessarily create much inconvenience to the inhabitants, while the new edifice was rearing. He gave a sketch of chemical history, and speaking of the alchemists and their mode of operating, he said, with regard to the masters all was mystery; to the pupil, surprize and astonishment. Chemistry, he said, might be considered and treated either as an art or a science, and its investigation might be after the order of analysis or synthesis: in the course now entered upon, he should adopt the synthetical mode, and he thought it necessary to apprize the audience, that his lectures would be chiefly adapted to the practical student, and that they would have no particular connection with, or reference to the arts and necessities of life. The application of chemistry to these would be reserved for another season; it was a source of much satisfaction to know, that philosophical discovery, and practical utility, would advance with equal pace.

Solar heat was the great principle by which chemical changes were perpetually taking place in the natural world, and the chemist imitating this principle by means of artificial heat, had been aptly called the philosopher by fire. Hence, Mr. Davy was led to consider the laws of attraction and repulsion, observing, that the term attraction had been first applied to chemical phenomena; and since, according to the principle laid down by the illustrious Newton, no more causes are to be introduced in philosophy than are necessary to explain the effect, he was willing to refer the whole system of chemical agency to the different electrical states in which bodies are found. The profes-

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sor, in this instance, as on former occasions, was unwilling that he should be supposed capable of stopping at any cause, less than the energy of the divinity. "Attraction, (said he) so capable of elucidating the phenomena of nature, was but the agent of the supreme intelligence, who, whether the dust was scattered in the wind, or the planets carried round the sun, was still the governor, whose wisdom preserved, in their harmonious order, the vast system of the world." He next explained the theories of Stahl and Lavoisier, particularly with regard to combustion, and shewed in what their difficulties consisted, all of which he thought might be obviated by introducing the positive and negative principle, the former ever attaching itself to inflammable matter, and the negative to oxygen. Sulphur, and phosphorus, which till within a few months had been regarded as simple bodies, he had decomposed, and should be able to shew, by decisive experiments, that they consisted of oxygen, hydrogen, and a certain basis. Charcoal had yielded to analysis, and proved to be composed of the carbonaceous principle and hydrogen: the diamond likewise was now found not to be pure carbon, but consisted of the carbonaceous principle and oxygen; and plumbago also he thought must be referred to the carbonaceous principle with a small portion of iron. Hence he was led to speak of the importance of the discovery of the new metals, Potasium and Sodaum, and of the still more important results to chemistry, which these bodies were likely to produce. He had in the last course only exhibited these metals in very small portions; hereafter he should be able to gratify the audience with specimens in large quantities. As soon as he had made known his discoveries, the chemists in France and Sweden immediately repeated his experiments, and hit upon a different method of decomposing the alkalies by which the new metals were obtained more abundantly, than by means of the voltaic battery.

Mr. Davy next referred to the decomposition of ammonia, the base of which, if we did not misunderstand him, would combine with mercury, and in the proportion of only the $\frac{1}{12000}$ part would render that metal solid, and by this operation reduce the specific gravity from thirteen, (that of mercury) to three, the specific gravity of the compound. The boracic and fluoric acids, have been decomposed by Mr. Davy, but at present, the muriatic acid has not yielded to the powers of his apparatus, though he fully expected it shortly would. That the bowels of the earth contained various ores of metals, had been long ascertained, but it was reserved for the discoveries of the present year to prove, that the different earths on which we daily walk, are also the repository of metallic bodies; of these he had decomposed four, namely, lime, magnesia, strontites, and barytes, all of which had produced metallic bases. From these circumstances he was led to conclude, that the two grand principles ever operating in nature, are the inflammable and the oxygeneous. These he said, will account for all the phenomena of volcanoes, and other subterraneous fires.

In adverting to the results which he had anticipated from the voltaic battery, and which had more than answered his expectations, he was proud to state that it had originated in the private munificence of a few enlightened men, and liberal patrons of science. The sum of twenty thousand francs had been devoted by the court of France for a similar purpose: but the idea of a subscription in this country was no sooner started, than it was cordially embraced; and in a short time, the liberality of individuals had raised a larger sum, than, in France, was furnished from the National Treasury, and by Imperial command. Hence he must notice the utility of public institutions to the progress of science. The promotion of philosophical discovery was attended with much labour, and no profit to the student. It demanded, not only his time and attention, but an expence which was not often within his reach. The man of letters required no such apparatus to pursue his enquiries: his instrument was his mind: the whole moral world was its subject. In the fine arts, whoever had attained fame, was sure of obtaining fortune also. To the experimental philosopher no such objects were presented, fortune could not be his aim. His reputation might be established after his death, but till then his authority must be questionable. He had, however, a consolation of a nobler kind; the conviction that he was devoted to the cause of truth; that he had enlarged the human intellect, and in developing the laws of nature, he demonstrated the wisdom and benevolence by which it was governed.

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WERNERIAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

AT the meeting of the Wernerian Natural History Society, of Edinburgh, held on the 12th of November, the Rev. Andrew Jameson, minister of St. Mungo, Dumfriesshire, read Observations on Meteorological Tables, with a Description of a New Anemometer. After some general remarks on the importance of Meteorological Observations, and on the merits and defects of registers of the weather, he pointed out what he considered to be the best form of a Meteorological Journal, and then described the external form and internal structure of an extensive and complete Meteorological Observatory, and enumerated about twenty different instruments which ought to find a place in every establishment of that kind. The Anemometer which he described, will, by a very simple and ingenious arrangement of parts, enable the most common observer to ascertain the velocity of the wind with perfect accuracy.

The Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Bressay, in Shetland, who has for some time past been engaged in examining the mineralogy of those remote islands, communicated an interesting account of the geognostic relations of the rocks in the islands of Unst and Papa Stour. After a general account of the position, extent and external appearance of the island of Unst, he described the different rocks of which it is composed, in the order of their relative antiquity, and remarked, that their general position is from south-west to north-east. The rocks are gneiss-mica, slate, clay-slate, limestone, hornblende-rock, potstone, and serpentine. The gneiss, in some places, appeared to alternate with the oldest mica-slate, and in others to contain beds of hornblende-rock. The mica-slate, which is the most abundant rock in the island, is traversed by numerous contemporaneous veins of quartz, and also of feldspar, and passes distinctly into clay-slate. It contains beds of hornblende-rock, and of limestone. The clay-slate occurs but sparingly. The potstone usually accompanies the serpentine. The serpentine occurs in great abundance, in beds in the oldest clay-slate, and newest mica-slate, and hence must be referred to the oldest, or first serpentine formation of Werner. The island of Papa Stour, situated on the west coast of the Mainland, as the largest of the islands is called, contains no primitive rocks, but appears to be entirely composed of floetz rocks. These are conglomerate, greenstone, claystone, porphyritic stone, hornstone, (perhaps clinkstone) and sandstone. The sandstone, as appears from observations made in this island, and other parts of Shetland, probably belongs to the oldest coal formation: it is uniformly situated below the other rocks above-mentioned. As Mr. Fleming announced his intention of again examining the whole of the Shetland islands, and of constructing mineralogical maps of them in which the rocks should be laid down according to their relative antiquity and extent, much valuable information may be expected.

At a subsequent meeting of the same society on the 19th of November, Mr. Mackenzie, jun. of Applecross, read a short account of the coal formation in the vicinity of Durham. From the precise and accurate description communicated by this gentleman, the rocks appear to belong to the oldest coal-formation of Werner. In the course of his observations, he explained what is called the *creep*, by miners, and exhibited specimens of the different rocks, with a section of the coal-mine of Kipia, in which both the miners' and the scientific names of the different strata were inserted. At the same meeting, Dr. Ogilby, of Dublin, read the continuation of his Mineralogical Description, of East Lothian, (of the former part of which, an account was given in our last Number) describing the different veins which he observed in that tract of country. These he considered as of three different periods of formation, viz. 1. Such as are derived from partial formations subsequent to the floetz-trap, which are of rare occurrence. 2. Veins of the different rocks of the formation penetrating the older beds, and, 3. Those of contemporaneous origin. He then enumerated and described, according to the manner of Werner, veins of greenstone, jasper, quartz, heavy-spar, and calc-spar.

Mr. P. Neill then read an account of a great sea-snake, lately cast ashore in Orkney. This curious animal, it appears, was stranded in Rothesholm-bay, in the island of Stronsa. Malcolm Laing, esq. M.P. being in Orkney at the time, communicated the circumstance to his brother at Edinburgh, upon whose property the animal had been cast. Through this authentic channel, Mr. Neill received his information. The body measured

measured fifty-five feet in length, and the circumference of the thickest part might be equal to the girth of an Orkney poney. The head was not larger than that of a seal, and was furnished with two blow-holes. From the back a number of filaments, resembling in texture the fishing-tackle, known by the name of silk-worm gut, hung down like a mane. On each side of the body were three large fins, shaped like paws, and jointed. The body was unluckily dashed to pieces by a tempest; but the fragments have been collected by Mr. Laing, and are to be transmitted to the museum at Edinburgh. Mr. Neill concluded with remarking that no doubt could be entertained that this was the kind of animal described by Ramus, Egede, and Pontoppidan, but which scientific and systematic naturalists had hitherto rejected as spurious and ideal.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

New Series of Engravings from the Cartoons of Raffaelle, in the Collection of his Majesty, at Hampton-court.

THE indefatigable Holloway still continues to pay the most unremitting attention to the engraving of these truly wonderful, and hitherto unrivalled examples of graphic art. After a steady, laborious, and almost daily perseverance, for a term of five years, the amount of his performance is, that he has nearly completed the sixth finished drawing, and that the second plate will probably be published in the course of another twelvemonth.

To speak of this undertaking with justice to the projector and executor of it, it is requisite to contemplate the resolution exercised in the total forbearance of all petty lucrative employment, of which so many are eager to avail themselves in all professions; in the long, although to him not tedious, confinement to a single object; in the narrowing of habitual wants and indulgences, for the sake of maintaining his independence during a length of labour; and in the devotion of body and mind to the accomplishment of a work, which he justly conceived to be interesting to the lovers of art, in all countries, and in all ages.

The merits of the work itself are to be duly appreciated less by a comparison with the original pictures—with those emanations of mind which defy the industry of the land to rival them, and are equally inimitable by all inferior powers of talent—than with the efforts of other preceding engravers in the execution of the same task. The Cartoons of Hampton-court have been familiarly known amongst us since the year 1707, by the prints of S. Gribelin, and by those of Dorigny and Fittler, as well as by the mezzotintos which bear the names of Cooper and J. Simon. The first of these sets is executed with great care and fidelity, and conveys a very good general idea of the figures, and a general expression of characters; but the comparative dimensions of the plates and the pictures give little reason to expect any thing more. The still more diminutive prints by Fittler are as exquisite remembrances of the original as the size and nature of the engraving will admit; but, like those of Gribelin, they convey merely a general notion of the several compositions. The larger engravings of Dorigny are free, sketchy, and picturesque draughts from the original designs, with a kind of coarse execution which was not ill adapted to match the time-worn and unequal surface of the pictures. His figures frequently display much of the spirit of the original attitudes, but they will not bear a strict comparison either of feature or expression.

Holloway's work exhibits, as far as it has proceeded, an accurate investigation of every part and every feature, a constant pursuit of the individual lines and expressions of the master, and a minute adherence to every accident of form and colour.

The spirit which prevails in the engravings of Dorigny is willingly accepted, from an impulse of transient admiration, in exchange for accurate resemblance; and some portion of freedom, it is acknowledged, will always be sacrificed by laborious finishing. But either mode of execution will prove, in some degree, unequal to the original work. It was

was the peculiar praise of the genius of Raffaelle, to unite the utmost decision of character and finished expression with the utmost freedom of a flowing pencil, in a regular and determined outline. He that copies him, unless he be himself the equal of Raffaelle, will necessarily lag, in some part, behind him. Mr. Holloway prefers that species of danger which arises from a close, slow, and minute pursuit of his various excellencies, and exhibits a copy so attentively examined, and so faithfully explained, that not the smallest portion of space remains unaccounted for.

Too much praise can hardly be given to a man who (as has been remarked) devotes mind and body to the laudable service of his country and his age. But Mr. Holloway does not stand in need of exaggerated encomium. His first print, of St. Paul preaching at Athens (published last winter), is far superior, taken altogether, to any other engraving of the subject. The characters are diligently studied, and successfully reflected from their originals; and the print is both in this respect, and in delicacy of execution, infinitely preferable to that of Dorigny in particular. The beautiful and highly finished drawings from the *offered Sacrifice at Lystra*, and the *Miraculous Draught of Fishes*, promise results equally successful.

In the mean time, to beguile the tediousness of expectation, Mr. Holloway has been induced to offer for sale a finished etching of the plate of the *Death of Ananias*, wrought, as he professes, in such a manner as not only to shew the general fabric of that composition, but to enable the public to judge of the final effect of the print.*

* The price of Mr. Holloway's engravings is great, but perhaps at last inadequate to his labours. The encouragement given to the first set of engravings, in Queen Anne's reign, by Gribelin, was very great, because, according to Walpole, the Cartoons "had never before been engraved." His success stimulated Dorigny, by the persuasion of some English gentlemen of rank who were then at Rome, to come to England, and undertake the same work on a larger scale. The plates were at first proposed to be engraved at the queen's expence, only to be given away as presents to persons of distinguished rank; but Dorigny demanding five thousand pounds for his work, it was at last undertaken by a subscription at four guineas a set. On the completion of it, he presented two complete sets to George the First, and a set each to the prince and princess. The king, in return, presented him with a purse of 100 guineas, and the prince with a gold medal.

British Gallery of Engravings. By the Rev. Edward Forster. Third Number.

The progress of this interesting work is very creditable to the publisher, and the care and judgment shown in the selection of the subjects for engravings is no less so to the good sense and taste which superintend the publication. The contents of the present number are,

The Canal of Dort; by Fittler, from Cuyp.

Holy Family; by Rainsbach, from Ludovico Caracci.

Flemish Pastimes; from Ostade.

Joseph's Garment; by Schiavonetti, from Guercino.

The pictures from which the first and third of these engravings are taken, are in the collection of the Marquis of Stafford; the second and fourth in that of Earl Grosvenor. The first plate may, without invidious comparison, be said to be the happiest in execution, in the present series. The clear and limpid tint which distinguishes the original picture is admirably preserved, as well as the distinctness of the particular objects, so judiciously kept subordinate to the general *repose* of the picture.

British Gallery of Pictures: engraved by Cardon. Under the Direction of Mr. Ottley and Mr. Tresham, Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy. First Number.

The principal series of this first number contains an admirable engraving from the picture of the *Woman taken in Adultery*, painted by Rubens, and at present in the collection of Henry Hope, esq. The engraving is a thoroughly studied work, and gives a very full idea of the richness and mellowness of Rubens's pallette. The same engraving is also to be had, coloured, with the most careful attention to the original picture, and in a manner highly creditable to the publishers.

The other series contains small etchings from pictures in the Marquis of Stafford's Gallery, very well calculated to give a general idea of the respective compositions, two of which are of the *Sacraments* by Nicolas Poussin. To these is added a plan of the Gallery. This series (like the former) may also be had with the etchings slightly coloured, in such a manner as to convey the general inten-

tions

tions of the painter in the disposition of hue and effect.

The Royal Academy is to be congratulated on the choice of an active associate, in the person of Anthony Carlisle, esq. who has been lately elected to the office of Professor in Painting, in the place of the ingenious, amiable, and unfortunate Sheldon, who died about two months since. Mr. Sheldon's lectures, founded on deep professional knowledge, were studiously adapted to the particular researches and wants of painters, though sometimes even going beyond the sphere of their immediate studies. The Royal Academy has at present reason to entertain the highest confidence that Mr. Sheldon's will not be the last, nor the greatest, example of zeal and talents in those respects. Mr. Carlisle's abilities have deservedly raised him to eminence, and his professional lectures addressed to students in his own profession are well known, and justly celebrated. The competition for the professorship lay between Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Bell, the author of several valuable anatomical publications; both highly qualified for the interesting situation to which they aspired.

The premiums of silver medals given by the Royal Academy for drawings and models in sculpture, from the living figure, and for views in architecture, were adjudged by the annual meeting of the Royal Academicians, on Saturday, the 10th instant. The same day, being the anniversary of the establishment of the Academy, the usual election took place for the various officers appertaining to the Institution, and the venerable president of last year was continued in his chair by the unanimous consent of the assembly.

A monument is about to be erected in the Temple church, to the memory of the late Lord Chancellor Thurlow. It is executed by Rossi, R. A.

The so much celebrated merits of the supposed pictures by Titian, of the *Twelve Cæsars on horseback*, are now finally decided, the pictures being ascertained to be from the pencil of A. Tempesta; a name which, although at a very great distance below "the mighty master" of the Venetian school, is yet acknowledged by painters to be entitled to a very competent degree of estimation.

The Gallery of the Bath Exhibition is opened again for the approaching season, on the same plan as last year.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

ARTS, FINE.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, consisting of twelve Views of the rivers Borthwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Tiviot, and Tweed. Engraved by Heath, from drawings taken on the spot. By J. C. Schetky, esq. of Oxford. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. Proofs, 2l. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Essay on the Earlier part of the Life of Swift. By the Rev. John Barret, D.D. vice-provost of Trinity College, Dublin. 5s.

Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth; written by Himself. Published from an original manuscript in the custody of the Earl of Cork and Ossory. To which is added Fragmenta Regalia, being a History of Queen Elizabeth's Favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. With explanatory annotations. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of Frederic and Margaret Klopstock. Translated from the German. 8vo. 6s.

COMMERCE.

The Tradesman; or Commercial Magazine, 8vo. vol. I. 9s. 6d. bds.

DRAMA.

The School for Authors, a Comedy in three Acts. By the late John Tobin, Esq.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. Leicester's School; or, the History of several young Ladies. 12mo 3s. 6d

The Junior Class Book; or, Reading Lessons for every Day in the year; selected from the most approved authors; for the Use of Schools. By William-Frederic Mylius, Master of the Academy in Red Lion-square. 12mo. with Engravings. 4s. bound.

Dramas for Children, imitated from the French of L. F. Jauffret, Author of the Travels of Rolando; the Little Hermitage; Visit to the Menagerie, &c. By the Editor of Tabart's Popular Tales. 3s. half bound.

An Easy Grammar of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, designed as a Practical

Elementary Book to simplify the Study of Philosophy at Schools. By the Rev. David Blair. 3s. bound.

A Guide to Elocution, divided into six Parts; containing Grammar, Composition, Synonymy, Language, Orations, and Poems. By John Sabine. 12mo. 4s.

HISTORY.

The History of the University of Edinburgh, from 1580 to 1646. By Thomas Crawford, A.M. Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

LAW.

An Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius. By W. Selwyn, Esq. Part III. 10s. 6d.

A Practical Treatise on Pleading, and on the Parties to Actions, and the Form of Actions, with a Collection of Precedents and Notes thereon. By Joseph Chitty, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 2l. 2s.

A Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lunacy, with an Appendix; containing the Practice of the Court of Chancery on the Subject, and some useful Practical Forms. By A. Highmore, Solicitor. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Reports of Cases, argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Hilary to Trinity Term, 1808. By John Campbell, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esquire, Barrister-at-law. Part II. 8vo. 6s.

A Treatise of the Law of Contracts and Agreements, not under Seal, with Cases and Decisions thereon, in the Action of Assumpsit. By Samuel Comyn, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Continuation of a Digest of the Statute Laws, being an Abridgment of the Public Acts of Parliament of Great Britain, from the 37th to the 42d of George III. both inclusive. By Thomas Walter Williams, Esq. Barrister-at-law. Vol. III. Part IV. 4to. 2l. 5s.

The Whole of the Proceedings in the Cause of the Attorney-General v. Brown, Parry, and Others, of the Golden-lane Brewery. By W. R. H. Brown. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

A Treatise on Scrophula. By James Russell, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. 5s.

The London Medical Dictionary. By Bartholomew Parr, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and senior Physician of the Exeter Hospital. 2 vols. 4to. 4l. 10s. bds.

Cases of Diabetes, Consumption, &c. with Observations on the History and Treatment of Diseases in general. By Robert Watt, Member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. 8vo. 8s.

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VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

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*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

SCIENCE has sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Dr. Beddoes, of Bristol, in the maturity of his genius, and in the prime of his life. He has long been an ornament of his profession, and an honour to his country among foreign nations, as a chemist and philosopher. In our next we shall endeavour to do justice to his useful life and character, in a full account of both.

The attention of the public is at present drawn towards the various plans for producing light and heat for domestic purposes, respectively from gas and steam. Various new experiments are making in the present winter, and nothing retards the general adoption of one or both plans, but the strange omission of artizans to present to the public complete, convenient, and elegant apparatus adapted to various purposes. We have inserted accounts of some experiments for lighting by gas, in other parts of this Magazine, and we hope in our next Number to be able to introduce further particulars of Mr. Oakley's valuable experiment for warming houses by steam.* The numerous advantages resulting from these important applications are so obvious, that it must be unnecessary to comment upon them. For warming churches, manufactories, hospitals, workhouses, schools, mansion-houses, and ships, this mode of conveying and diffusing heat, seems to be of superior consequence even to the means it affords of warming equally at a trifling expence, all the parts of a dwelling-house.

The lovers of the fine arts will learn with satisfaction, that Miss Linwood's splendid Exhibition of Pictures of her own production, will again constitute one of the ornaments of the metropolis in the month of February. The great concourse of visitors who attended her former exhibition in Hanover-square, has led Miss Linwood to determine to render her exhibition permanent in the metropolis, and she has therefore built on the north side of Leicester-square, two magnificent rooms for the purpose, the largest in London, which we shall call the Linwood Gallery. Besides the pictures formerly exhibited, there will be at least twenty new ones, the recent productions of this lady's unparalleled ingenuity and industry.

Mr. Taylor (the Platonist) announces that he has made some very important discoveries in that branch of the mathematics, relating to infinitesimals, and infinite series. One of these discoveries consists in the ability of ascertaining the last term of a great variety of infinite series, whether such series are composed of whole numbers or fractions. Mr. Taylor farther announces, as the result of these discoveries, that he is able to demonstrate that all the leading propositions in Dr. Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinites are false, and that the doctrine of Fluxions is founded on false principles, and as well as the Arithmetic of Infinites, is a most remarkable instance of the possibility of deducing true conclusions from erroneous principles. Mr. T. is now composing a treatise on this subject, which will be published in the course of next year.

Mr. James Elmes has undertaken a complete and comprehensive Dictionary of the Fine Arts, to include accounts of the arts in theory and practice, and of their professors in all ages. Such a work must necessarily become a library of itself to the painter, the sculptor, the architect, the amateur, and the collector of subjects connected with the fine arts.

Mr. Thomas Mortimer, Vice-consul at Ostend forty years ago, and author of the work called, Every Man his own Broker, published fifty years ago, is preparing a legacy to the world in a new Dictionary of Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures. Of this work we may say, as we have said of the last work, that it must constitute a library of itself to the numerous persons to whom it addresses itself, and we may add, respecting both, that it is wonderful such useful publications have never before appeared.

Dr. Arnold, of Leicester, has just put to press a valuable practical volume of Observations on the Management of the Insane, a subject on which thirty years

* This experiment has previously been made with success in some manufactories in Scotland. At Mr. Oakley's, in Old Bond-street, the steam is conveyed from a small boiler in the cellar through cast-iron pipes, of three or four inches bore, into all the rooms of his extensive manufactory, and at the distance of one hundred yards from the boiler, the steam raises the thermometer to two hundred degrees. In the fifth story it boiled a copper of water in the laundry, where it also dried the wet clothes with great rapidity.

years experience has eminently qualified him to write.

A work, highly interesting to the English antiquary, under the title of An Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of France, with a view to illustrate the rise and progress of Gothic Architecture in Europe, which had long engaged the personal inspection and laborious researches of the late Rev. G. D. Whittington, of Cambridge, is now in the press, under the direction of some judicious and honourable friends; and will soon be laid before the public.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott has in the press, a Poem on the Battle of Maida.

Mr. A. Jewitt, proposes to publish by subscription, in two volumes, small octavo, with twenty-four Aquatinta Views of Ruins, Scenes, Antiquities, &c. drawn expressly from nature, Remarks on various Parts of the Counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, York, Derby, and Stafford; being the result of several successive tours and excursions since the commencement of the present century.

Mr. Thomas Green, of Liverpool, a youth of seventeen, has in the press a volume of Poems, which will appear in January.

Dr. Clarke and Mr. Clarke, will begin their spring course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Thursday, January 26. The Lectures are read every day, at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning, till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Dr. Buxton's Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on Materia Medica, will be commenced about the 20th of January, 1809.

A new Grammar, entitled, The English Tutor, written in familiar letters, and intended particularly for ladies seminaries, by Mr. W. C. Oulton, author of the Traveller's Guide, &c. will be presented to the public in a few weeks.

A volume of burlesque, dramatic, and miscellaneous Poems, by the same gentleman, is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

A Subscription Library, on a liberal plan, has been set on foot at Lincoln; and we observe with pleasure, that its promoters are the principal noblemen and gentlemen of that city and its neighbourhood.

Amidst a variety of new papers announced in different parts of the country, one is announced in that populous district of Staffordshire, engaged in the manufacture of pottery-ware, to be called the Pottery-Gazette.

Mr. Bigland has in the press, and in considerable forwardness, a View of the World, which will extend to five octavo volumes. It comprises a tolerably minute geographical description of the countries of the world, with an account of whatever is particularly remarkable in each, followed by a separate historical view of every nation and people.

The Rev. R. Nares is about to put to press a Dictionary on the plan of Johnson's, of the Middle Language of England, or the Age of Shakspeare! To what other absurdities will the childish speculations of the readers of black letter lead us?

The Rev. Mr. Plumptre, of Clarehall, will shortly publish four Discourses on the Stage, lately preached by him at Cambridge.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, are preparing for the press, and will appear in the ensuing spring. To these volumes, which it is intended to publish by subscription, will be prefixed a memoir.

A work will speedily make its appearance, entitled, the Brazil Pilot, or a Description of the Coast of Brazil; translated from the Portuguese of Manoel Pimentel, principal hydrographer to King John V. of Portugal. It will be accompanied by a considerable number of charts of some of its principal ports, from manuscripts of undoubted authority, never before published.

Mr. James Morrison, of Glasgow, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription a work in two volumes octavo, entitled, the General Accomptant; being a complete course of mercantile computation and accomptantship, adapted to modern practice. The same gentleman is engaged on Popular Elements of Book-keeping.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will shortly publish the first volume of their Records. It will contain some very valuable contributions from practitioners of first-rate eminence in the metropolis.

The Translation of the Scriptures into the Persian language, so long in preparation, and by many thought to be abandoned, has been for some time in the press at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and is expected to be ready for publication in the course of the year, 1809. It will form an elegant quarto volume.

A new

A new selection of the most favourite poetical pieces, under the title of the Muse's Bower, will soon make its appearance in four small volumes. The first will contain a selection of lyrical and pathetic pieces; the second narrative, humourous and epistolary; the third descriptive and sacred; and the fourth selections from the ancient classics.

Mr. WALKER has published some observations which seem to prove that jewelled holes in clock-work are highly disadvantageous, being much more liable to become foul and clogged than brass ones. A transit clock of his, made by Berraud, was cleaned in July 1805, and on the 6th of December 1806, it had become so foul as not to be made to go even when two pounds were added to its weight. On its being taken to pieces, in all its jewelled holes the oil was very black and glutinous, but in the others it was quite fluid; and it even required great force, and some dexterity, to draw out the spindle that carried the seconds' hand. The clock was set a going again next day, and continued to go well till the end of October 1807, when it again went badly, and gained very much. It was taken as under as econd time about three weeks after this, when all the jewelled holes were extremely foul, black, and clogged; and in separating the jewels, they were found to be strongly adhesive, yet the oil on the pallets was very fluid, and in a good state in all the brass holes.

Proposals have been published for the establishment of an Institution, designed for the relief of distressed and indigent women in the metropolis, by supplying them with suitable employment. It is intended that a house shall be taken in a reputable and populous neighbourhood, for the sale of various articles of wearing apparel and ornamented works. A warehouse will also be taken in a more retired situation, where goods will be cut out and delivered to women applying for work. The public and ladies in particular are invited to subscribe annually a sum not less than half-a-guinea each. Women wanting employment are to apply to one of these ladies for a recommendation to the society; the lady recommending to be answerable to the amount of twenty shillings, that the goods entrusted to the workwoman shall be returned. The ladies will choose out of their own number a committee, to attend daily at the warehouse, to inspect the work cut out, and that returned when made up and fit for sale. It will be the object of this excellent society to avoid, as much as possible, taking in or selling those articles on which the industry of women is now engaged. They will also strive to avoid any interference with those shops in which women usually work or serve. The society will neither give extravagant prices to the workwomen, nor underseH the regular trader; the grand design being to provide suitable employment for poor, but industrious and respectable females, and to prevent the temptations to vice.

Mr. B. COOK, of Birmingham, in some very seasonable observations, has shewn the great advantages that may be derived even by manufacturers and tradesmen on the smallest scale, *from the use of gas for light, instead of candles*. His apparatus consists simply of a small cast iron pot, of about eight gallons, to receive the coal, and a cast iron cover, which is luted to it with sand. The gas passes through water into the gasometer or reservoir, which holds about four hundred gallons, and by means of old gun barrels, he conveys it all round his work-shops. His saving by this apparatus he computes at three-fifths. But, he continues, " if erected on a smaller scale, the saving to the manufacturer is equally great; for the poor man who lights only six candles, or uses one lamp, will find it cost him only 10l. or 12l.; which he will nearly, if not quite, save the first year. And if the pipes are made of old gun-barrels, and once a year, or once in two years, coated over with tar, to keep them from rusting, they will last half a century." Besides the profit thus derived, Mr. Cook conceives that from the tar of the coal a spirit might be made as a substitute for the tar-spirit brought from Russia; which would be of vast importance to a great number of manufacturers, especially japanners; that article having advanced from 3s. or 3s. 6d. to 20s. per gallon since the interruption of our trade with the north. We think Mr. Cook has great merit in making and publishing this valuable experiment; and, for our own parts, we consider the late discoveries of so much consequence to mankind, that we shall continue to publish all new facts relative to them, till their adoption in general.

Mr. J. PICK, of Ipswich, has lately analyzed a stone of the calcareous species, frequently met with in that part of the country, and called by the common people thunder-pick, from the supposition of its falling from the clouds in storms

storms of thunder and lightning. It occurs in crystals weighing from 40 to 100 grains, of a conic shape, with a cavity at the base, extending about a fourth part down to the centre of the crystal. Its colour varies from grey, brown, brownish red, to almost black, semitransparent. They are generally discovered solitary by the husbandmen when at plough, or turning up the earth in any other way. When scratched with a knife, this stone has a strong alliaceous or urinous smell. Its cross fracture is fibrous, with the striæ diverging nearly as from a common centre. Its longitudinal fracture is glittering, with the striæ parallel. It is moderately hard, and of the specific gravity of 2,663. Its properties, as ascertained by examination, are as follow:—1. When heated upon charcoal before the blow-pipe, its colour disappears, but it is infusible. 2. With phosphate of soda it is difficultly soluble, and fuses into an enamelled bead. With borate of soda it dissolves more readily, and fuses into a semitranslucid white globule. 4. With caustic soda it could be only partially fused into a white enamel. 5. The substances of which, by analysis, 100 grains were found to be composed, are:—

Carbonic acid gas -	43,55 grs.
Lime - - -	53,95
Oxides of manganese and iron	40
Water and loss -	2,10
	100

A correspondent of the Philosophical Journal, alluding to the feats exhibited on the continent by Signior Lionetto, commonly called the incombustible man, observes:—"I have repeatedly seen a friend of mine pass over his tongue, without any covering, a red-hot poker; and this experiment, which he has performed hundreds of times, to the great astonishment of dinner and tea-parties where he happened to be, I ventured, on his assurance that no hurt would ensue, to repeat. I found that it may be done with the utmost safety; the only effect is a slight taste in the mouth of carbonated hydrogen, and a very slight soreness for a short time. It is only necessary that the tongue be wet with saliva before it is put out of the mouth, and that the poker be of course quickly passed over it. The cause of this phenomenon I conceive to be that the saliva is vaporized, and in fact it prevents the iron from ever touching the cuticle." In addition to this, the conductor of the above-mentioned journal subjoins the following facts:—"Having mentioned to a plumber whom I had employed to repair a lead cistern, some of the particulars of the incombustible man, he expressed but little surprize. Any one, he said, might draw their finger through melted lead, if they did it somewhat quickly; and having in his hand a ladle full of melted solder, he instantly passed his finger through it. He said he had often passed a piece of red-hot iron over his tongue, and seen others do it without injury. In the first experiment, he said, it was necessary that the finger should be perfectly dry, otherwise the person might get what he called a *thimble*; that is, some of the metal would adhere to the finger, and produce a severe burn. In the experiment of passing a red-hot iron over the tongue, the iron, he said, should be very red; if only of a black heat, nearly, but not quite red-hot, it was sure to burn the tongue most severely. I shall here state another fact, which may perhaps be explained, but not quite so satisfactorily, on similar principles. A gentleman informs me that he has seen an iron-founder skim melted iron with his hand. The founder stated he could only do it when the iron was boiling hot; if of a lower heat, it would burn him."—We shall be glad to receive communications to the Monthly Magazine on these subjects.

About the middle of this month will be published, in two vols. 8vo. Outlines of Mineralogy, containing a general history of the principal varieties of mineral substances; together with a particular statement of their physical characters, and chemical analysis; by J. Kidd, M.D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford.

FRANCE.

The first division of the antiquities from the palace Borghese is arrived at Paris. They were conveyed on large carriages made on purpose, especially for those supposed to be the most liable to be broken, such as the Gladiator, the Faun, the Borghese Vases, &c. An ambulatory forge attended each smaller division, in order to repair such accidents as might happen. The carriages were two months and a half in passing the Alps.

ITALY.

The celebrated Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen has lately exhibited, at Rome, a model in plaster of his statue of Adonis, which, according to the general opinion, deserves to be classed among the most beautiful

beautiful productions of modern art. It is to be executed in marble for the hereditary Prince of Bavaria.

The Academy of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, of Padua, has recently resumed its meetings, after a long suspension. According to its ancient practice, it has proposed several questions for the ensuing year; among which are the following:—"How far is that opinion well-founded, which maintains that the taste for letters must diminish in proportion to the progress made in the sciences?" and "What improvement can be made in the ploughs at present made use of in this country, and by what means may they be rendered more useful in labour, better adapted to the circumstances of the place, and the quality of the different soils?" The prizes are each sixteen gold Napoleons, and the answers must be written either in Italian or French.

EAST INDIES.

The Abbé Dubois, who was so fortunate as to escape from France during the horrors of the revolution, and has since resided in the Mysore country, has completed a very valuable work on the various casts of India. It has been inspected and highly approved by Sir J. Mackintosh and other literary characters in India, and by them recommended to the notice of the government, who have agreed to purchase the manuscript of the Abbé, and to publish it at their own expence. The translation of the French is entrusted to a military officer of consequence and ability.

The Massoolah boat, so common on the coasts of the peninsula of Hindoostan, is one of the most extraordinary inventions that navigation has to boast. To all appearance any other kind of vessel would be safer on the water; but the fact is, that no boat of any other kind dare venture over the violent surf which breaks along the sea-shore at Fort St. George. It is unique in its construction, equally unlike the solid canoe, and the European invention of caulked vessels. It is flat-bottomed, and the planks of which it is composed are literally sewn together with the fibres of the Kyar-rope, made from the cocoa-tree; and the stitches, if they may be so called, are so little connected, that it should seem there could be no security against its leaking so much as to injure its safety. To prevent an accident of this nature, each boat is always provided with a baler. These boats are used to convey goods and passengers to and from the ships in the Madras roads; and, on their return from the ships, they are sometimes thrown with such violence against the shore, that if they did not, by their singular construction, yield to the shock, they would be dashed in pieces. The steersman stands on the stern of the vessel, and the rudder is simply an oar. The dexterity with which he balances himself in a heavy sea is perfectly astonishing. The number of boats used there is one hundred and twenty, and they furnish occupation for upwards of one thousand natives.

The Chinese, instead of raising their fruit-trees from seeds or grafts, as is the practice in Europe, adopt the following method:—They select a branch fit for the purpose, and round it they wind a rope of straw besmeared with cow-dung, until a ball is formed five or six times the diameter of the branch. Immediately under this ball, they divide the bark down to the wood, for nearly two-thirds of the circumference of the branch. A cocoa-nut shell, or small pot, is hung over the ball, with a hole in its bottom, so small that water put into it will only fall in drops. By this the rope is kept constantly moist, a circumstance necessary to the easy admission of the young roots. In about three weeks it is supposed that some of the roots have struck into the rope, when the remainder of the bark is cut, and the former incision carried deeper into the wood; it is repeated in three weeks more. In about two months, the roots are seen intersecting each other on the surface of the ball, which is a sign that they are sufficiently advanced to admit of the separation of the branch from the tree, which is done by sawing at the incision, taking care not to cut off the rope, which by this time is rotten, and the branch is planted as a young tree. It is probable that a month longer would be necessary for the operation in England, from the difference of climate; but by this means, when the branches are large, three or four years are sufficient to bring them to a state of full bearing. Timber-trees, it is supposed, may be advantageously propagated in the same way.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Exile," a grand Melo-Dramatic Opera, in Three Acts, as performed at the King's Theatre by his Majesty's Servants, late of the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, written by F. Reynolds, esq. The Music entirely new. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, esq. 12s.

THE music of this opera occupies eighty-seven pages, the first twenty-two of which are purely *melo-dramatic*. Of the general style of this part of the production, we can speak favourably; it is pleasing and fanciful; and had Mr. Mazzinghi prefixed to each movement a few words explanatory of the passion and scenic business meant to be elucidated and enforced, he would have enabled us to judge of its analogy, emphasis, and other dramatic qualities. Respecting the *melodial* part of the work, we have the satisfaction of saying, that it highly merits our commendation. Some of the songs, as "How often will proud memory Trace?" sung by Mr. Incledon, and "She's gone, a Daughter's Gone," sung by Mrs. Dickons, particularly claim our notice, on account of the sweetness of their melodies, and the strength and justness of their expression. Some trivial defects we might mention; such as the false accent in the first bar of "How wretched is the Captive's Lot!" and in some places, the adoption of a bass not, perhaps the best that might have been chosen: but it would, at least, be harsh, if not unjust, to withhold allowance for the haste in which music for the stage is generally obliged to be produced, especially in cases where, notwithstanding that disadvantage, so much that is *meritorious* presents itself to the critic's attention, and where the *known* ability and science of the composer is so adequate, as to compensate inconsiderable deficiencies.

Four Rondos, under the title of the Village Rondo, the Peasant's Rondo, the Cottage Rondo, and Consent, a Rondo. Each 2s. 6d.

These Rondos, which are, we understand, the first four of a series of compositions of the same species, intended to form a volume of pleasing and familiar piano-forte music, form in the aggregate a favourable specimen of the general fair pretensions of the work. We cannot allow ourselves to examine with fastidious scrupulousness, productions of this light description, or we might, perhaps, point out some passages not perfectly consonant with true taste or the established laws of harmony; especially in the "Cottage Rondo." We do not, however, mean to detract from the real deserts of these pleasingly imagined little pieces, the general style of which will not fail, as we should suppose, to give them circulation and popularity amongst juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which they are designed.

"The Siege of St. Quintin, or Spanish Heroism," a Drama, in Three Acts, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane. 8s.

The music of this opera, (the glee and march in which are composed by Mr. Bishop, and the other parts by Mr. Hook,) though certainly not of a description to challenge our warmest praise, is far from being destitute of claims to our favourable notice. The overture is spirited, and not without some striking passages; the march is bold and full of military effect; and some of the songs are conceived with much propriety and liveliness of fancy.

"The Banks of the Dee," harmonized for Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 3s.

"The Banks of the Dee," possesses much of that merit which has served to distinguish the greater part of Dr. Clarke's former publications. In the conception of the melody we find much happiness of fancy, and in the *combination* no small portion of that science and judgment, for which we long since given the Doctor full and unqualified credit.

"The Dream," a Glee for Four Voices, the Words written by Thomas Moore, esq. The Music composed by W. Hawes, gent. of his Majesty's Chapel Royal. 1s.

The *parts* of this Glee are put together with science and contrivance. The *point* taken up at the beginning of the second page is well sustained, and several of the passages serve to prove, that Mr. Hawes is a musician reaching above mediocrity.

Vingtième et Dernier Pot Pourri pour le Piano-forte. Composé par D'Steibelt. 5s.

This is a happily-varied and highly pleasing assemblage of movements from various authors, among the names of whom we find those of Haydn and Pleyel. They succeed each other with an effect that displays much judgment in the choice and arrangement, and that will, we doubt not, ensure the favourable opinion of the generality of piano-forte performers.

Sonata, for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin. Composed by John Gildon. 3s. 6d.

This Sonata consists of three movements, in the last of which is introduced, as its subject, an original Scotch Air, with the treatment and general effect of which we are much pleased: indeed, the whole Sonata ranks so far above the common productions of the day in the great requisites of novelty, spirit, and science, that Mr. Gildon might justly have adopted a prouder motto than the one he has selected "Virginibus puris-que canco." We think his composition qualified to gratify cultivated and *veteran* ears.

"Love in a Tub," a favourite Pastoral Ballet, as performed at the Theatre-Royal Drury Lane. The Ballet by Mr. D'Egville. The whole of the Music composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by H. R. Bishop. 6s.

While many of the passages of this ingenious little production are novel, appropriate, and highly agreeable, others, we must say, are common-place, and of feeble expression. But spirit of invention, and analogy of style, greatly preponderate, and will, we are confident, recommend "Love in a Tub," to extensive and favourable notice.

"Le Petit Ballet," a favourite Divertisement for the Piano-forte. Composed by Francis Panormo. 2s.

The pretty trifles, (trifles the composer, we are sure, will allow us to call them) of which "Le Petit Ballet" consists, are fancied with facility and taste. Every movement has a character, or feature, of its own, and evinces a playful facility of fancy that cannot fail to favourably strike the ear of that *class* of performers for whose use the publication is intended.

"The Owl," a Song. The Poetry by Miss Scott, the Music by J. F. Burrows. 1s. 6d.

"The Owl," is an interesting little composition. The adoption of a *minor* key at the opening, and the transition to the *major*, at the words "while the maiden," is judicious; while the general effect indicates more than an ordinary portion of talents.

Three Sonatas, with Six Progressive Preludes for the Piano-forte. Composed by F. Fiorillo. 6s.

These Sonatas possess many ingenious, and some very brilliant passages. The movements are judiciously contrasted, and the effect of the *tout-ensemble* is highly creditable to Mr. Fiorillo's talent and judgment. The progressive preludes are well imagined, and will be found useful to the practical tyro.

"The Rose," a favourite Scottish Air, arranged with variations for the Piano-forte, by J. Ross, esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Ross has arranged his variations to this pleasing air, with much taste and fancy. By giving it due application, young practitioners will not only find their ears delighted, but also their fingers improved.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN COOK'S (BIRMINGHAM) *for a Method of making Barrels for Fowling-pieces, &c. and Ram-rods for the same.*

THE metal used for gun-barrels is first cut into proper lengths, and then drawn out round, or of any other shape, by passing them between rollers or under the hammer. The lengths are then fixed in a lathe, or other proper machine, in order to be drilled. They are then drawn through plates with holes graduated one size below another, until they are drawn out the full lengths desired.

Another method is to take plates or scalps of iron or steel, drawn under the hammer or roller to the proper size, form, and thickness, which are turned over a mandrel, beak iron, &c. to weld them. They are then drawn or forced through holes, or passed between rollers, till they have attained the proper length, size, form, and thickness.

A third method is to take round or other-shaped plates of iron, steel, or other proper metal, and force them through holes till they assume tubular forms. The advantages of these methods are, that the sides of the barrels will be of equal thickness throughout, without any irregularities or unsound places in any of the surfaces, inside or outside. They may be made one third lighter by this mode than by the common method, and yet as strong or even stronger. Mr. Cook's method of making ram-rods is simply to draw them as wire is drawn, or to put them through rollers; and by this method they require

no

no filing or grinding, as they leave the plates or rollers perfectly smooth and regular.

MR. WILLIAM CONGREVE'S (LONDON) *for a new Principle of measuring Time.*

This principle is founded on certain modes of detaching the time-measurer from the first mover for an extent of duration, far beyond any thing yet effected, and which is not confined within the limits of ordinary detachments. Thus the only detachments hitherto effected have either been limited to a period somewhat less than the smallest portion of time indicated by the vibrations of their time-measurer, and have therefore seldom been extended beyond seconds; or they have been effected by the intervention of an auxiliary power between the first mover and the time-measurer, which indeed ought scarcely to be considered as falling within the class of detached movements, as the time-measurer, when discharged from the maintaining power is, in this case, still combined with another force. But by the system here specified, the duration of the detachment of the time-measurer from the first mover may, without the intervention of any immediate power, be extended to a period comprehending any number of the smaller portions of time, indicated by the time-measurer; in other words the time-measurer shall indicate seconds, or any smaller division, and yet it shall be absolutely detached from the maintaining power for a period of one or more minutes. The great difficulty of combining the actions of the regulating principle of clocks with the maintaining power, so that the regulating organ should be operated upon freely and uniformly by the pure action of gravity, neither accelerated nor retarded by the non-accordance of the first mover, has long since pointed out that the only true system of effecting this desideratum was by detaching them, as much as possible, rather than by combination. With the ordinary regulators, that is to say, with the common pendulum or balance-wheel: the extent of this principle of detachment, as already observed, is extremely limited; for, as with the most perfect detached escapement in use, the maintaining power is allowed to act on the pendulum for a certain portion of every oscillation, it follows, that with the common pendulum it would be extremely inconvenient to detach the first power for an interval much longer than a second; in so high a law do the lengths of pendulums increase as to their times; so that to obtain a detachment of 2″ would require a pendulum of 13 feet 0,512 inches in length; to obtain one of a minute would require no less a length than 11,738 feet 4,800 inches; the first, therefore, which would still be very limited as to any important correction in its effect, would be of a most inconvenient, and the latter of an impossible, length. By adopting the mode of this patent, however, it will be found that such or even a greater extension of detachment than a minute is practicable without any difficulty or inconvenience whatever, and even in a smaller space than is required for the common seconds clock. The next general advantage is, that a clock made on this principle of extreme detachment requires a much less first power than a common clock; for the power of the former may be organized, so as to rest altogether for intervals of minutes, and to be limited when in action to less than half seconds between those intervals, while that of the latter is constantly exerted every second; nevertheless, the maintaining power of the former need not have more to perform every minute than the other has every second. It follows, therefore, that a clock may be constructed on this priciple to require only one sixtieth of the weight or power of a common clock, or that with the same power it will go sixty times as long. Again, the mode of extreme detachment by diminishing the quantity of the first force to so great a degree, and by the constant state of repose which it preserves in the train of the clock, removes almost entirely the strain and friction to which the works of a common clock are subject; so that the wear of the patent clock becomes next to nothing, and it can, therefore, scarcely ever require the application of oil, or get out of order. So also this system of detachment will be found greatly to simplify the train: in fact, the greater the extent of the detachment, the more simple will it be, by working from minutes instead of seconds. Notwithstanding which, however, the seconds, or any less division of time, may be indicated with as much accuracy as in the more complicated train of the common time-piece. Mr. Congreve next describes his plan by means of drawings, observing that he has introduced a new modification of the action of gravity as applied to time-keeping, by taking as the time-measurer "a perfectly detached body, descending freely down an inclined plane:" which modification, although it has never yet

yet been applied to the measurement of time, is as immutable in its operations as the oscillations of a pendulum, and is in fact governed by the same law. The extreme detachment of which it is capable, and certain specific advantages, which the pendulum does not possess, have pointed it out as an important agent in the measurement of time. Thus we are told, that in the space of a moderately-sized table clock a time-piece is constructed, the vibrations of the regulating organ of which are as slow as those of a pendulum 11,738 feet 4.800 inches in length, by which the first power is so reserved, that the weight or spring of a common eight-day clock may be made to carry it 480 days; neither is there any friction or motion in its train for one hundred and nineteen hundred and twentieths of the whole time of its going, while the train itself is also considerably more simple than that of the common seconds clock. It is evident there are innumerable varieties of configuration in the application of this principle, which it is impossible to specify or even to anticipate, but which must, nevertheless, be integral parts of this invention, if they in any shape accomplish the mode of measuring time by means of the extreme detachment here specified. And it is assumed by the patentee that to obtain this, it cannot be lawful for any one to make use of any body, whether spherical, cylindrical, or conical, moving on any inclined plane, however the same may be combined with any machinery or clock-work whatsoever; whether the plane be simple or complex; curvilinear or rectilinear; whether it vibrate or revolve; whether the body moving down it be a simple or a compound substance, consisting of one or more parts; whether it be a fluid or a solid, or a combination of both. Various modes also may be introduced for the compensation of the expansions and contractions of temperature, either in the detent or in the rod, which it is not necessary here to specify; but it should be observed, that an inherent power of compensation is combined in the very principle itself, for as the plane expands so also does the ball and *vice versa*; the ball, therefore, moves quicker as its course is lengthened, and slower as it is shortened; because the vertical distance of the points of contact form the centre of gravity the ball encreases with the expansion, and decreases with the contraction of this ball and plane, so as to accelerate the motion of the ball in the first case, and retard it in the second. It appears, therefore, that this inherent property may, by a due proportioning of the diameter of the ball, and the matter of which it is formed, to the mean length of the plane and its component materials, be so adjusted as of itself to produce a perfect compensation. And lastly, with respect to the workmanship of clocks made on this principle, it appears that less attention to it is required than in common clocks; for as to the train, it has so little comparatively to perform, and so little of the measure of time has been shewn to depend upon it, that any want of superior workmanship must be little felt; and for ordinary purposes, therefore, even less than ordinary accuracy must be sufficient. The advantages are thus enumerated:—in the first place, the description of its action shews how much more the detachment is extended, and how much more the pendulum, as the regulating organ is in this case left to the pure and unmixed action of gravity. In no escapement hitherto constructed has the pendulum a perfect freedom of oscillation, even for a single second, without having at some given point or other to unlock some detent, or perform some similar operation, which immediately brings upon it a controuling power in a direction contrary to its spontaneous effort, or an accelerating power to urge it forward; and which, from the infinite nicety of application required must, from its constant interference, continually tend to affect the isochronism of the pendulum. Here, on the contrary, for fifty-nine seconds the gravity of the pendulum is the sole and uncontrouled cause of its motion, having its arcs of vibration neither lengthened nor shortened by any urging or opposite cause, for the mere driving of the light and perfectly free seconds hand, constant, uniform, equally poised, and opposing no limit to the arcs of vibration, can be considered as nothing but a small increase of friction on the point of suspension, until the sixtieth second, when it has to unlock the detent, and when at the same instant it receives a fresh supply of force, left, however, to operate as freely as before in the production of its effect upon fifty-nine out of sixty of the subsequent oscillations of the pendulum. In the second place, it will be found that considerably less first power is required to keep the same pendulum in action for a given time by this mode; because one great impulse will be found to

be given with much less absolute friction than the sum of a great number of small forces, even if they amount to the same impulse, for as many parts (or even more) of the train are in motion, and in as much motion each to produce the lesser impulse as the greater one; and, therefore, in giving the one united impulse there is no more friction than in giving each of the sixty lesser ones; that is to say, the friction in applying the requisite maintaining power on this principle, is only one sixtieth of what it is in the ordinary mode. In the third place, this application of the system of extreme detachment has all the advantages of increasing the time of repose, as to the wear of the works in common with the inclined plane regulator, but it is of enhanced importance with reference to the escapement; for as in this case the swing-wheel and the pallet by which the force is imparted to the pendulum, are only in contact once in a minute, a relief is thus afforded to this most delicate and important part of the works, not accomplished by any escapement hitherto constructed. So also is the train in like manner simplified; for the two swing-wheels are here the indicator of seconds and minutes, though both are connected immediately with the pendulum; that is, one revolves once in a minute, and the other once in an hour, without any intermediate train. Hence arises a great additional saving of friction and work; for an eight-day clock requires only one pinion with the ordinary numbers, and an extremely small power, and a year-clock may be made with only two pinions, with the ordinary numbers of an eight-day clock, and with very little more power.

MR. JOHN CARR'S (SHEFFIELD) *for a Method of applying Flat Ropes, Flat Bands, &c. to Capsterns and Windlasses, and also for applying Flat or Round Ropes for the purpose of catching Whales.*

The method of applying the flat rope, band, &c. is by attaching them to the capstern, so that they may be easily taken off when required; or by having a spliee may be disunited within a few yards of the end, or it may be wound in two or more tiers; in which case it may not be necessary to apply multiplying wheels to work it: but if the flat rope, &c. be wound in one tier only, in order to give sufficient power to the sailors to heave the ship forward when the band has increased in diameter, it will be proper to fix a large tooth wheel on the capstern axletree, about equal in diameter to the greatest extent the rope goes to, which may be worked by a small nut wheel, or wheels, and two flat ropes, &c. may be applied on the same capstern. The patentee has in his specification annexed drawings descriptive of his mode of operation, and he adds that the nut wheel should be fixed about the centre of the vessel, which allows room for a sufficient length of capstern bars, and gives room to the sailors to apply their full powers and strength.

The advantages of this invention in towing ships and vessels, consist in saving the labour of the men, in expedition, and preventing the ship's decks being so much encumbered with ropes. Its utility as an operation in catching whales is thus described: first, the lines being wound upon the reels, and passing safely from the reel to the head of the boat, are not subject to entangling, as in the old way: Secondly, they are not subject to injury or to be quickly destroyed, as they are in the old way, by running round the bollard. Thirdly, in the method usually employed, men's hands are frequently inflamed by holding back the whale line. By the lever employed in Mr. Carr's method (which with other parts cannot be well explained without the aid of figures) the speed of the whale may be effectually retarded without danger or difficulty by the harpooner, or other person appointed. Fourthly, by this method the line is confined in the centre and stern of the boat, and will therefore prevent the danger and inconvenience to the men that would ensue if it were at liberty; and by making a boat large enough to accommodate two reels and a sufficient quantity of lines, fewer boats and a smaller number of men will be required to man a whale ship.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

SCARLATINA	2
Asthma	3
Vermes	1
Amenorrhœa	4
Hysteria	2
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia	7
Morbi Infantiles	5
Phthisis	11
Typhus	1

Two cases of Scarlatina have occurred in the same family, under the care of the Reporter, one of which proved fatal. In this case there was no opportunity of applying the cold affusion, which the writer of this article has found eminently advantageous and almost uniformly successful in preserving the life of the patient.

To the late and much-lamented Dr. Currie,* the invalid part of the public have been incalculably indebted for the more general extension of this practice in febrile diseases, which, although distinguished by separate names, are all members of one family; their colour is various, but their character is for the most part essentially the same. This class of maladies shews more decidedly perhaps than any other the change of constitution which has taken place from the alteration of habits, and other circumstances of society. The human frame has dwindled in its vigour, at least, if not, in its size; we are now scarcely capable of inflammation; we cannot arise to the elevation of phlogistic diathesis; except from local injury of organs, there are few modern cases in which the debilitating or evacuating plan can be adopted with impunity, or even without imminent peril to the patient.

The practice of Sydenham, wise as it was in his time, would prove injurious in ours. Of all things venesection, in febrile cases at least, ought to be at present regarded as a most mischievous absurdity. There is now no superabundance in the veins of our countrymen. We may be imperiously called upon to spill our blood for our political, but seldom, if ever, are we required to do so for the welfare of our physical, constitution. The lancet, that minute instrument of mischief, has performed perhaps more havoc than the sword. The former has been, at least equally with the other, hostile to the human species. If every lancet were allowed to rust, in spite of many exceptions where its use is necessary, there can be little doubt but that, upon the whole, there would be an inconceivable saving of existence, and of health. In such observations the reporter is very remote from wishing to lessen the value, or to degrade the dignity, of a profession, which, when liberally practised, and scientifically understood, ranks perhaps, in rational estimation, higher than any other that is connected merely with the interests of this world. During the last month three martyrs to asthma have placed themselves under the care of the Reporter. It is a disease equally interesting and distressing. For the most part, it is allied to a superior degree of intellect, and to a more than ordinary acuteness and vividity of mental perception, and of physical sensation. In consequence of which it is that we find it so often associated with some mode of hypochondriasis, and with a gloomy and unbridled irritability.

The other day the Reporter was visited by a remarkable subject of this kind: he evidently possessed a cultivated mind, and appeared to be of an amiable temper, although it was clouded by the shadows of a dyspeptic imagination. The disease of which he complains, he attributes, in the manuscript account of his case, in part to the operation of political and moral causes. "He was frequently, in the country, in the habit of hearing the sentiments of some persons who entertained desponding sentiments on political subjects—and of one gentleman in particular, of great powers of mind, but very hypochondriacal, who represented every thing in the most gloomy point of view. Impressions of this nature once received, he finds it very difficult to eradicate. A habit of thinking on moral subjects, and the cultivation of a refined moral feeling, do but ill qualify him for the study and practice of the law."

In cases of constitutional melancholy, little is to be expected from change of climate,

* Upon the name of Currie the Reporter loves to linger—a man whose character contained all that is beautiful in virtue, and all that is admirable in genius. The value of his learning was not depreciated by the alloy of pedantry, and the solidity of his peculiarly professional attainments was embellished by the elegancies of a more general and polite literature.

climate, or of external scenery. The patient cannot in this way elude the persecution of his complaint:—

> "Le chagrin monte en croupe et galoppe avec lui."

The Reporter's common-place book is crowded with commentaries on cases of consumption. In this disease, from its being so frequently fatal, a man is in danger of losing credit even by gaining practice. For the most part he is called in when the affair has been already decided. He is called to the melancholy office of being in at the death, without having been seasonably allowed any opportunity of averting its approach. Pthysis, in its first stage, may be effectually resisted, but never in its last. It would be as easy to reanimate a corpse, as radically to relieve an adult, and fully maturated consumption. The Reporter may have appeared to teaze the public upon this subject by an useless reiteration,—but a persevering renewal of attack will, it is to be hoped, produce ultimately a penetrating impression upon the most impregnable mind.—Towards the promotion of important truth no effort is altogether lost; and of course it is the incumbent duty of a medical practitioner to endeavour to impress, as forcibly as he can, the incipient danger of a complaint, the existence of which is seldom suspected until it has advanced beyond the reach of natural or artificial restoration. The loss of time in such cases is the loss of life. In too many instances has the Reporter been summoned to the chamber of a consumptive patient, in the ultimate moments of his fate, whom it would have been equally advantageous for him to have seen when recumbent in a sepulchre, or lying lifeless in the mournful habiliments of death.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, December 26, 1808.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Abbey, John and Henry, Leicester, hosiers. (Brookes, Bond court, Fleet street

Alexander, Lewis, Halifax, money-scrivener. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Greenwood, Huddersfield

Apthorp, Charles Ward, Bridge street, Blackfriars, merchant. (Smith, Hatton garden

Affer, Asher, Great Russell street, Covent garden, chinaseller. (Bousfield, Bouverie street, London, and Palmer, Worcester

Bates, Samuel Brere on, Stafford, grocer. (Willis, Warnford court, London, and Foster, Rugeley, Stafford

Bell, John, Liverpool, master mariner. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Bestwick, George, Portsmouth, tavern-keeper. (Nayler, Great Newport street, London, and Glendenning, Portsea

Bilbee, John William, Greenwich, shopkeeper.

Bishop, Mulliner, Robert Bishop, and William Bishop, Cambridge, woollen-drapers. (Davies, Lothbury

Black, Anthony, and Peter Prefcot, Liverpool, brewers. (Kearsley, Bishopsgate within, and Parr and Thompson, Liverpool

Blyth, William, Sheffield, mercer. (Parker and Brown, Sheffield, and Blagrave and Walter, Symond's inn

Blythe, John, Bristol, merchant. (Sherwood, Cushion court, Broad street

Boddy, William, Scarborough, common-brewer. (Lidet, Scarborough, and Williams, Red Lion square, London

Bound, John, Salford, Lancaster, dealer and chapman. (Milne, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple, London

Breed, George, the younger, Lime street, Billmonger. (Lang, America Square

Brown, George, Shoreditch, mercer. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Basinghall street

Bruce, John, master-mariner, late owner of the Maria, but now a prisoner in the gaol of Hull. (Kearsley, Bishopsgate street

Burgess, Daniel, and Mary Lord, Rochdale, Lancaster, cotton-spinners. (Kay and Rentham, Manchester

Burnes, James, Liverpool, tailor. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Pennington, Liverpool

Capper, John and John Bathgate, Smedley Hall, Lancaster, victuallers. (Hurd, Temple, London, and Jackfons, Manchester

Carclef, William, Brewood, Stafford, flock-lock-maker. (Chaces, Wolverhampton

Chew, Edward, Charlotte street, Whitechapel, money-scrivener. (Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate

Compere, Thomas, St. Alban's, grocer. (Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings, Lincoln's inn

Croft, William, the younger, Ainfworth, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Crofs and Rufhton, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster

Crouch, Thomas, Cuckfield, Suffex, grocer. (Allin, Clifford's inn, and Stone, Tunbridge Wells

Danford, Samuel, Abchurch lane, broker. (Walker, Old Jewry

Dards, John, Vauxhall, Surry, lighterman. (Towfe, Fishmongers' hall

Davenport, Michael, Sheffield, cutler. (Sykes and Knowles, Newman, London, and Wheat, Sheffield

Davies, Peter, Little St. Andrew street, Seven Dials, medicine vender. (Stott, Furnival's inn

Davies, Gerard, Barnard Caitle, Durham, cotton-manufacturer. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple, London, and Wheldon, Barnard Caitle

Dean, William, Kenton street, Ruffell square, shopkeeper. (Heelon, Dorset street, Salisbury square

Deck, Arthur, Cambridge, chemift. (Cooper, Cambridge, and Paine and Brown, Lincoln's inn, London

Dewfon, Benj. the younger, Aolverhampton, japanner. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Williams, Staple's inn, London

Dicas, John, Stockport, Chester, money-scrivener. (Huxley, Temple, London

Edefton, John, Liverpool, ftationer. (Windle, Liverpool, and Blackftock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London

Exins, Joseph, Oxford street, cheesemonger. (Bugg and Parr, Aldle ftreet, London

Elderfhaw, John, Sheffield, hoop, horfe dealer. (Lowe, Birmingham, and Chilton, Exchequer-office, Lincoln's inn

Euftace, Benjamin, Lancaster, corn-dealer. (Windle, John ftreet, Bedford-row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Gibbons, Thomas, Deritend, Aston, Warwick, grocer. (Egerton, Gray's inn, and Stubbs, Birmingham

Gibbs, John, Bauldhan, Suffex, innkeeper. (Willard, Battle, and Ellis, Hatton garden

Ginder, Cornelius, Blackburn, Lancaster, linen draper. (Dewfnap, Blacklock, and Makinfon, Temple

Gore, Richard, Liverpool, linen draper, (Windle, John ftreet, Bedford row, and Forreft, Liverpool

Greaves, William, Leeds, currier. (Stott, Furnival's inn, and Wood, Leeds

Hargreaves, James, Manchester, brick maker. (Hewitt, Manchester, and Ellis, Curfitor ftreet, London

Hill, Thomas, Brighthelmstone, Suffex, baker. (Gwynne, Lewes, and Heathcote, Bouverie ftreet, London

Hodeman, Richard, Folkftone, Kent, engine-maker. (Netherfole and Yorfil, Elfex ftreet Strand

Hoofon, Joseph, Liverpool, auctioneer. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn fquare, Duckworth, Chippendall, and Bonifon, Manchester, and Burnith, Birmingham

Howden, Hay, Bore place, Hackney road, baiker. (Turner and Fike, Bloomsbury fquare

Hurry,

Hurry, Ives, Nag's Head court, Gracechurch street, merchant. (Swaine, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Isaac, David, Liverpool, dentiller. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool

Jackson Francis, Bood lane, London, merchant. (Bland, Vauxhall walk, Surry

Jones Thomas, late of High Holborn, but now of the Fleet prison, looking glass-manufacturer. (Allingham, St. John's Square

Kenworthy, Cornelius and Edward, Halifax, cotton-spinners. (Kaye, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple.

Knight, William John Holmes, Islington, insurance-broker. (Hall, Coleman street

Lance, Christopher, Grosvenor place, Middlesex, baker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry

Landon, Thomas, Wivelscombe, Somerset, clothier. (Boucher, Wivelscombe, and Shepheard and Adlington, Bedford row

Leeming, John, Dutton, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer. (Winstanley, Preston, and Milne and Parry, Temple

Lemah, John, Ramsgate, shopkeeper. (Clutton, Southwark

Lenox, William, Bolton, Lancaster, common brewer, (Boardman, Bolton, and Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn. London

Maitland, Maitland, Thorley Cottage, Surry, chymist. (Kearsley, Bishopsgate street within

Malatrait, Jeremiah, late of Wansford, Northampton, but now a prisoner in the gaol of Huntingdon. (Impey and Wightman, Inner Temple, and Bilson, Staffordshire

Malone, William, Birmingham, tailor. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Stubbs, Birmingham.

Mark, William, Plymouth Dock, linen-draper. (Sydal. Aldersgate street, and Bozon, Plymouth Dock

Matthews, Henry, Kent street, Surry, baker. (Noy, Mincing lane

Maugham, Richard, Brentford, draper. (Adams, Old Jewry.

Mayor, Thomas Liverpool, flationer. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London

Morse, Thomas, Wood street, Cheapside, factor. (Fullen, Fore street, Cripplegate

Nield, Joseph, Manchester, grocer. (Ellis, Curfitor street, London, and Ashton, Manchester

Parkes, John, Hortlergown, Surry, wine-merchant. (Atchelou and Morgan, Winchester street

Parry, Heller, Llangollen, Denbigh, grocer (Horne, Serle street, London, and Edwards, Oswestry

Parsons, John, Gracechurch street, cheesemonger. (Foulkes, Southampton street, Covent garden

Pass, Joseph, Manchester, butcher. (Woodcvell, Bury, and Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple

Pearson, Samuel, Dugglesby, Beverley, York, flax dresser. (Bentley, Beverley, and Willis, Warnford court, London

Peaty, William, Bristol, straw-hat manufacturer. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath

Phillips, David, Cambridge street, Golden square, broker. (Stokes, Golden Square

Rafell, Richard, Shoreham, Kent, shopkeeper. (Ware, Southwark

Reeve, William, Clapham, Surry, coach-maker. (Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad street

Remington, George, Leonard-alley, Oxford street, cabinet-makers. (Roller, Red Lion square

Richardson, William, Richard Richardson, and Charles Stuart Bell, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. (Meggison and Son, Hatton garden, and Donkin, Newcastle

Riddell, George, Berwick upon Tweed, grocer. (Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn, and Willoby, Berwick

Rigby, Robert, Liverpool, joiner (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Fleetwood, Liverpool

Robins, William, Sewen Dagwell, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, Grivener. (Pery, Mincing lane

Robinson, William, Debenham, Suffolk, shoemaker. (Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn

Robinson, Thomas, the younger, Birmingham, druggist. (Rotter and son, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, and Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham

Rothery, John, Leeds, wool stapler. (Speight, Leeds, and Rattye, Chancery lane

Rouse, Richard, late of Minster, Kent, carpenter, but now a prisoner in the prison of Maidstone. (Silvester, Field court, Gray's inn

Sackett, Hannah, Ramsgate, innkeeper. (Derridge, Hatton garden

Sanders, George, Ayr street, Piccadilly, victualler. (Payne, Basinghall street

Silverwood, Thomas, Settle, York, innkeeper. (Heelis, staple inn, London, and Carr, Skipton

Skelton, James Bramley, Size-lane, merchant. (Dann and Crisland, Broad street

Smith, Joseph, Newport, Monmouth, coal merchant. (White ombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Frankis, Bristol

Stamford, Edward, York street, Commercial road, flour-factor. (Hunt, Warwick court, Holborn

Stanley, William, Manchester, innkeeper. (Robinson, Manchester, and Lyon and Cellyer, Gray's inn, London

Stockwell, George, Sheerness, boat builder. (Silvester, Queenborough, and ———, Gray's inn

Stone, Henry, Wilton, Hereford, corn-factor. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Clifford, Bristol

Swire, Samuel, Halifax, merchant. (Cardle and Spear, Gray's inn, London, and Edwards, Halifax

Thomas, John, Liverpool, victualler. (Kidd, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Thorneley, William, Cornbrook, Lancaster, dyer. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester, and Ellis, Curfitor street, London

Tidley, William, and Wrightson Greenwood, Leeds, Staffordshire, mercers. (Barber and Brown, Fetter lane, (London, and Astbury, Stone, Stafford

Topp, Samuel, Chadderton, Lancaster. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester, and Ellis, Curfitor street, London

Turley, Thomas, Merthyr-Tidvil, Glamorgan, brewer. (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn, London, and Meyrick, Merthyr-Tidvil

Ware, William, Caldicott, Monmouth shopkeeper. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Smith, Bristol

Wheatley, George, South Shields, Durham, draper. (Carr, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Atkinson, Chancery lane

Whitaker, William, Charlton row, Manchester, manufacturer. (Kearsley and Cardwell, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple, London

White, Thomas, Stroud, Kent, coal-merchant. (Bousfield, Bouverie street, London

Willats, Frederick, Brewer street, Golden square, cheesemonger. (Gatty and Haddan, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Willis, Thomas, Bath, carpenter. (Shephard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath

Wilson, William, Shakspeare walk, Shadwell, merchant. (Carter, Staple inn

Winch, Nathaniel John, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane

Winch, William, Long lane, Southwark, carpenter. (Marson, Church row, Newington Butts

Wood, Thomas, Rochdale, Lancaster, flationer. (Shuttleworth, Rochdale, and Chippindall, Temple, London

Young, Solomon, Noyal, Surry, linen draper. (Carpenter and Baily, Basinghall street

Young, William, Ardwick, Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Hurd, Temple, and Law, Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allcroft, Robert, Sheffield, scissor-manufacturer, Dec. 23

Altham, William, Tokenhouse yard, baker, Jan. 7, Feb. 7

Anderton, Joanna, Dean street, Soho, piano-forte maker, Jan. 28

Andrews, Henry, Canterbury, feedsman, Dec. 29

Angus, William, Rochester, linen-draper, Jan. 10

Anstie, John, Devizes, Wilts, clothier, Jan. 12

Anwyl, Thomas Lloyd, Shrewsbury, money scrivener, Dec. 29

Arbuthnott, Alexander, and Richard Bracken, Philpot lane, London, and Birmingham, merchants, Feb. 7

Atkinson, George, Cloth Fair, Smithfield, glazier, Dec. 27

Aungier, George, Kent road, Surry, distiller, Dec. 20

Baker, Charles, Saville place, Lambeth, flour-factor, Dec. 27

Bailey, Stephen, Bristol, tailor, Dec. 27

Barclay, James, Old Broad street, merchant, Jan. 17

Barrett, Charles, Cannon street road, Middlesex, stonemason, Jan. 3

Bayliss, Stephen, Ledbury, Hereford, baker, Dec. 31

Beech, John, Birmingham, button maker, Jan. 10

Beale, Lloyd, and Thomas Alexander Beale, Basinghall street, warehousemen, Jan. 19.

Beale, Thomas Alexander, Basinghall street, warehouseman, Jan. 19

Beale, Lloyd, Basinghall street, warehouseman, Jan. 19

Beetson, Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, Dec. 17

Bell, Robert, and Robert Hedley, Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen-drapers, Jan. 6

Bishop, John, and John Terry, Maidstone, upholders, Jan. 21

Blatchford, Peter, Lifton, Devon, miller, Dec. 29

Blunt, Crowe, and Thomas Mercer, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons wholesale grocers, Jan. 21

Bowen, Thomas Rhodiad, Pembroke, shopkeeper, Dec. 20

Bradnock, Thomas, Walsall, Stafford, fadler's ironmonger, Jan. 12

Brewer, William, Cirencester, Gloucester, innkeeper, Jan. 10

Brown, William, and John Yoxen, Jermyn street, shoemakers, Jan. 17

Bull, Sarah, Brewer street, Golden square, tallow chandler, Dec. 17

Busby, William, Strand, hatter, Dec. 24

Busby, William, and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters, Dec. 24

Byrchmore, Timothy, Market street, Oxford market, victualler, Dec. 17

Byrne, John, Liverpool, wine-merchant, Jan. 6

Campbell, James, Shakspeare tavern, Covent garden, vintner, Dec. 17

Carden, Thomas, St. Michael's alley, Cornhill, insurance-broker, Dec. 20

Carrar, John, Bread street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Jan. 10

Caute, John, Great Wakering, Essex, Dec. 24

Chambers, Richard, Newcastle upon Tyne, ironmonger, Dec. 21

Chard, Charles, High Holborn, chymist and druggist, Jan. 7

Child, George Augustus, Bristol, scrivener, Jan. 16

Clark, William, Blythe, Kent, tailor, Jan. 11

Close, William and Matthew, Leeds, York, dyers, Jan. 24

Close, William, Leeds, York, dyer, Jan. 21

Coates, Edward, Thomas Manley, and Joseph Hall, Horsinglow, Stafford, brewers, Jan. 10

Cooke, Thomas, Gloucester, merchant, Dec. 27

Cowperthwaite, William, and James Waring, Manchester, manufacturers, Dec. 28

Cowperthwaite, William, Old Fish street, London, grocer, Dec. 31

Crocker, George, Biddeford, Devon, ship builder, Dec. 21
Crombie, David, Great Hermitage street, Middlesex, mariner, Feb. 4
Crump, Thomas, Westminster road, tinman, Dec. 23
Dall, Robert, Maresfield, Sussex, collar maker, Jan. 17
Daniels, Joseph Elkin, otherwise Joseph Ekin Daniels, Coleman street, merchant, Dec. 17
Davis, George, Granboum street, Leicester fields, linen-draper, Dec. 6
Davis, Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant, Jan. 31
Dawson, Elliott, Hinckley, Leicester, hosier, Jan. 3
Dearing, Thomas, and Michael Forster, Litchfield street, Soho, hotel-keepers, Jan. 17
Delancey, Angel Raphael Louis, Blakeley, Lancaster, dyer, Jan. 16
Denham, Samuel, Bermondsey street, Southwark, tailor, Jan. 21
Dennett, Richard, Greek street, Soho, cheesemonger, Dec. 24
Dickinson, William, Upholland, Lancaster, plumber, Dec. 19
Downs, William Augustus, Brewer street, Golden Square, undertaker, Jan. 17
Dudley, Charles Stokes, Gracechurch street, merchant, Jan. 21
Dutton, Joseph, Burwardsley, Chester, cheese-factor, Dec. 27
Eccles, Robert, Chorley, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Dec. 15
Elliot, Thomas, Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor, Jan. 7
Faulding, Edward, Gainsborough, Lincoln, linen-draper, Dec. 21
Fenner, John, Lawrence lane, London, wholesale linen-draper, Jan. 28
Fenton, Francis, Sheffield, merchant, Dec. 23
Fonlaw, James, Preston, Lancaster, linen-draper, Jan. 5
Foley, John, Dunstable, Beds, straw-hat-manufacturer, Jan. 21
Fuller, Samuel, Cambridge, draper, Dec. 31
Gardner, Thomas, Shoreditch, haberdasher, Jan. 17
Glover, Charles, Albemarle street, upholsterer, Dec. 13
Goodwin, John, King's Arms stairs, Wellminster bridge road, timber merchant, Dec. 24
Goulden, Robert, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 19
Gouldon, William, Selby, York, linen-draper, Jan. 4
Green, John, Burton in Lonsdale, York, cotton spinner, Dec. 22
Green, Richard, Bishopsgate street, jeweller, Dec. 24
Green, Valentine, Percy street, Tottenham court road, engraver, Dec. 27
Green, Rupert, Percy street, Tottenham court road, engraver, Dec. 27
Greenwood John, and William Grimaldi, Old Bond street, auctioneers, Jan. 24
Grey, Edward, Monkwearmouth, Durham, coalfitter, Jan. 5
Harrison, Thomas, the younger, Sandford hall, Gloucester, timber-merchant, Jan. 4
Hart, Henry, Great Coram street, Brunswick square, broker, Jan. 31
Hawketworth, William, Blackfriars road, linen-draper, Jan. 14
Hayward, James Corbin, Chamber street, Goodman's fields, now or late purser of the East India Company's ship United Kingdom, Jan. 14
Hirst, Joseph, Suffolk lane, Cannon street, London, broker, April 4
Holmes, Thomas, Horsham, Surry, nurseryman, Dec. 31
Hookham, Thomas Jordan, New Bond street, bookseller, Dec. 24
Hopkins Samuel, Leeds, merchant, Dec. 17
Hughes Thomas, Bennett street, St. James's, victualler, Dec. 24
Hussey Charles, and Nicholas Hussey, Newgate street, linen-drapers, Feb. 14
Jackson John, Sculcoates, York, cabinet-maker, Jan. 3
Jesterton John, and William Dickinson, Hull, woollen-drapers, Jan. 13
Jennings Thomas, Bunhill row, wharfinger, Jan. 19
Joel Moses, High street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass and earthenware, Dec. 24
Johnson Isaiah, Hart yard, Charles street, Hatton garden, cabinet maker, Jan. 17
Johnson William Catlin, and John Whitthaire, Huntingdon, drapers, Feb. 14
Johnstone Andrew, and John Nainby, Finch lane, perfumers, Jan. 28
Kay James, John Watson the elder, Paul Catterall, and David Ainsworth, all of Preston, machine-makers, Dec. 23
Keen David, Framlingham, Suffolk, surgeon, Jan. 13
Kelly John, Manchester, manufacturer, Jan. 20
Kennion John the elder and younger, Nicholas lane, brokers, Jan. 24
Lane John, Thomas Fraser, and Thomas Boylson, Nicholas lane, merchants, Jan. 17
Lee Margaret, Little Russel street, Covent garden, vintner, Dec. 31
Lilley Wetherell, St. John street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper, Jan. 14
Lill William, Cateaton street, warehouseman, Jan. 7
Lockier James, Bristol, upholder, Dec. 24, 28, 30
Lomas John the elder, John Lomas the younger, and Joseph Holdsworth Lomas, Leicester, wool-staplers, Jan. 17
Loth George, William Loth, and John Robinson, Newcastle upon Tyne, iron-manufacturers, Dec. 23
Lowe, William, Drury lane, cabinet-maker, Jan. 3
Lucas William, Cheapside, warehouseman, Jan. 7
Lund Charles Lewis, Old Jewry, London, factor, Dec. 24
Marshall John, Denby, York, tanner, Dec. 23
Maxfield Thomas, Lewes, Sussex, grocer, Dec. 24
May Samuel, and John Spooner, Great Portland street, haberdashers, Jan. 10
Mayell Williams, late of Exeter, but now a prisoner in the Gaol of Salisbury, jeweller, Dec. 13
Medford Macall, Finsbury Square, Middlesex, merchant, Dec. 13
Mercer John, Uxbridge, and Nicholas Mercer, Chatham place, mealmen, Jan. 10
Mills James, Wood within Saddleworth, York, dyer, Dec. 31
Mills Charles, Colonnade, St. Pancras, baker, Dec. 24
Mirchell Thomas, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper, Jan. 17
Moore Mary, Albemarle street, fancy-dress maker, Jan. 30
Morgan Edward, Noble street, warehouseman, Jan. 17
Morris William, Manchester leather seller, Jan. 25
Morton Charles, Croydon, Surry, horse dealer, Dec. 13
Mure Murchinton, Robert Sturge, and William Mure, Fenchurch street, merchants, Jan. 10
Muston Thomas, Holme, Lancaster, cotton spinner, Jan. 24
Nantes Henry, Warnford court, Throgmorton street, merchant, Jan. 21
Neale John, and Peter Tanner, Cock hill, Ratcliff, Middlesex, dealers in coals, June 10
Nunes Isaac Israel, and Abraham Israel Nunes, Hackney, merchants, Feb. 4
Oates Edward, Leeds, York, dry salter, Jan. 23
Oxilby, William Frederick, Minories druggist, Jan. 21
Orchard George, otherwise George Tryon Orchard, Copenhagen House, Islington, victualler, Jan. 7
Parkin Thomas, Witham in Holderness, York, woolmonger, Jan. 6
Parkinson Jeremiah, and John Stork, St. Saviour's Church yard, Southwark, hop-factors, Jan. 31
Parr William, Lower Shadwell, grocer, Dec. 24
Partridge William, Exeter, ferge-maker, Jan. 14
Peacock John, Hull, merchant, Dec. 13
Pearse Samuel, bread street, warehouseman, John Watson, John Watson the younger, and Joseph Watson, Preston, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturers, Dec. 6
Penn Thomas, Leather lane, oilman, Dec. 17
Peppers Matthias, the elder and younger, Eastington, Gloucester, clothiers, Dec. 27
Phillips William, Rochester, tailor, Dec. 17
Pritchard John Stuley, Wigmore street, Mary-la-bonne, grocer, Dec. 31
Raby John, Narrow street, Limehouse, ship-chandler, Jan. 21
Richard George, Gough square, furrier, Jan. 21
Robinson John, Newcastle upon Tyne, iron-manufacturer, Dec. 23
Rolt Bernard, New City Chambers, London, merchant, Dec. 13
Rowe John, Castle street, Falcon square, Dec. 27
Ruff Nathan, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxford, miller, Dec. 13
Jan. 21
Salt William, Stockport, Chester, joiner, Jan. 16
Sargeant George Edward, Fortifea, Kants, flopseller, Dec. 17
Sayer Joseph, Upper North place, Gray's inn lane, coach and harness-maker, Dec. 27
Seabrook Richard, Great Bradley, Suffolk butcher, Jan. 4
Shaw Christopher, Joseph Graham, and John Burn, Southampton, wine merchants, Jan. 31
Smith William, Wolverhampton, Stafford, butcher, Dec. 19
Sones George, Gosport, Southampton, boot-maker, Jan. 19
Southard George, New Bond street, linen-draper, Dec. 17
Spencer Boughton, Weft Wratting, Cambridge, maltster, Dec. 24
Stead William, Mortimer street, Middlesex, merchant, Jan. 21
Steadman Thomas, Redmire, York, grocer, Jan. 30
Stafford Thomas, Lindley, York, jobber in cattle, of Lindley, and Thomas Littlewood, Oudfield, York, merchants, Jan. 6
Thomas William Charles, Nicholas lane, merchant, Jan. 24
Thompson William, Dean street, Southwark, and Ebenezer Chandler, Moor place, Lambeth, merchants, Jan. 30
Thompson William, Manchester, grocer, Dec. 21
Thorpe William, Pocklington, York, grocer, Jan. 5
Ticken William, Marlow Bridge, Berks, dealer and chapman, Dec. 17
Travers Benjamin, and James Esdaile the younger, Dec. 6
Varley John, Manchester, dyer, Dec. 14
Varndell William, Hartley Row, Hants, coach-maker, Jan. 24
Vine Thomas, Clement's lane, Lombard street, dealer and chapman, Dec. 24
Watkis Thomas Ishmael, Salford, Lancaster, cotton-merchant, Dec. 19
Watson William, Great Cambri ge street, Hackney road, Jan. 24
Way boune Joseph, and James Gerrard, Swan street, Minories, com. facto s, Jan. 28
Whalley Ray, Cotham street, brandy-merchant, Jan. 30
Whitaker John the elder, William Whitaker, Stockport, Chester, and John Whitaker the younger, of Edgley, Cheadle, Chester, cotton manufacturers, Jan. 16
White Thomas, Southwark, haberdasher, Dec. 6
Whitehead Joseph, Stockport, Chester, victualler, Jan. 16
Wicken Joseph, Sandhurst, Kent, grocer, Jan. 14
Wiesthoff John Birkett, Old Swan, merchant, Jan. 21
Wilkinson John, and Thomas Lacey, Basingball street, factors, Dec. 31
Wilkinson Joshua Richard, Horsleydown, cooper, Feb. 14
Williams Robert, Oxford street, straw-hat-manufacturer, Dec. 23
Wilson Edward, St. James's street, hatter, Dec. 31
Winterbourn Thomas, Aldersgate street, cabinet-maker, Jan. 31
Woodward Alexander, Liverpool, wine-merchant, Dec. 15
Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconist, Feb. 7

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN.

First Bulletin of the French Army of Spain.

VITTORIA, Nov. 9.—Position of the French army on the 25th of October:—Head quarters at Vittoria. The Marshal Duke of Cornegliano, with his left wing, along the banks of the Arragon and the Ebro. Head-quarters at Tafalla. The Marshal Duke of Elchingen is with his head quarters at Guardia. The Marshal Duke of Istria has his head-quarters at Miranda, with a garrison in Fort Pancorba. The General of division Merlin occupies with one division the heights of Durango, and presses upon the enemy, who seem disposed to attack the heights of Mondragon. The Marshal Duke of Dantzic having arrived with the divisions of Sebastiani and Laval, the king was pleased to order the division of Merlin to return The enemy being in the mean time in force at Lerin, and having occupied Viana, and several posts on the left bank of the Ebro, the king ordered the Duke of Cornegliano to advance against the enemy. General Waltier, commander of the cavalry, and the brigades of Generals Herbert, Brune, and Razout, proceeded against the enemy's posts. On the 27th of October the enemy were defeated at all points. Twelve hundred men, who were surrounded in Lerin, at first shewed a disposition to defend themselves; but General Grandjean having made his arrangements, defeated them completely, making prisoners one Colonel, two Lieut.-Colonels, 40 officers, and 1200 soldiers. These troops formed a part of the camp of St. Roque, before Gibraltar. At the same time, Marshal the Duke of Elchingen marched for Logrono, passed the Ebro, took 300 of the enemy prisoners, pursued them several miles, and re-established the bridge of Logrono. In consequence of this event, the Spanish General Pignatelli, who commanded the insurgents, was stoned by them.

The troops of the traitor Romana, and the Spanish prisoners in England, landed by the English in Spain, with the divisions of Gallicia, making together a force of 30,000 men, threatened from Bilboa Marshal the Duke of Dantzic, who, led on by a noble ardour, advanced upon them on the 31st of October, and drove them at the point of the bayonet from all their positions. The troops of the Confederation of the Rhine, and particularly the corps of Baden, distinguished themselves. The Marshal Duke of Dantzic closely followed up his pursuit of the enemy, the whole 1st of November, as far as Guenes, and entered Bilboa. In the city very considerable magazines were found. Several Englishmen were made prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was considerable; but we took very few of them prisoners. Our loss consists of only 50 killed, and about 100 wounded. However praiseworthy this action was, it was to be wished that it had not taken place; the Spanish corps was in a situation to have been completely cut off. The corps of Marshal Victor having just arrived, was detached from Vittoria to Orduna. On the 7th of November, the enemy, reinforced by fresh troops from St. Andero, occupied the heights of Guenes. The Marshal Duke of Dantzic advanced against them, and broke through their centre. The 58th and 32d regiments distinguished themselves upon this occasion.

Had these events occurred in the plains, not a man of the enemy would have escaped; but the mountains of St. Andero and Bilboa are almost impassable. The Duke of Dantzic pursued the foe during the whole of the day in the passes of Valmaseda. In these various affrays, the enemy have lost in killed and wounded from 3500 to 4000 men.

The Duke of Dantzic particularly praises the Generals of Division Laval and Sebastiani, the Dutch General Chassey, Colonel Lacoste, of the 27th regiment of light infantry, Colonel Laco, of the 63d regiment of the line, and the Colonels of the regiments of Baden and Nassau, upon whom his Majesty has conferred rewards. The army is abundantly supplied with provisions, and the weather is very fine. Our columns are marching forward, and combining their movements. It is supposed that the head-quarters will move forward to-night from Vittoria.

Second Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Burgos, Nov. 12.—The Duke of Dantzic entered Valmaseda, in pursuit of the foe. On the 8th, General Sebastiani discovered the rear-guard of the insurgents upon a high hill to the right of Valmaseda: he immediately advanced against them, defeated them, and took about 100 of them prisoners. In the mean time, the city of Burgos was occupied by the army of Estremadura, consisting of three divisions. The advanced guard was composed of Walloons and Spanish guards; and the students of the Universities of Salamanca and Leon, divided into several battalions, and some regiments of the line, with other corps raised since the insurrection of Badajoz, made the whole of this army amount to little short of 20,000 men. The command of the cavalry of the army was given to Marshal the Duke of Istria; and the Emperor confided the command of the second corps to Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia. On the 10th, at day-break, the latter Marshal marched at the head of the division of Mouton, to reconnoitre the enemy. On reaching Gamonal, he was received with the discharge of thirty pieces of artillery. This was the signal for advancing at the *pas de charge*; the infantry

infantry of the division of Mouton attacked them, supported by the artillery. The Walloons and Spanish guards were defeated at the first onset. The Duke of Istria, at the head of his cavalry, attacked them in flank. The enemy were completely routed; 3000 of them being left dead on the field. We took 12 pair of colours, 25 pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners. The remainder were completely dispersed. Our troops entered the city of Burgos intermixed with the enemy, and the cavalry pursued them in all directions.

This army of Estremadura, which had come from Madrid by forced marches, whose first enterprise was the assassination of their unfortunate General Count Torres, and which was completely equipped with English arms, besides being in the pay of England, is no longer in existence. The colonel of the Walloon guards, and a considerable number of the superior officers, are prisoners. Our loss was very inconsiderable, consisting only of 12 or 15 killed, and at most 50 wounded; only one captain was killed by a cannon ball. This affair, which we owe to the excellent dispositions of the Duke of Dalmatia, and the intrepidity with which the Duke of Istria led on the cavalry, does the greatest honour to the division of Mouton; though it is well known that this division consists of corps whose name alone has for a long time been a title of honour. The castle of Burgos has been occupied, and was found in good condition; it contained considerable quantities of flour, wine, and grain. On the 11th, the Emperor reviewed the division of General Bonnet, and immediately detached it towards the entrance of the passes of St. Andero.

The position of the army this day is as follows:—The Marshal Duke of Bellune is in close pursuit of the remains of the army of Gallicia who are flying in the direction of Villafeayo and Reynosa, towards which points the Duke of Dalmatia is also marching. They can have no other resource than that of dispersing in the mountains with the loss of artillery, baggage, and every thing that constitutes an army. His Majesty, the Emperor, is with his guard at Burgos. General Milhaud is marching with his division upon Palencia. General Lasalle has taken possession of Lerma. Thus in an instant have the armies of Gallicia been defeated, dispersed, and partly annihilated, notwithstanding all the corps of our army have not yet come up. Three-fourths of the cavalry, and almost one half of the infantry remain behind.

The army of the insurgents exhibited the most singular contrast. In the pockets of the officers who were killed, were found lists of the companies, having some of them the name of *Company of Brutus*, and some of them *Company of the People*. There were companies of Students, and others that had the names of Saints. Such were the military bands that composed the insurgent army of the peasants. Anarchy and confusion—these were what England sowed in Spain. What will she reap from them? The hatred of this brave people, when they are once enlightened, and under a good government; for the rest, the extravagance of the leaders of the insurgents is every where notorious. Among the standards that have fallen into our hands are some bearing a representation of the Lion of Spain tearing in pieces the Imperial Eagle. And who are they that have indulged in such emblems? The worst troops in Europe. The cavalry of the army of Estremadura could not even so much as face us. The instant the 10th regiment of chasseurs came in sight of them, they were put to the roût, and were no longer to be seen.

The Emperor reviewed the corps of the Duke of Dalmatia previous to its marching from Burgos in pursuit of the rear of the army of Gallicia. His Majesty has made various promotions, distributed rewards, and is extremely well satisfied with the conduct of these troops. He has expressed his satisfaction to the conquerors of Medina, Rio Seco, and Burgos, the Marshal Duke of Istria, and Generals Merle and Mouton.

Third Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Burgos, Nov. 13.—The army of Gallicia is flying from Bilboa, and is followed by Marshal the Duke of Bellune in the direction of Espinosa, and Marshal the Duke of Dantzic in that of Villarcayo. Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia has proceeded for Reynosa to cut off their retreat; so that very important events may be expected. General Milhaud has entered Palencia with his division of cavalry, and sent detachments to the passes of Reynosa, in pursuit of a park of artillery, belonging to the army of Gallicia.

The young students of Salamanca, who thought of nothing short of the conquest of France, and the fanatical peasantry that already dreamed of plundering Bayonne and Bourdeaux, and conceived that they were every where conducted by Saints that had appeared to their cheating monks, now see all their mischievous illusions vanishing; their despair and confusion are at their height; they lament over the misfortunes to which they have become a prey, the falsehoods they have been made to believe, and the causeless struggle in which they have involved themselves. The whole plain of the Castiles is already covered with our cavalry; the ardour and zeal of our troops enable them to march fourteen or fifteen miles a day, with great ease. Our piquets are upon the Douro. The whole coast, from St. Andero to Bilboa, is cleared of the enemy.

The unfortunate city of Burgos, a prey to all the calamities of a city taken by storm, trembles with terror. Priests, monks, and inhabitants, took to flight, upon the first tidings of the battle, apprehensive that the soldiers of the army of Estremadura would, as they gave out, defend themselves in their houses, and that they would be first plundered by

by these, and afterwards by our soldiers, who, having driven out the enemy, would find no inhabitants there. Such men as M. Vanstein, who from want of troops of the line, found themselves incapable of opposing our eagles, encourage the extravagant idea of an insurrection *en masse*, ought to be sensible of the evils resulting from it, and of the very inconsiderable obstacles which such a resource can offer to regular troops.

In Burgos and the environs, a quantity of wool has been found, to the amount of thirty millions, which his Majesty the Emperor has ordered to be put under sequestration. All the wool belonging to monks, or any other persons who have joined the insurgents, will be confiscated and appropriated in the first instance to the indemnification of the losses sustained by the French; for even at Madrid, Frenchmen resident for 40 years, have been stripped of their property. Those Spaniards who have been faithful to their king were declared exiles. The property of the most virtuous and enlightened minister Asanza, of the most able seaman Massaredo, and of the best soldier in Spain O'Farril, has been publicly sold. That of Campo d'Alange, respectable for his virtues, his reputation, and his wealth, being the owner of 60,000 merinos, and having an annual income of three millions, has become the prey of these frantic proceedings.

Another measure ordered by the Emperor is, the confiscation of all English goods and colonial produce, landed in Spain since the insurrection. The merchants of London do very well to send their merchandize to Lisbon, Oporto, and the ports of Spain. The more they send, the greater the contribution with which they supply us.

The city of Palencia, governed by a worthy bishop, has received our troops with kindness. The city suffers none of the evils of war. A virtuous bishop who observes the doctrines of the gospel, and who is inspired with christian charity, and from whose lips flows nothing but honey, is the greatest blessing that Heaven can bestow upon a people: but an ambitious, rancorous, and wicked prelate, who preaches nothing but insurrection, disobedience, and disorder, is a monster that God has sent in his wrath to nations to mislead them, by polluting the very fountain of morality.

In the prisons of Burgos are a great number of monks, who were stoned by the peasantry. "Wretches!" said they to them, "it is you that have plunged us into this gulf of misery; perhaps we shall never again behold our unhappy wives and our poor children. Wretches! a righteous God will punish you in hell for all the calamities you have brought on our families and our country."

Fourth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Burgos, Nov. 15.— His Majesty yesterday reviewed the division of Marchand. He appointed the most meritorious officers and sub-officers to to fill the vacant commissions, and bestowed rewards upon the soldiers that distinguished themselves. His Majesty was highly pleased with these troops, who had just arrived, without a single halt, from the banks of the Vistula. The Duke of Elchingen has set off from Burgos. The Emperor reviewed his guard this morning upon the plain of Burgos. His Majesty afterwards inspected the division of Desolles, and filled up all the vacancies in that division. Events are in preparation, and all is in progress. Nothing can succeed in war that is not the result of a well-digested plan.

Among the prisoners were some who had on their buttons an eagle reversed, with two arrows, and the motto, *To the Conqueror of France.* By this ridiculous bravado we may easily recognize the countrymen of Don Quixotte. It would be impossible to find worse troops either in the mountains or the plains. Clownish ignorance, silly conceits, cruelty towards the weak, and baseness towards the strong—such is the scene we have before us. The monks and the inquisition have plunged this nation into barbarism.

Ten thousand light infantry and dragoons, with 24 field-pieces marched off on the 11th to attack the rear of the English division that was said to be at Valladolid. These brave fellows went over 34 miles of ground in two days, but our hopes were disappointed. We entered Palencia and Valladolid, and advanced even six miles farther, and found no Englishmen, but abundance of promises and assurances. In the mean time it appears certain that a division of their troops has disembarked at Corunna, and that another division, at the beginning of this month, entered Badajoz. The day we fall in with them will be a day of festivity to the French army. May they moisten with their blood that Continent which they have desolated with their intrigues, their monopoly, and their horrible selfishness! May they, instead 20,000, be 80 or 100,000; that the English mothers may learn what the calamities of war are, and that the English Government may not always continue to sport with the lives and blood of the people of the Continent. The greatest falsehoods, the basest means, have been employed by English Machiavelism to mislead the Spanish nation; but the bulk of it is still good. Biscay, Navarre, Old Castile, and the greater part of Arragon itself, are well disposed. The nation in general beholds with the most profound sorrow, the abyss into which it is plunged, and will speedily curse the authors of so many calamities.

Florida Blanca, who is at the head of the insurgents, is the person who was Minister under Charles III. He was always the sworn enemy of France, and the zealous partisan of England. It is to be hoped that he will, in the evening of his days, discover the errors of his political life. He is an old man, who, to the blindest attachment to the English, adds the

the most credulous superstition. His confidents and friends are the most fanatical and stupid of the Monks.

Tranquillity is restored at Burgos and the environs. To the first moment of fury, confidence has succeeded. The peasants have returned to their villages, and are again pursuing their labours.

Fifth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

Burgos, Nov. 16.—The fate of the army of Estremadura has been decided in the plains of Burgos. The Gallician army, beaten in the battles of Durango, Guinos, and Valmaseda, has been dispersed in the battle of Espinosa. This army was composed of the ancient Spanish troops which were in Portugal and Gallicia; the militia of Gallicia, Asturias, and Old Castile; of 5000 Spanish prisoners, whom the English had disembarked at St. Andero; of the volunteers of Gallicia, and the regiments of artillery; and of the troops which the traitor Romana had carried away from the north. This army had the presumption to attempt cutting off our communication with Biscay. For ten days it was driven from post to post; at last, on the 10th of November, it arrived at Espinosa, where, in order to save its artillery, &c. it formed in order of battle, as it is believed, in a situation not to be forced. At three o'clock in the afternoon, Marshal the Duke of Bellune arrived in front of the enemy; General Pacthod was ordered to carry a small battery occupied by the troops of the traitor Romana. This position was excellent, and defended by their best troops; but Gen. Pacthod fell upon these troops, who had abused our confidence, and broken their oaths. In an instant they were broken and driven down the precipice. The princesses regiment were destroyed. The enemy made several attacks; in all of which they were defeated. During the night both armies remained in their positions. Whilst this was taking place, the Duke of Dalmatia marched towards Reynosa, the only retreat of the enemy. At break of day the enemy were attacked both on the right and left by the Dukes of Dantzic and Bellune, while General Maigon advanced against his centre. The enemy fled, throwing away his arms and colours, and abandoning his artillery. The Duke of Dantzic took at Reynosa the artillery, magazines, and baggage, and made some prisoners. Thus the enemy have been turned, not only at Reynosa, but at Palencia, sixty pieces of cannon have been taken; 20,000 men killed or made prisoners; two Spanish generals killed; all the succours in arms, &c. sent by the English, have fallen into our hands. Blake saved himself by taking to the Asturian mountains. Romana, with a few thousand men, is marching towards St. Andero. Our loss is trifling in these battles, not exceeding 80 killed, and 300 wounded. We have not lost any officer of distinction.

Sixth Bulletin.

Burgos, Nov. 18.—Of the 40,000 men who composed the army of Gallicia, part has been killed and taken, and the rest is dispersed. The remains arrive daily at our posts. The General of Division Dacho has taken 500 prisoners in the environs of Vasancellos.

Colonel Tascher, who commands the first regiment of chasseurs, attacked the escort of the Spanish General Acevedo; the troops who composed the escort having made some resistance, they were all put to the sword.

General Bonnet, with his division, fell in with the head of a column of fugitives, consisting of 2000 men; they were partly taken and partly destroyed.

The Marshal Duke of Istria, who commands the cavalry of the army, entered Aranda on the 16th at noon. Our advanced parties of horse go on the left as far as Soria and Madrid, and on the right, to Leon and Zamora.

The enemy evacuated Aranda with the utmost precipitation, leaving there four pieces of cannon: a considerable magazine of biscuit, 40,000 quintals of grain, and a large quantity of clothing was found in that town.

In Reynosa, numerous English effects were found, and a considerable quantity of provisions of every description.

The inhabitants of Montana, and of the whole plain of Castile, which extends to Portugal, and of the province of Soria, detest and curse the authors of the war, and earnestly demand peace and repose.

Twenty thousand bales of wool, worth from 15 to 20 millions, which were seized in Burgos, have been sent to Bayonne.

Seventh Bulletin.

Burgos, Nov. 20.—On the 16th, the van of the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia entered St. Andero, and found there a large quantity of flour, ammunition, and English goods.

The Bishop of St. Andero, animated rather with the spirit of the devil than that of the gospel, who was always marching with a cutlass by his side, has taken shelter on board the English frigates.

The cavalry of General Lasalle has pushed its advanced posts as far as Sorno Sierra.

The regiments of Zamora, and of the Princess, which formed part of Romana's divison, are almost entirely annihilated.

Eighth Bulletin.

Burgos, Nov. 22.—The Duke of Dalmatia is following up his success with the utmost activity. A convoy of artillery, ammunition, and English muskets, was taken in the port of Conillar, the very moment the ships were on the point of getting under weigh.

General Surrat continues vigorously to pursue the enemy. He has entered Asturia. The light companies of the 36th regiment have seized, in the port of Santillana, an English convoy laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, and other colonial commodities. The number of English vessels, richly laden, which have been taken on this coast, amount already to twenty-five.

The 7th corps, commanded by General Gouvion

Gouvion St. Cyr, has also begun its operations. On the 6th of November Rosas was invested by Generals Reille and Peno; and the heights of St. Pedro were carried by the Italians. A large number of Miquelets and English occupied the port of Selva; they were attacked by General Fontano, and dashed into the sea with the loss of ten 24-pounders, four of which were English.

On the 8th, the garrison of Rosas made a sortie, protected by the guns of the English ships. General Maunchell killed 600 of them, and repulsed the rest.

Ninth Bulletin.

Aranda, Nov. 25.—The military system seems to have been as follows:—On the left was the army of Gallicia, one moiety of which was composed of troops of the line, and of all the resources of Gallicia, Asturia, and Leon.

In the centre was the army of Estremadura, which the English troops had promised to support, and which was composed of all the resources of Estremadura and the neighbouring provinces.

The army of Andalusia, Valencia, New Castile, and Arragon, stated to amount to 80,000 men, occupied, on the 20th November, Calahorra, Tudela, and the borders of Arragon. This army supported the right of the enemy, and was composed of the troops who formed the camp at St Roque, and of the whole force of Andalusia, Valencia, Carthagena, and Madrid. It is against this army the French troops are now manœuvring, the rest having been dispersed and destroyed in the battles of Espinosa and Burgos.

The head-quarters were removed on the 22d from Burgos to Lerma, and on the 23d from Lerma to Aranda.

The Duke of Elchingen marched on the 22d to Soria. The town was disarmed, and a Committee of well-disposed persons appointed for the administration of the province. The Duke is now in Medina Celi, and his light troops cross the road from Saragossa to Madrid.

On the 22d, the Dukes of Montebello and Cornegliano formed a junction near the bridge of Lodosa.

On the 24th, the Duke of Bellune removed his head-quarters to Venta Gomez.

Almost all the roads of communication between Madrid and the northern provinces are intercepted by our troops, whose light parties have picked up a great number of couriers and mails. The utmost confusion seems to prevail in Madrid, and the whole nation anxiously desires the restoration of that tranquillity and peace, of which Spain has been deprived by the pucrile arrogance and criminal cunning of a few intriguers. It appears difficult for the army which forms the right of the enemy, and is now on the banks of the Ebro, to fall back on Madrid and the south of Spain. The events which are now preparing will probably decide the fate of this other moiety of the Spanish army.

For these three days we have had damp and hazy whether. This season is more hurtful to the natives of the country, than to men accustomed to the climate of the north.

General Gouvion St. Cyr continues vigorously to push on the siege of Rosas.

Tenth Bulletin.

Aranda, Nov. 26.—The Spanish effective force was 180,000 effective men. Eighty thousand effective men, 30,000 of whom composed the armies of Gallicia and Estremadura, commanded by Blake, Romana, and Galuzza, have been dispersed or put *hors de combat*.

The army of Andalusia, of Valencia, of New Castile and Arragon, commanded by Castanos, Penas, and Palafox, and which likewise consisted of 80,000 men, (60,000 armed) will soon meet its fate, as the Duke of Montebello has received orders to attack in front, with 30,000 men, whilst the Dukes of Elchingen and Bellune are placed behind it. There are besides 60,000 effective men (40,000 of whom are armed), 30,000 of which are in Catalonia, and 10,000 at Madrid, Valencia, and other depots. Previous to the crossing of the Duero, the Emperor had come to the resolution to annihilate the armies of the centre and the left, and then to serve in the same manner that of the right, commanded by General Castanos. When this plan shall have been executed, the march to Madrid will be only a walk. This grand design must by this time be accomplished.

The corps of Catalonia being partly composed of the troops of Valencia, Murcia, and Granada, these provinces, threatened themselves, will withdraw their troops, that is, if the state of the communications will permit. At all events, the 7th corps, after finishing the siege of Rosas, will give a good account of them.

As for Barcelona, general Duhesme, with 15,000 men, provided with six months supplies, answers for the safety of that important fortress.

We have not said any thing of the English forces. It appears there is one division of them in Gallicia, and that another shewed itself in Bajadoz about the end of last month. If the English have any cavalry, we must have got sight of them, for our light troops have almost reached the frontiers of Portugal. If they have infantry, they probably have no intention of employing them in favour of their allies; for it is already thirty days since the opening of the campaign; three powerful armies have been destroyed; an immense quantity of artillery has been taken; the provinces of Castile, Montana, Arragon, and Soria, have been conquered; in short, the fate of Spain and Portugal is decided, and we hear nothing of any movement on the part of the English troops.

In the mean time half the French army has not yet arrived. A part of the 4th corps of the army, the whole of the 5th and 8th corps, six regiments of light cavalry, many companies of artillery

artillery and sappers, and a great number of men belonging to the regiments in Spain, have not yet passed the Bidassoa.

In reality, and without derogating from the bravery of our soldiers, we must say, that worse troops than the Spanish soldiers do not exist. Like the Arabs, they may make a stand behind houses, but they have no discipline, no knowledge of tactics, and it is impossible for them to make any resistance on the field of battle. Even their mountains have afforded them but a feeble protection.—But owing to the power of the Inquistion, the influence of the Monks, and their address in seizing every pen, and directing every tongue what to say, it is still believed, in a great part of Spain, that Blake has been victorious, that the French army has been destroyed, and that the Imperial Guard are prisoners.

But whatever may be the momentary success of these miserable resources, these ridiculous efforts, the reign of the Inquisition is at an end. Its revolutionary tribunals will no longer torment any country in Europe. In Spain, as well as at Rome, the Inquisition shall be abolished, and the horrid spectacle of of the *auto-da-fes* shall be repeated no more. This reform shall take place in spite of the religious zeal of the English, and the alliance they have contracted with Monkish impostors, who have given tongues to the Virgin of the Pillar, and the Saints of Valladolid. The alliesof England are monopoly, theInquisition, and the Franciscans; every thing is good alike to her, provided she divides the nations, and cover the Continent with blood.

An English brig, the Ferret which left Portsmouth the 11th inst. came to anchor on the 22d, in the port of St. Andero, not knowing that it was in the hands of the French. She had on board important dispatches, and a great number of English papers, all of which have been taken possession of.

At St. Andero we found a great quantity of Peruvian bark and colonial produce, which has been sent off for Bayonne.

The Duke of Dalmatia has entered the Asturias, several cities and many villages have made offers of submission, in order to rescue themselves from the abyss dug by the counsels of foreigners, and the passions of the multitude.

Eleventh Bulletin.

Aranda de Duero, Nov 27.—His Majesty on the 19th sent off the Marshal Duke of Montebello with instructions for the movements of the left, of which he gave him the command.

On the 21st, the division of General Lagrange, with the brigade of light cavalry of General Colbert, and the brigade of dragoons of General Dijon, set out from Logrono by the right of the Ebro.

At the same time, the four divisions, composing the corps of the Duke of Cornegliano passed the river at Lodosa, abandoning the whole country between the Ebro and Pampeluna.

On the 22d, at break of day, the French army began its march. It took its direction to Calahorra, where, on the evening before, were the head-quarters of Castanos; it found that town evacuated, and afterwards marched upon Alfaro, whence the enemy had in like manner retreated.

On the 23d, at break of day, the General of Division, Lefebvre, at the head of the cavalry, and supported by the division of Gen. Morley, forming the advanced guard, met the enemy. He immediately gave information to the Duke of Montebello, who found the army of the enemy in seven divisions, consisting of 45,000 men, under arms, with its right before Tudela, and its left occupying a line of a league and a half, a disposition absolutely bad. The Arragonese were on the right, the troops of Valencia and New Castile in the centre, and the three divisions of Andalucia, which Gen. Castanos commanded in person, formed the left. Forty pieces of cannon covered the enemy's line.

At nine in the morning the columns of the French army began to deploy with that order, that regularity, and coolness, which characterise veteran troops. Situations were chosen for establishing batteries with sixty pieces of cannon; but the impetuosity of the troops, and the inquietude of the enemy, did not allow time for this. The Spanish army was already vanquished by the order and the movements of the French army.

The Duke of Montebello caused the centre to be pierced by the division of the General Maurice Mathieu. The General of Division Lefebvre, with his cavalry, immediately passed on the trot through this opening, and enveloped by a quarter-wheel to the left, the whole right of the enemy. The moment when half of the enemy's line found itself thus turned and defeated, was that in which General Lagrange attacked the village of Cascante, where the line of Castanos was placed, which did not exhibit a better countenance than the right, but abandoned the field of battle, leaving behind it its artillery, and a great number of prisoners. The cavalry pursued the remains of the enemy's army to Mallem, in the direction of Saragossa, and to Tarragona, in the direction to Agreda: seven standards, thirty pieces of cannon, with all their furniture, 12 Colonels, 300 officers, and 3000 men, have been taken; 4000 Spaniards have been left dead on the field of battle, or have been driven into the Ebro. Our loss has been trifling: we have had 60 men killed, and 400 wounded; among the latter is the General of Division Lagrange, who has received a bullet in the arm.

Our troops found at Tudela a number of magazines.—The Marshal Duke of Cornegliano has begun his march upon Saragossa.

While a part of the fugitives retired to this place, the left, which had been cut off, fled in disorder to Tarragona and Agreda.

The Duke of Elchingen, who was on the 22d at Soria, ought to have been on the 23d at

at Agreda: not a man could have escaped; but this corps being too much fatigued, remained at Soria the 23d and 24th. He arrived at Agreda on the 25th, still sufficiently in time to seize a number of magazines.

A fellow, named Palafox, formerly a *garde de corps*, a man without talents and without courage a kind of insignificant Monk, the true head of a party, which acquired him the name of General, was the first to take flight.—This is not the first time he has acted in that manner: he has done the same on all occasions. This army of 45,000 has been thus beaten and defeated without our having had more than 6000 men engaged.

The battle of Burgos had struck the centre of the enemy, and the battle of Espinosa the right. The battle of Tudela has struck the left. Victory has struck, as with a thunderbolt, and dispersed the whole league of the enemy.

Twelfth Bulletin.

Aranda, Nov. 28.—At the battle of Tudela, the General of Division Lagrange, charged with the attack of Cascante, ordered his division to march by echelons, and put himself at the head of the first division, composed of the 25th regiment of Light Infantry, which fell upon the enemy with such impetuosity, that 900 Spaniards were killed in the first charge of the bayonet. The other echelons could not come up. This singular intrepidity spread consternation and disorder among the troops of Castanos. It was at this moment that Gen. Lagrange, who was at the head of the first echelon, received a ball, which wounded him dangerously. On the 26th the Duke of Elchingen advanced by Tarragona to Borja. The enemy destroyed 60 tumbrils, which they had at Tarragona.

Gen. Maurice Mathieu arrived on the 25th at Borja, pursuing the enemy, and every moment taking fresh prisoners, the number of which already amounts to 5000; they are all troops of the line. No quarter was given to any of the peasants who were found in arms. We took 57 pieces of cannon. Disorder and delirium have seized upon their leaders. Their first proceeding was a violent manifesto, in which they declared war against France. They imputed to her all the disorders of their Court, the degeneracy of the race which reigned, and the baseness of the great, who, for many years, have prostrated themselves in the most abject manner at the feet of the idol, which they load with all their rage now he is fallen. They have a very false idea in Germany, Italy, and France, of Spanish Monks, if they compare them to the Monks which exist in those countries. We find among the Benedictines, the Bernardins, &c. in France and Italy, a crowd of men remarkable for science and literature; they distinguish themselves by their education, and by the honourable and useful class to which they belong. The Spanish Monks on the contrary are chosen from the dregs of the people; they are ignorant and drunken, and can only be compared to people, employed in slaughter-houses: they are ignorant, and have the very manner and appearance of it. It is only over the very lowest classes that they have any influence. A citizen would think himself dishonoured by admitting a Monk to his table. As to the unfortunate Spanish peasants, we can only compare them to the Fellahs of Egypt; they have no property; every thing belongs to the Monks, or some powerful house. The liberty to keep an inn is a feudal right, yet, in a country so favoured by nature, we find neither posts nor inns; the taxes were alienated, and belong to the Lords. The great have degenerated to such a degree, that they are without energy, without merit, and even without influence. We every day find at Valladolid, and beyond it, considerable magazines of arms. The English faithfully executed that part of their engagement; they promised muskets, poignards, and libels; these they have sent in profusion. Their inventive spirit has been signalized; and they have carried to a great length the art of spreading libels, as of late they have distinguished themselves by their fire-rockets. All the evils, all the scourges which can afflict mankind, come from London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A numerous meeting of merchants, bankers, &c. of London, took place on the 9th, at the New London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the purpose of opening a subscription to defray the expences of cloathing, &c. the Spanish army. The Lord Mayor was called to the chair, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting. A resolution was then passed, that books should be opened, and a Committee appointed to superintend the disposal of the subscriptions, which have since amounted to more than 50,000*l.*

His Majesty's Declaration on breaking off the Negotiation with France.

"The overtures made to his Majesty by the Governments of Russia and of France, have not led to negotiation: and the intercourse to which those overtures gave rise being terminated, his Majesty thinks it right thus promptly and publicly to make known its termination.

"The continued appearance of a negotiation, when peace has been found to be utterly unattainable, could be advantageous only to the enemy.

"It might enable France to sow distrust and jealousy in the Councils of those who are combined to resist her oppressions: and if, among the nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or among those which maintain against France a doubtful and precarious independence, there should be any which even now are balancing between the certain ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the contingent danger of an effort to

save

save themselves from that ruin; to nations so situated, the delusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France, could not fail to be peculiarly injurious. Their preparations might be relaxed by the vain hope of returning tranquillity; or their purpose shaken by the apprehension of being left to contend alone.

"That such was in fact the main object of France in the proposals transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth, his Majesty entertained a strong persuasion.

"But, at a moment when results so awful from their importance, and so tremendous from their uncertainty, might be depending upon the decision of peace or war, the king felt it due to himself to ascertain, beyond the possibility of doubt, the views and intentions of his enemies.

"It was difficult for his Majesty to believe, that the Emperor of Russia had devoted himself so blindly and fatally to the violence and ambition of the power, with which his Imperial Majesty had unfortunately become allied, as to be prepared openly to abet the usurpation of the Spanish Monarchy; and to acknowledge and maintain the right assumed by France, to depose and imprison friendly Sovereigns, and forcibly to transfer to herself the allegiance of independent nations.

When, therefore, it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into negotiation for a general peace in concert with his Majesty's allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *uti possidetis* (heretofore the subject of so much controversy), or on any other basis consistent with justice, honour, and equality, his Majesty determined to meet this seeming fairness and moderation, with fairness and moderation, on his Majesty's part real and sincere.

"The King professed his readiness to enter into such negotiation, in concurrence with his allies; and undertook forthwith to communicate to them the proposals which his Majesty had received. But as his Majesty was not connected with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, his Majesty thought it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted, in the face of the world, with that nation, were considered by his Majesty as no less sacred and no less binding upon his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; and to express his Majesty's just confidence that the Government of Spain, acting in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, was understood to be a party to the negotiation.

"The reply returned by France to this proposition of his Majesty casts off at once the thin disguise which had been assumed for a momentary purpose; and displays, with less than ordinary reserve, the arrogance and injustice of that Government. The universal Spanish Nation is described by the degrading appellation of "the Spanish Insurgents;" and the demand for the admission of the Government of Spain, as a party to any Negotiation, is rejected as inadmissible and insulting.

"With astonishment, as well as with grief, his Majesty has received from the Emperor of Russia a reply, similar in effect, although less indecorous in tone and manner. The Emperor of Russia also stigmatizes, as "Insurrection," the glorious efforts of the Spanish people, in behalf of their legitimate Sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; thus giving the sanction of his Imperial Majesty's authority to an usurpation which has no parallel in the history of the world.

"The King would readily have embraced an opportunity of negotiation which might have afforded any hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and with honour. His Majesty deeply laments an issue, by which the sufferings of Europe are aggravated and prolonged. But neither the honour of his Majesty, nor the generosity of the British nation would admit of his Majesty's consenting to commence a negotiation by the abandonment of a brave and loyal people, who are contending for the preservation of all that is dear to man; and whose exertions in a cause so unquestionably just, his Majesty has solemnly pledged himself to sustain.

"*Westminster, Dec.* 15, 1808."

AMERICA.

Message of the President to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. Nov. 8, 1808.

It would have been a source, fellow-citizens, of much gratification, if our last communications from Europe had enabled me to inform you, that the Belligerent nations, whose disregard of neutral right has been so destructive to our commerce, had become awakened to the duty and the policy of revoking their unrighteous edicts. That no means might be omitted to produce this salutary effect, I lost no time in availing myself of the act authorising a suspension, in whole or in part of the several embargo laws. Our ministers at London and Paris, were instructed to explain to the respective governments there, our disposition to exercise the authority in such manner as would withdraw the pretext on which the agressions were originally founded, and open the way for a renewal of that commercial intercourse, which it was alleged, on all sides, had been reluctantly obstructed. As each of these governments had pledged its readiness to concur in renouncing a measure which reached its adversary through the incontestible rights of neutrals only, and as the measure had been assumed by each as a retaliation for an asserted acquiescence in the aggressions of the other, it was reasonably expected that the occasion would have been seized by both for evincing the sincerity of their professions, and for restoring to the United States its legitimate

freedom. The inſtructions to our miniſters, with reſpect to the different Belligerents, were neceſſarily modified with a reference to their different circumſtances, and to the condition annexed by law to the executive power of ſuſpenſion, requiring a degree of ſecurity to our commerce, which would not reſult from a repeal of the decrees of France. Inſtead of a pledge, therefore, for a ſuſpenſion of the embargo as to her, in caſe of ſuch a repeal, it was preſumed that a ſufficient inducement might be found in other conſiderations, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our juſt demands, by one Belligerent, and a refuſal by the other, in the relations between this other and the United States. To Great Britain, whoſe power on the ocean is ſo aſcendant, it was deemed not inconſiſtent with that condition, to ſtate, explicitly, that on her reſcinding her orders in relation to the commerce of the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain ſhut to her enemy, in caſe of his failure to reſcind his decrees alſo. From France no anſwer has been received, nor any indication that the requiſite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favourable reception of the propoſition to Great Britain was the leſs to be doubted, as her orders of council had not only been referred for their vindication to an acquieſcence on the part of the United States, no longer to be pretended; but as the arrangement propoſed, whilſt it reſiſted the illegal decrees of France, involved, moreover, ſubſtantially the preciſe advantages profeſſedly aimed at by the Britiſh orders. The arrangement has, nevertheleſs, been rejected.

This candid and liberal experiment having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a ſuſpenſion of the embargo by the executive was authoriſed, it neceſſarily remains in the extent originally given to it. We have the ſatisfaction, however, to reflect, that in return for the privations impoſed by the meaſure, and which our fellow-citizens in general have borne with patriotiſm, it has had the important effects of ſaving our mariners, and our vaſt mercantile property, as well as of affording time for proſecuting the defenſive and proviſional meaſures called for by the occaſion. It has demonſtrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmneſs which govern our councils, and to our citizens the neceſſity of uniting in ſupport of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long fruſtrated thoſe uſurpations and ſpoliations which, if reſiſted, involved war; if ſubmitted to, ſacrificed a vital principle of our national independence.

Under a continuance of the belligerent meaſures, which, in defiance of laws which ſafecrate the rights of neutrals, overſpread the ocean with danger, it will reſt with the wiſdom of congreſs to decide on the courſe beſt adapted to ſuch a ſtate of things; and bringing with them, as they do, from every part of the Union, the ſentiments of our conſtituents, my confidence is ſtrengthened that in forming this deciſion, they will, with an unerring regard to the eſſential rights and intereſts of the nation, weigh and compare the painful alternatives out of which a choice is to be made. Nor ſhould I do juſtice to the virtues which on other occaſions have marked the character of our fellow-citizens, if I did not cheriſh an equal confidence that the alternative choſen, whatever it may be, will be maintained with all the fortitude and patriotiſm which the criſis ought to inſpire.

The documents containing the correſpondence on the ſubject of the foreign edicts againſt our commerce, with the inſtructions given to our miniſters at London and Paris, are now laid before you.

The communication made to congreſs at their laſt ſeſſion explained the poſture in which the cloſe of the diſcuſſion relating to the attack by a Britiſh ſhip of war on the frigate Cheſapeake, left a ſubject on which the nation had manifeſted ſo honourable a ſenſibility. Every view of what had paſſed authorized a belief that immediate ſteps would be taken by the Britiſh government for redreſſing a wrong, which, the more it was inveſtigated, appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the ſpecial miſſion. It is found that no ſteps have been taken for the purpoſe. On the contrary, it will be ſeen in the documents laid before you, that the inadmiſſible preliminary which obſtructs the adjuſtment is ſtill adhered to; and, moreover, that it is now brought into connexion with the diſtinct and irrelative caſe of the orders in council. The inſtructions which had been given to our miniſters at London, with a view to facilitate, if neceſſary, the reparation claimed by the United States, are included in the documents communicated.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have undergone no material changes ſince your laſt ſeſſion. The important negotiations with Spain, which had been alternately ſuſpended and reſumed, neceſſarily experience a pauſe, under the extraordinary and intereſting criſis which diſtinguiſh her internal ſituation.

With the Barbary powers we continue in harmony, with the exception of an unjuſtifiable proceeding of the Dey of Algiers towards our conſul to that regency. Its character and circumſtances are now laid before you, and will enable you to decide how far it may, either now or hereafter, call for any meaſures not within the limits of the executive authority.

With our Indian neighbours the public peace has been ſteadily maintained. Some inſtances of individual wrong have, as at other times, taken place, but in no wiſe implicating the will of the nation. Beyond the Miſſiſippi, the Ioways, the Saca, and the

the Alibamas, have delivered up, for trial and punishment, individuals from among themselves accused of murdering citizens of the United States, on this side the Mississippi; the Creeks are exerting themselves to arrest offenders of the same kind, and the Chactaws have manifested their readiness and desire for amicable and just arrangements, respecting depredations committed by disorderly persons of their tribe. And generally from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincerity their rights and interests, the attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily, is extending from the nearer to the more remote, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practised towards them; husbandry and household manufactures are advancing among them more rapidly with the southern than the northern tribes, from circumstances of soil and climate: and one of the two great divisions of the Cherokee nation have now under consideration, to solicit the citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government, in such progressive manner as we shall think best.

In consequence of the appropriations of the last Session of congress for the security of our sea-port towns, and harbours, such works of defence have been erected as seemed to be called for by the situation of the several places, their relative importance, and the scale of expence indicated by the amount of the appropriation. These works will chiefly be finished in the course of the present season, except at New York and New Orleans, where most was to be done; and although a great proportion of the last appropriation has been expended on the former place, yet some further views will be submitted to congress for rendering its security entirely adequate against naval enterprize. A view of what has been done at several places, and of what is proposed to be done, shall be communicated as soon as the several reports are received.

Of the gun-boats authorised by the Act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only 103 in the present year; these, with those before possessed, are sufficient for the harbours and waters most exposed, and the residue will require little time for their construction, when it shall be deemed necessary.

Under the Act of the last Session, for raising an additional military force, so many officers were immediately appointed as were necessary for carrying on the business of recruiting; and in proportion as it advanced, others have been added. We have reason to believe their success has been satisfactory, although such returns have not been received, as enable me to present you a statement of the numbers engaged.

I have not thought it necessary, in the course of the last season, to call for any general detachments of militia, or of volunteers, under the laws passed for that purpose for the ensuing season, however, they will be required to be in readiness, should their service be wanted. Some small and special detachments have been necessary to maintain the laws of embargo, on that portion of our Northern frontier which offered peculiar facilities for evasion; but these were replaced, as soon as it could be done, by bodies of new recruits. By the aid of these, and of the armed vessels called into service in other quarters, the spirit of disobedience and abuse, which manifested itself early, and with sensible effect, while we were unprepared to meet it, has been considerably repressed.

Considering the extraordinary character of the times in which we live, our attention should unremittingly be fixed on the safety of our country. For a people who are free, and who remain so, a well organized and armed Militia is the best security. It is therefore incumbent on us at every meeting, to revise the condition of the Militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion. Some of the States have paid a laudable attention to this object, but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone having the power to produce an uniform state of preparation in this great organ of defence, the interests which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security, will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation.

Under the Acts of March 11, and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad, during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply, the public factories have, therefore, been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and, in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect, already more than doubled, may be increased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the Militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter act, have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms; and contracts have been entered into with individual undertakers, to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation.

The suspension of our foreign commerce, produced by the injustice of the Belligerent Powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our Citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labour from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become

come permanent. The commerce with the Indians too, within our own boundaries, is likely to receive abundant aliment from the same internal source, and will secure to them peace and the progress of civilization, undisturbed by practices hostile to both.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the treasury. In the mean time, it is ascertained, that the receipts have amounted to near eighteen million of dollars, which, with the eight millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands and interest incurred, to pay two millions three hundred thousand dollars of the principal of our funded debt, and left us in the Treasury on that day, near fourteen millions of dollars; of these, five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be necessary to pay what will be due on the 1st of January next, which will complete the reimbursement of the eight per cent. stock.—These payments, with those made in the six years and a half preceding, will have extinguished thirty-three millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the principal of the funded debt, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts; and the amount of principal thus discharged, will have liberated the revenue from about two millions of dollars interest, and added that sum annually to the disposable surplus. The probable accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of congress Shall it be productive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union, under the powers which congress may already possess, or such amendment of the constitution as may be approved by the States: while uncertain of the course of things, the time may be advantageously employed in obtaining the powers necessary for a system of improvement, should that be thought best.

Availing myself of this the last occasion which will occur, of addressing the two houses of Legislature at their meeting, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude, for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me by themselves and their predecessors, since my call to the administration, and the many indulgencies experienced at their hands; the same grateful acknowledgments are due to my fellow-citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments.—In the transaction of their business, I cannot have escaped error—it is incident to our imperfect nature; but I may say, with truth, my errors have been of the understanding, not of intention; and that the advancement of their rights and interests has been the constant motive for every measure. On these considerations, I solicit their indulgence. Looking forward with anxiety to their future destinies, I trust, that, in their steady character, unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities, I see a sure guarantee of the permanence of our republic: and, retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion, that Heaven has in store for our beloved country, long ages to come of prosperity and happiness.

Nov. 8, 1808. TH. JEFFERSON.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 16th of December, Mr. Sadler's yard, in Goswell-street, was opened for publicly exhibiting the cattle, sheep, and pigs, sent in by the candidates for the prizes offered by the Smithfield Cattle Club. The premiums were adjudged as follow:—Twenty guineas, in Class I. for the Herefordshire breed of oxen, to Mr. Samuel Chandler, of Moreton, Bucks, for his six-years-old pied ox, bred by Mr. William Walker, of Burton, Worcestershire. And an additional premium of ten guineas to the same gentleman, on account of his ox being adjudged to be the best shewn in the first six classes.—Twenty guineas, in Class IV. for the Sussex or Kent breed of oxen, to Mr. Edward Auger, of Eassbourne, Sussex, for his five-years-old red ox, bred by himself.—Twenty guineas, in Class V. for the Devonshire breed of oxen, to Mr. Martin Webber, of Ilchester, Somersetshire, for his six-years-old ox, bred by Mr. Francis Quartley, of Molland, Devonshire.—Twenty guineas, in Class VII. for large oxen, not worked, to Mr. Martin Webber, of Ilchester, Somersetshire, for his three-years-old red Devon ox, bred by Mr. John Burgess, of South-Moulton, Devonshire.—Ten guineas, in Class VII. for large oxen, not worked, to Mr. Samuel Chandler, of Morton, Bucks, for his six-years-old red Herefordshire ox, bred by Mr. William Walker, of Burton, Worcestershire.—Ten guineas, in Class VIII. for small oxen of any breed, to Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Wolvers-hill, Warwickshire, for his five-year-old

old black Highland Scotch ox.—Ten guineas, in Class IX. for fat cows, having borne three calves, to Mr. John Westcar, of Creslow, Bucks, for his six-year-old red Hereford cow, bred by Mr. William Watkins, of Brinsop, Herefordshire.—Ten guineas, in Class X. for one year-old long-wooled wether sheep, to the Rev. Thomas Plaskett, of Harlaxton-lodge, Lincolnshire, for his three new Leicester wethers, bred by himself.—Ten guineas, in Class XI. for two-years-old long-wooled wether sheep, to Mr. Thomas Moore, of Tardibeg, Warwickshire, for his three new Leicester wethers, bred by himself, from a ram of Mr. Thomas Chapman, of Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire.—Ten guineas, in Class XII. for one year old short-wooled wether sheep, to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for his three South-down wethers, bred on his Maulden Farm in Bedfordshire.—Ten guineas, in Class XIII. for two-years old short-wooled wether sheep, to Mr. Henry King, jun. of Plaistow, Essex, for his three South down wethers, bred by Mr. John Ellman, of Glyna, Sussex.—Ten guineas, in Class XIV. for pigs under two years old, to Mr. John Roans, of Aston-Abbots, Bucks, for his black and white Berkshire sow pig, 54 weeks old, bred by Mr. John Westbrook, of Pinkney's-green, Herts.—Ten guineas, in Class XV. for pigs under one year old, to Mr. John Hassard, of Brocket, Herts, for his white half-bred China and Suffolk pig, 48 weeks old, bred by Lord Melbourne, of Brocket Hall, Herts.—In Class II. for the long-horned breed of oxen, and in Class VI. for mixed breed of oxen, no candidates appeared; and the one to be offered for the premium in Class III. failed in proving the requisite quantity of labour to have been done by his ox, in the last two years.—The judges, by a special note, annexed to their award, called the attention of the club and the company, to the excellent qualities of Mr. Thomas Crook's three-years old Scotch ox, in Class VIII. as also to the high perfection of Earl Macclesfield's, Mr. John Edmond's, and Mr. William Boultbee's penn of two-shear new Leicester wether sheep, in Class XI. also to the pen of one-year old new Leicesters, belonging to Mr. Thomas Oldacre, in Class X.—Some ploughs and other implements were exhibited, and several notices, interesting to agriculturists, mechanics, &c. were given among others, of Mr. John Hawkins's Mechanical Museum. At three o'clock, such gentlemen as are members of the club adjourned to Freemasons' Tavern, where a meeting was held, Lord Somerville in the chair; at which twenty-three members of the club were present. Sir Joseph Banks attended and read to the company a memorial, intended to be presented to the Board of Trade, soliciting the support of government, in removing the dreadful damage and mischiefs which arise to individuals, and to the public, from the confined and crowded state of Smithfield market, and its total inadequacy, intersected as it is by various great thoroughfares for carriages, to accommodate the increasing number of cattle, sheep, and pigs, sold there, amounting to the enormous sum, as is stated, of five millions sterling annually. The necessity of this mode of proceeding is stated to arise from the city of London having spent seven years in ineffectual attempts and schemes for enlarging this important market, whose extent remains the same now, as it was in the days of William the Conqueror. At the conclusion of reading this memorial, it was handed round the room, and received the signatures of the gentlemen present.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir George Bowyer, bart. to Miss Douglas, eldest daughter of the late Sir Andrew Snape D.—Charles Andrew Caldwell, esq. only son of Admiral C. to Charlotte Ann, sister of Sir William Abdy, bart.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne, in the East India Company's service, to Mrs. Denton, of Tavistock-square.

At St. George's, Queen square, Henry Dyett, esq. of Doughty-street, to Harriet Maria, eldest daughter of Malcolm Ross, esq. of Red Lion-square.—Thomas Bakersfield, esq. to Sophia, daughter of the late Daniel Burr, esq. of Ramsay, Essex.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Thomas Thomson, esq. of Acton Green, to Elizabeth, daughter of Harry Delamain, esq. of Berner's-street.—C. W. Williams, esq. of Banstead, Surry, to Miss Harriet Chubb, of Kensington.—Lord George Beresford, to Miss Harriet Schutz.—Thomas Eyton, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Campbell, eldest daughter of Major General Dugald C.

At St. James's, the Rev. Mr. Goodenough, second son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Miss Markham, daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

At Ealing, W. Farmer, esq. of Swindon, Wilts, to Miss Elizabeth Goodenough, second daughter of the late Rev. Edward G.

At St. Paul's Covent Garden, Mr. George Cooke, of Southampton-street, Strand, to Miss Sarah Baker, eldest daughter of J. B. esq. late of Chalk, near Gravesend.

At Betshanger, William Fuller Boteler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, recorder of Canterbury, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late James Leigh Joynes, esq. of Mount Pleasant, near Gravesend.

At Lambeth, Mr. John Clark, of Belmont-place, to Miss Mary Kempster, eldest daughter of Gordon K. esq. of Kennington-lane.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. Stephen Barbut, of Trotton, Sussex, to Maria, eldest daughter of G. Jourdan, esq. of Millman-street.

At Hackney, Joshua Hobson, esq. of Great St. Helen's, merchant, to Miss Jane Pulsford, of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney.

At

At St. George's, Southwark, Thomas Lancaster, esq. of High-street, to Miss Jane Brookes, of White-street, Borough.

At St. Botolphs, Bishopsgate, Reginald Graham, esq. Dulwich, to Louisa, second daughter of Dr. Dennison, of Broad-street Buildings.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. W. Joy, bookseller, of Ave Maria lane, to Miss Mary Redman, of Newark-upon-Trent.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Knight, of Barrels, Wrrwickshire, to Miss J. Boulton, daughter of H. B. esq. of Thorncroft, Surry.

At Hackney, Mr. Francis Wakefield, jun. of Nottingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert W.

At St. Dunstan's, Captain J. Brady, of the royal navy, to Miss Lloyd, of Trewern, Denbighshire.

DIED.

In Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, *Mr. John Crumpton*, merchant.

In Little James-street, Bedford-row, *Mr. Wm. Badcock*, midshipman belonging to the Stately, 16. He was the eldest son of the late William B. esq. by Sophia, daughter of Richard Cumberland, esq.

At Muswell Hill, *Mrs. Norris*, wife of Thomas N. esq. 68.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, *Mark Sprott*, esq.

In Ely place, *Mrs. Johnson*, 69.

Mrs. Bromley, wife of Warner B. esq. of Islington-green, and Gray's-inn.

In Basinghall-street, *Mrs. Frances Mary Jones*, wife of Mr. James Jones, jun. merchant. She was daughter of Robert Lovett, esq. late commissioner of Revenue in Ireland, and niece of Sir Jonathan Lovett, bart. of Luscombe, Bucks.

At Wood's Hotel, Panton-square, *D. Newton*, esq. late captain in the 7th West India regiment.

In King-street, Covent-garden, *David Davies*, esq.

In Thornhaugh-street, *John Gibson*, esq. late of Calcutta.

George Meadows Barry, esq. late of Halesworth, Suffolk.

At his house in Hertford-street, May Fair, the *Earl of Liverpool*, of whom a full account will be given in our next Number.

At Teddington, *Viscount Aghrim*, Baron of Ballymore, 66. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Frederic, Viscount Aghrim. His lordship married Anne Elizabeth Christine, Baroness De Tuill de Scerosberkin, by whom he has left several children.

At Newmarket, in his 77th year, *Thomas Panton*, esq. brother to the late Duchess Dowager of Ancaster, and uncle to the Countess of Cholmondeley and Lady Gwydir. He was one of the oldest members on the turf, and lately married Miss Gubbins, of Bath, but has left no issue. His immense property, subject to a settlement of 5000l. a year on Mrs. Panton, descends to his two nieces above-mentioned.

At his seat, Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, *Henry, Lord Arundell*, Baron of Wardour, Count of the Holy Roman Empire. His lordship was born in 1740, and succeeded to the honours and estates of his father in 1758. Seven years afterwards he married Mary, daughter of Benedict Conquest, esq. by whom he had three daughters, the eldest and youngest of whom are dead; the survivor, Eleanor Mary, in 1786, became the wife of Lord Clifford. Being a Roman Catholic, his lordship never took the oaths, or his seat, in the house of peers. A few years since as the ancient family seat was falling into decay, Lord Arundell erected a mansion in its immediate vicinity on a noble and extensive scale; but the expence incurred in this undertaking, tended not a little to embarrass his fortune. He is succeeded in his title by his first cousin, James Everard Arundell, esq. of Irnham Hall, in the county of Lincoln.

In Chapel-street, May Fair, *Hugo Meynell*, esq. so well known on the turf, and in all the fashionable circles, for half a century past, at the age of 81 years. He had been repeatedly attacked by paralytic strokes, during the last two or three years. He has left a large property.

At Enfield, *Thomas Jones*, esq. formerly of Radcliffe Highway. Mr. Jones, for many years carried on a very extensive correspondence in the chemical line throughout Europe. By a very close and laborious attention to business, he acquired a considerable property, which for some years past he has been enjoying in an agreeable retirement. He was a native of Merionethshire, and served his apprenticeship in Chester, and for his strength of judgment, engaging manners, and almost inimitable integrity, will long be remembered with affection and esteem.

In Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, *John Browning*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. B. and fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 23.

In Titchfield-street, *Madame Jarry*, relict of General Francis J. Commandant of the Royal Military College, at Wycombe. She was a native of Posen, in Poland, and frequently amused her friends by relating anecdotes of the Bonaparte family, one of whom she employed as a mantua-maker during her residence at Paris.

At his seat, Hawkestone, Shropshire, *Sir Richard Hill*, bart. 75. This gentleman was descended from a family of considerable antiquity, in the county of Salop, which can be traced up to the time of Edward II. Rowland was the first honored with a patent of baronetage in 1726. He afterwards represented the city of Litchfield in Parliament, and had a large family, consisting of ten children, the eldest of whom Richard, was born in 1733. He was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards admitted as gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford;

Oxford; where he resided until he received the honorary degree of A.M.; when he went to an academy at Angers, in France; and after about one year's residence at that place, he made a tour of the Southern parts of Europe, in company with the late Earl of Elgin, and then returned to his native county. He was about twenty-four years of age before he had a religious turn of mind; when he became known to the late reverend and learned Messrs. Romaine, Talbot, Stillingfleet, H. Venn, Berridge, S. Walker, and others of the most pious and laborious clergy of the Church of England; whose acquaintance was particularly beneficial to him. Desirous of being useful in his station, he published and distributed several religious Tracts, visited and relieved the poor and afflicted in his neighbourhood, and exhorted them to repentance and newness of life. His controversial writings in defence of the Six Students expelled the university of Oxford, and in defence of the Calvinistic Doctrines of the Gospel, as held by and stated in the articles, Homilies, and Liturgy of the Church of England, do honour to his abilities as an able writer, and to his piety, zeal, and integrity as a christian, the polite gentleman, and scholar; but his reply to the Rev. Mr. Madan, intitled, "The Blessings of Polygamy displayed," gained him more credit than any of his other publications. Sir Richard, when but a young convert, became a zealous champion for the religious party to which he had attached himself. It is well known that the great leaders of methodism, Wesley and Whitfield, adopted opposite sentiments on the extent of salvation. The former allowed that man is a free agent, and that the satisfaction of Christ was made for all men. These points were flatly denied by Whitfield and the calvinistical methodists, who made man a passive instrument till grace inspired him with divine life; and they contended that the elect only, or those who were predestinated from all eternity, shall be made partakers of the kingdom of heaven. A fierce contention arose among the methodistical leaders upon these inscrutable topics, and they almost proceeded to excommunicate one another for heterodoxy. The Calvinists were by far the most violent, and the harshness of their creed inspired them with the most intolerant sentiments. Sir Richard Hill waged war against the whole host of Arminians, and published several pamphlets upon the doctrines in dispute, which exhibited considerable knowledge of the subject, and evinced no small skill in theological controversy. About the same time, the university of Oxford began to be jealous of the progress of methodism, and finding that Edmund-hall contained some students who exercised their preaching talents before they were duly authorised, expelled them. This caused a mighty outcry among the zealots; and several pieces were published against the conduct of Dr. Durel and Dr. Nopl, and other heads of houses who were engaged in that affair. Among the rest Sir Richard came forward as the champion of methodism, in a tract which was written with great shrewdness and spirit, entitled, "*Pietas Oxoniensis*." Not long after this he engaged in a paper war with Dr. Adams, rector of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, on the following occasion. It was the custom of the late Mr. Romaine, whom the Calvinists regarded as their prophet, to spend some of the summer months in travelling, and in one of these excursions he was invited to preach at the doctor's church. He accepted the invitation; but his sermon was so little to the vicar's taste, that he is said to have treated him rather rudely, and even to have preached against him from the same pulpit. The doctor was soon after attacked in a printed letter with great warmth by the author of *Pietas Oxoniensis*, and the controversy we believe was continued for some time with no little heat on both sides; though the doctor did not scruple to confess that his own doctrines were not those of the Church of England, and upon this ground it was that his antagonist had so great an advantage over him. But Mr. John Wesley, and a very pious minister in connection with that extraordinary man, the Rev. Mr. John Fletcher, vicar of Madely, were the principal antagonists of Sir Richard. The whole field of controversy between Calvinism and Arminianism was traversed over and over again by these adroit polemics; but there was one gentleman who had a manifest advantage over all the rest, and that was Mr. Augustus Toplady. He possessed a considerable degree of learning, a great command of language, an extent of reading, and such a competency of metaphysics and logic, as enabled him to give to Calvanism an attracting appearance. When that gentleman died, it seems the Wesleyan methodists propagated some scandalous stories concerning the manner of his departure, as that he had recanted his opinions, and expired distracted. In confutation of his slanderous reproach, Sir Richard printed a small pamphlet, which abundantly vindicated the consistent integrity of his departed friend, and did honour to his own feelings. Since that time he has published a few other pieces, some practical and others controversial. The chief of his works, however, is "An Apology for Brotherly Love, and for the Doctrines of the Church of England, in letters to the Rev. Charles Daubeny; with a Vindication of such parts of Mr. Wilberforce's Practical View as have been objected to by Mr. Daubeny in his "Guide to the Church." 8vo. 1798. In this work Sir Richard evinces greater moderation than in his former pieces; and it must be admitted that, so far as the faith of the Church of England is concerned, he encounters his adversary to great advantage. Sir Richard was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Salop, in 1780, and continued its representative in six successive

sive parliaments till the dissolution in 1807. He formerly used often to speak in parliament, and never rose but to promote or to suggest some object of public utility. Every thing he uttered was marked by good sense, observation, knowledge of the world, and sincere patriotism. There was, however, something peculiar in his manner, and his mind having a strong bias towards religion, he frequently mingled passages from Scripture in his speeches, which subjected him to the ridicule of those whose dispositions were less serious; but the known rectitude and benignity of his character always secured him the attention and respect of much the greater number of his hearers. In his parliamentary career, it was his principle to support administration whenever he conscientiously could: but he never gave one vote with Lord North during the American war, uniformly dividing with the opposition on every question that had any relation to it. When Mr. Pitt first moved for a reform in parliament, Sir Richard voted in favor of that measure. In 1784 he also supported Alderman Sawbridge, and in 1797, Mr. Grey on a similar occasion. He joined for a time in favour of the former contest with France; but we at length find him voting against the continuance of the war, as he wished a stop to be put to the effusion of human blood. In 1800, the knight of the shire for Salop seconded a motion made by the late Sir William Pulteney, for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the inhuman sport of bull-baiting. In 1802, when Mr. Dent moved the second reading of a similar bill, he begged leave to "speak in behalf of a race of poor friendless beings who certainly could not speak for themselves." After quoting several apposite passages from the Proverbs of Solomon, and the writings of Sir Matthew Hale, in opposition to cruelty to brute creatures, he jocularly observed, that "as the gentlemen of Ireland had been so favourable to their own *bulls* he was sure they would be no less indulgent to ours."* Sir Richard supported Mr. Addington's administration, and expressed his approbation of the address to the king on the renewal of hostilities. The public and private charities of the deceased baronet were very liberal and extensive; and what is still better they were administered in the true spirit of the gospel, with tenderness and secrecy. The great regularity which pervaded his household and numerous domestics exhibited a pattern highly worthy of the imitation of all others in the like station of life; at the same time that his munificence and hospitality in the entertainment of his friends were quite of the old English stamp. His paternal estate he laid out with great taste, insomuch that Hawkstone is one of the greatest ornaments of the county in which it is situated, and the admiration of all visitors. Sir Richard was never married, so that his title and estates descend to his eldest brother, now Sir John Hill.

At his seat, near Alton, Hampshire, *Sir Thomas Pasley*, bart. admiral of the white, 74. He was the fifth son of James Pasley, esq. of Craig, in the county of Dumfries, North Britain, by Magdalen, daughter of Robert Eliot, esq. of Middleholm Mill, in the county of Roxburgh. He was born at Craig, on the 2d of March, 1734, and having, from his early youth, entertained a strong predilection for the naval service, he entered in 1752, as a midshipman on board the Garland frigate. Very soon afterwards, he removed into the Weasel sloop of war, at that time under orders for the Jamaica station, and in which he served successively under the captains Cockburn, Webber, and Digby. The latter being appointed to the Biddeford frigate, took with him Mr. Pasley, for whom he had conceived a strong attachment, and promoted him to the rank of acting lieutenant. The frigate was soon ordered to England, having on board 300,000l. in bullion. As soon as the vessel arrived at Portsmouth, Mr. Pasley, with a proper escort, was dispatched to London with the treasure. Having lodged his valuable charge in the bank, he returned to Portsmouth without delay, and embarked on board the Dunkirk, to which Captain Digby had been appointed during his absence. This ship was one of those which proceeded, in 1757, on the unsuccessful expedition to the coast of France; and, though its issue was so ill calculated to procure either honour or promotion for those who were engaged in it, yet the merit of Mr. Pasley had so powerfully attracted the notice of his commanding officer, that, on his return to Portsmouth, he found a commission as an established lieutenant lying there for him, by which he was appointed to serve on board of the Roman Emperor fire-ship. He was very soon afterwards tranferred from this vessel, at his own special request, into the Hussar frigate, commanded by the celebrated captain Elliot, with whom he removed to the Æolus of 36 guns. In this ship he assisted in the capture of the Mignonne, a French vessel of 20 guns, which, with her consort, the Blonde, of 36, the Æolus fell in with off the coast of France; but, as the enemy immediately crowded all the sail they could set, the latter was fortunate enough to escape. In the year 1760, the Æolus was employed on the

* Sir Richard carried his consideration for his servants and domestic animals, particularly his horses, to a degree not very common at the present day. It is a fact, that after being set down at the House of Commons, which he very regularly attended, if the weather either was or threatened to be bad, he would direct his coachman to return immediately; and rather than keep his domestics and horses exposed to its vicissitudes, he would himself brave its inclemency, at all hours, in a walk from Westminster to his residence, at the very extremity of Upper Harley-street.

the Irish station, and captain Elliot, as senior officer, commanded the little British squadron, which proceeded from the harbour of Kinsale in quest of the French, under Thurot, who had effected a landing in the north of Ireland. The event of the engagement which took place is too well known to render a repetition necessary; but a circumstance which occurred during the encounter, reflects too much honour on the judgment of Mr. Pasley to be omitted. The Æolus had fallen on board the French commodore's ship, the Bellisle of 44 guns, the bowsprit hanging over that ship's quarter-deck, and was consequently not only left exposed to the whole weight of the enemy's fire, without being able to bring a single gun to bear on her antagonist, but also compelled to engage the Blonde, of 36, at the same time with her aftermost guns, that frigate having fallen on board the Æolus. In this perilous situation Mr. Pasley called the men from the foremost guns, which he at that time commanded; and having boarded the enemy at their head from the bowsprit, made himself master of the deck, and obtained entire possession of the ship. As soon as this conquest was achieved, he sent on board the Æolus for an English jack, which he immediately hoisted on board the prize, as her signal of surrender. Captain Elliot, soon after his arrival at Portsmouth with his prizes, was removed into another ship, but Mr. Pasley retained his station under captain, now lord Hotham, who was appointed to succeed him, and with whom he continued till the year 1762. In the Æolus, Mr. Pasley returned to his former occupation of cruizing, but was not concerned in any advantage more material than the capture of five or six privateers of insignificant force, and of a valuable French ship outward bound, from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, called the Formidable. On the return of the Æolus to England, Mr. Pasley had the satisfaction to find that he had been promoted, during his absence, to the rank of commander, and was appointed to the Albany sloop of war, a vessel employed in convoying ships to and from the port of Milford. After some continuance in that sloop, he removed into the Weasel, in which he had before served as a midshipman, and proceeded to the coast of Guinea. From the Weasel he was appointed to the Pomona, of 18 guns, and was ordered to Greenock, on the impress service, in consequence of the apprehended rupture with Spain respecting the Falkland Islands. In 1771, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, and being appointed to the Seahorse, of 20 guns, he sailed to the West Indies, where he rendered material service during the contest with the Caribs. Having returned to England the ensuing year, and the Seahorse being put out of commission, he continued unemployed till 1776. He was then appointed to the Glasgow, and sent out to the West Indies, to convoy thither a valuable fleet of merchantmen, consisting of 120 sail. This charge he executed so much to the satisfaction of all concerned, that he received the thanks of the cities of London, Bristol, and other ports, and a handsome piece of plate was presented to him, as a more substantial proof of the approbation of the merchants. On his return to England, captain Pasley performed a similar service; and, with the exception of the present, he had the satisfaction of receiving similar honours. Soon after his arrival in England, he was appointed to the Sybil of 28 guns, and sent with admiral Edwards to the Newfoundland station. In 1780 he was promoted to the Jupiter of 50 guns, and at the commencement of the ensuing year, sailed with commodore Johnstone on a secret expedition. In the attack made on the British squadron by M. de Suffrein, in Porto Praya Road, the Jupiter was particularly distinguished for the power and force of her fire; and amidst the torrent of abuse which was undeservedly thrown on some persons concerned in that encounter, the conduct of captain Pasley was very justly applauded by all parties. The subsequent operations of the British squadron were, as it is well known, confined to the capture of a fleet of Dutch India ships, surprised in Saldanha Bay. On its return, the Jupiter was, in May 1782, ordered to proceed to the West Indies with admiral Pigot, who was sent out to supersede lord Rodney, in the chief command of the fleet employed in that quarter. The Jupiter, soon after her arrival, was ordered on a cruize off the Havannah, and Captain Pasley had the good fortune to take five out of thirteen vessels which he fell in with. The crew of one of these prizes, however, having risen on the English that were put into her, succeeded in their attempt, and carried her into the Havannah, where they informed the Spanish Admiral of the situation of the Jupiter, which had struck upon a shoal. He accordingly dispatched a ship of 84, and another of 64 guns, to take or destroy her. Captain Pasley had, meanwhile, succeeded in getting the Jupiter afloat; but almost immediately fell in with the Tiger, the largest of the Spanish ships. The enemy immediately gave chace, and gained considerably on the Jupiter, which had sustained considerable injury. At the dawn of day, the Tiger, being within gunshot, and Captain Pasley finding escape impossible, called together his crew, to whom he addressed a short but spirited harangue. He declared his intention of attacking the enemy, which was warmly approved by three hearty cheers. The Jupiter brought-to, and prepared for action. The enemy, probably intimidated by this appearance of resolution, immediately hauled their wind, and suffered the Jupiter to continue her voyage unmolested. Captain Pasley immediately sailed for Antigua, to refit; and hostilities ceasing soon after, the Jupiter proceeded to Chatham, where she was put out of commission. The

five years which immediately succeeded the cessation of hostilities, were passed by Capt. Pasley in the relaxation of domestic retirement. In 1788, he was invested with the chief command in the Medway, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the Vengeance. From this station he removed, first into the Scipio, and then into the Bellerophon. In the latter he was ordered to join the channel fleet, in consequence of the apprehended ruptures with Russia and Spain. These disputes being compromised, he repaired to Chatham, where he continued during the customary period allotted to such a command. Retiring for a time from the service, he again remained unemployed till the commencement of the war with France in 1793. He was then appointed, as an established commodore, to hoist his broad pendant on board his former ship, the Bellerophon, and ordered to join the main fleet, under the orders of Lord Howe. On the 12th of April 1794, being advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, he hoisted his flag on board the same ship to which he had been so long attached. In the partial affairs which preceded the glorious 1st of June, as well as in the engagement on that day, the Bellerophon took a conspicuous part; and towards the conclusion of the conflict, Admiral Pasley had the misfortune to lose his leg. He had, however, the satisfaction to receive every palliative to his wound, which the attention of his sovereign, his commander, and his country, could bestow. His majesty conferred on him the dignity of a baronet, accompanied with a pension of 1000l. a year. The personal injury he had sustained necessarily deprived the nation of his farther services in an active capacity. In 1798, in consequence of the mutiny at the Nore, Sir Thomas was appointed for a short time commander-in-chief in the Thames and Medway; but relinquished this station as soon as the trials of the mutineers were concluded. In 1799, he was appointed port-admiral at Portsmouth, where he displayed the same activity and ability which constantly marked his character, while the unimpaired state of his body permitted him to engage in a more interesting department of the service. Sir Thomas married Mary, daughter of Thomas Heywood, esq. chief justice of the Isle of Man, who died in 1788, and was buried at Avignon, in France; by whom he had two daughters, Maria, married to Captain Sabine, of the Guards, and Magdalen.

At his house, in Spital-square, *William Hawes*, M. D. a man whose long, active, disinterested, and unwearied exertions in the cause of humanity, justly secured to him the regard, esteem, and affection of all who knew him, or who feel an interest in whatever promotes the happiness of their species; nor can these exertions fail to endear his memory to posterity, as a benefactor to the human race. He was born at Islington, of respectable parents, on November 28, 1756. After receiving his education at St. Paul's school, he went as an apprentice, in the year 1751, to Mr. Corson, an eminent apothecary at Lambeth. On the termination of his apprenticeship, he attended with great diligence the lectures given at the hospital, and by the different lecturers of the time. His favourite lecturer was the late Dr. George Fordyce, and on whom he attended for some time after he entered into business, living in his immediate neighbourhood. In 1759, he settled as an apothecary in the Strand: here he practised for many years with considerable success to his patients and himself. In the year 1767, a society was instituted at Amsterdam, for the recovery of the drowned, in consequence of some instances of recovery which had been happily effected, a short time before, in Switzerland. Memoirs of this society were published, and a copy of them brought from Holland by Dr. Cogan; these he translated in 1773, in order to show to the British public the practicability of recovering persons who had hitherto been considered as dead, in consequence of being taken out of the water with every appearance of death. These memoirs were no sooner translated, than they engaged the benevolent and humane mind of Mr. Hawes. He immediately advertized that he would pay rewards to those who would acquaint him, within a certain time, of any person who had been drowned in his neighbourhood. This he did till the society was established in the following year: and certainly, he could not have given a more sincere or disinterested proof of his wish to promote so valuable and benevolent an object. In the spring of 1774, Mr. Hawes published his "Account of the late Dr. Goldsmith's Illness, so far as relates to the Exhibition of Dr. James's Powder; together with Remarks on the Use and Abuse of that powerful Medicine, in the beginning of acute Disease." Dr. Goldsmith was his intimate friend, and one of the first whom he consulted on his plan of offering the rewards just mentioned. Mr. Hawes' only motive in this publication appears to have been the wish of being serviceable to others; and to prevent men, if possible, from destroying their own lives by the injudicious use of strong and (what are called) infallible remedies. "If the desire I have, (he observes) to warn mankind against the fatal effects produced by the indiscriminate exhibition of various potent medicines has betrayed me into an improper warmth of expression, I hope to stand excused by the humane and sensible part of the public, when it is considered that the preservation of the lives of my fellow-creatures was my principal inducement to it." He acknowledges, however, with the greatest candour, that much good has arisen from the proper and skilful exhibition of Dr. James's powder, in many cases of fever; but declares that he has also seen several cases in which

which it has proved highly injurious. In an advertisement to a fourth edition of this account, he remarks, "it is not my disposition to be uncandid, nor my wish to injure the circumstances of any man; but whatsoever, in the form of medicine, appears likely to produce a public injury, I am determined to expose. I have made quacks of all denominations my sworn enemies: but what medical man of honour and reputation would wish to be upon tolerable terms with the murderers of the human race?" In the summer of this year (1774) an association of thirty gentlemen, one half of whom were the friends of Dr. Cogan, and the other of Mr. Hawes, formed themselves into a society, whose object, like that of Amsterdam, was to promote the recovery of persons who were apparently dead by drowning; and like that society also, their views were at first confined to the recovery of drowned. Other respectable names were soon added to the list; and successful cases began to increase its numbers and reputation. Dr. Cogan, during his continuance in England, prepared the reports of the society from year to year; that he did it with judgment, would be unnecessary to say, as he can do nothing but with the hand of a master. During this time, Mr. Hawes was most zealously active in promoting the views of the infant institution: but his wish to promote the welfare and happiness of others was limited or confined to one point. Early in the year 1776, he published an examination of Wesley's primitive physic, a work full of the grossest absurdities, and the most dangerous remedies; and which were likely to be destructive of the lives of many of those over whom the name of Wesley had influence. This examination, which passed through three large editions, it is believed, has been very serviceable in promoting the humane and disinterested views of its author. About this time he received his diploma of M.D. In the autumn of this year he gave his first course of lectures on suspended animation. The Doctor's object in delivering these lectures was to excite an investigation of the subject in all its branches, and particularly to lead the minds of medical students to it, and to induce them to examine into, and pay the most minute attention to, all the received signs of life, in cases of suspended animation, whether from drowning, suffocation by the cord, syncope, inebriation, or trance; from noxious vapours, intense cold, and even lightning. These lectures were continued for several years, and answered the very valuable purpose of turning the attention of many of his hearers to this benevolent, novel, and interesting subject. In 1777, the Doctor first published his "Address to the Public on premature Death and premature Interment." At a considerable expence he distributed seven thousand of this address in the course of a few months. He also offered the reward of one guinea to any nurse, or other attendant, on any child or grown person returning to life by their humane attention, provided the fact was ascertained by a gentleman of the faculty, or attested by three creditable persons. The Doctor asserts, and no one who knew him can doubt it, that his view in incurring such heavy expences was the hope of exciting an universal attention to the subject of so much importance to mankind. Some time in the year 1778, a more active post in the management of the affairs of the Humane Society devolved on him, by his being chosen register. This was still increased in the year 1780, when Dr. Cogan returned to Holland. On this event Dr. Hawes greatly regretted the loss of so able a colleague, and laments that the task of arranging and preparing the annual reports of the society should have "fallen into hands of such inferior ability;" but hopes that his zeal will compensate for the want of ability, that the important cause then intrusted to his sole care might not be permitted to languish. Those only who have witnessed the labour and fatigue which the multiplied concerns of the society necessarily impose on him who is entrusted with the entire direction of them, can justly appreciate the value and extent of his unceasing exertions for promoting a cause so near his heart, and with which his own happiness, as well as the happiness of others, was interwoven. The Doctor remarks, that* soon after this time the execution of the reports of this institution became more complex and intricate. As the instances of resuscitation multiplied, he observes that new and improved modes of treatment suggested themselves to skilful practitioners; and that other species of apparent death than those hitherto treated, were also brought within the reach of art. These circumstances arising from the liberal spirit and unexampled fervour manifested by the medical assistants, in the prosecution of their life-saving views, concurred to render the task operose and complicated. But, he adds, all these difficulties sunk before the pleasing contemplation of the immense good that would result to mankind from it. In 1781, Dr. Hawes published "An Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, on preserving the Lives of the Inhabitants, and on regulating the Bills of Mortality." To the third edition of this work were made very considerable additions; particularly "Farther Hints for restoring Animation, and for preserving Health against the pernicious Influence of noxious vapours, or contaminated Air, by simple efficacious Means," in a letter to him by Dr. Fothergill. The mind of Dr. Hawes was uniformly and ardently employed in the general cause of humanity. His views of beneficence were by no means confined to the ob-

* In the Transactions of the Society from 1774 to 1784, published in 1790, by Dr. Hawes.

jects

ject connected with the institution of which he was the zealous advocate and unwearied promoter. His whole life was a constant exemplification of his motto; *Homo sum humani nihil a me alienum puto.* He did not suffer his exertions to abate, because he could not succeed in the first, second, or third attempt; but persevered with uncommon ardour till he could obtain the object he wished to promote for the good of others. Numerous are the instances of his anonymous appeals to the public liberality for the relief of virtuous indigence or unavoidable misery. In the year 1793, the introduction of the general use of cottons instead of silk, having occasioned, as was to be expected, a want of employment to the weavers of silk in Spitalfields, a great deal of disease, distress, and positive want, were the consequences. Dr. Hawes, in his capacity of physician to the London Dispensary, witnessed them with real anguish of mind, and lamented his own inability to afford relief. He made several appeals to the public, at length he became happily instrumental in preserving, from absolute ruin, nearly twelve hundred families. The following letter to a clergyman, is one, among a great many, which his humane and benevolent mind dictated on the occasion.

"REVEREND SIR,

"Permit me to address you on the present occasion, and to return you my most sincere thanks for your voluntary exertions in behalf of the distressed weavers. Believe, Sir, it is not in the power of language to describe their long and continued miseries; miseries not brought on by idleness, intemperance, or a dissolute course of life; human wretchedness, absolutely produced by want of employment. My profession obliges me daily to be an eye-witness to the severe distresses, trials, and afflictions, of these much to be pitied of our fellow-creatures. Whole families, without fire, without raiment, and without food; and, to add to the catalogue of human woes, three, four, and five, in many families languishing on the bed of sickness. I am sure, Sir, you will believe me, when I declare, that such scenes of complicated woe are too affecting to dwell upon: and therefore shall conclude with my most earnest wishes, that by your pleading in their behalf, other divines may be animated to the same pious undertaking; I am certain that public benevolence will prevent the premature death of many, will restore health to numbers, and afford the staff of life to thousands of afflicted families.

"I am, Reverend Sir, your most obedient humble servant, W. HAWES,

Physician to the London Dispensary."

Spital-Square, November 16, 1793.

About ten years ago, Dr. Letsom, who had succeeded Mr. Horsfall as treasurer of the Humane Society, resigned, and Dr. Hawes was chosen as his successor. He had previously discharged that part of the treasurer's office which consists in examining into the claims for rewards, and paying them. He therefore still continued his laborious exertions for supporting and extending the influence of the institution, which he had fostered with all the attention, assiduity, and interest of a parent. Indeed, a man of less ardour, or zeal, or activity, must have failed in raising to that degree of eminence, which it now possesses, the Humane Society of London. The tide of prejudice, for many years, ran very strong against a set of men who presumed, or pretended to bring the dead to life. In other institutions, the subscribers have the means of affording relief to some sick or distressed neighbours, or have something to dispose of, some good they can personally confer; but, in this institution, there is nothing of the kind, which has been an obstacle to its establishment. Its patrons and promoters have, it is true, the godlike satisfaction of knowing they contribute towards preserving the lives of many of their fellow creatures from premature death. They have a gratification too, of a very superior kind, afforded them at the anniversary festival; they see men, women, and children, whom they have contributed to rescue from an untimely death, walk in solemn and silent procession, expressing as they pass, their gratitude to God and to their benefactors. This is one of the most interesting and affecting scenes a man of feeling can witness; and it seldom fails to cause the tear of sympathy to steal down the cheeks of the spectators. It certainly required all the energy and undeviating perseverance of Dr. H. to place this institution in opposition to numerous difficulties, in that state of respectability and permanence in which he has left it; and to which such a cause is justly entitled. To the same zeal for saving the lives of his fellow-creatures, must we attribute his uniform attention to the establishment of similar societies in numerous towns of the united kingdom; and in various parts of Europe, America, and India. No man could be more alive to distress of every kind than Dr. Hawes; and to a great variety of which he was a constant witness in his attendance on the poor, as physician of the London and Surry Dispensaries. In many cases he found them more in want of nourishment than medicine; having told them what was necessary, he would afford them the means of procuring this nourishment, and hasten from them to prevent their overwhelming him with their gratitude. Instances too have frequently occurred of his overtaking persons in the street, whom he knew to be in great want; of his taking his hand from his pocket, and putting the means of relief into their hand, and passing quickly on. The instances of his benevolence, humanity, and real charity, must have been numerous; for many of those which are known, have been incidentally discovered. It was truly said of him in the Morning Chronicle, a day or two after his death, that he was a man of whom it may with the greatest truth be

asserted, that his only failings arose from an overflow of the milk of human kindness; that he was open and unsuspecting as noon-day; that his heart was always in his hand, and his benevolence unbounded; and that the tears and regrets of thousands would follow him to the grave, with the consolatory reflection that he is gone to receive the reward of a well-spent, active, useful, and virtuous life. As a friend, he was sincere, and without the least reserve. In him was no guile. To his family he was the affectionate friend, and indulgent father; and by whom he was most deservedly and tenderly beloved. His highest gratification was, to see those around him happy, and to contribute by every means in his power, to promote their pleasures and comfort. His manners were kind and conciliating; his temper frank, generous, and uncommonly cheerful. On the evening of Sunday, November 6, he was attacked with a very painful disease, which, though the skill and attention of Messrs. Cline and Addington succeeded in mitigating, they could not remove. During this severe illness, his patience, composure, and resignation, were truly exemplary. The activity of his mind continued with him to the last; and to the last moment he was sensible. On Monday morning, December 5, he was, at six o'clock, remarking on something that was passing; at a quarter past six, he gently closed his eyes on this life, with a look of affection and tenderness to those of his family, who were then surrounding him. He was buried at Islington, on Tuesday December 13. Three mourning coaches, filled with his relatives, and a few of his most intimate friends attended him to the grave. To these were unexpectedly added, in the square, seven other mourning coaches, filled with those friends who were desirous of thus publicly manifesting their esteem for him, and accompanying him to his last abode in this world. The church was filled, and the sorrow for the loss of such a man was abundantly visible.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. Harrison Watson, to Miss Abigail Hunter.

At Middleton One Row, near Darlington, Thomas Wrightson, esq. of Easingwold, Yorkshire, to Miss Wade, of Northallerton.

At Durham, Mr. George Elliot, to Miss Dennham.—Mr. Thomas Hackforth, to Miss E. Blench.

At Stannington, Mr. William Towns, to Miss Anna Thompson, both of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. D. Akenhead, of the house of Turner and Akenhead, druggists, to Miss Wawn.—Mr. John Rosocamp, to Miss Barbara Harrison.—Mr. Garthwaite, of Lanchester, to Miss Eliz. Robson.

At Simonburn, Mr. George Bewick, of Dunkirk, near Chollerford, to Miss Mary Bell, daughter of Mr. John B. of Hamshaugh.

At Barnardcastle, Thomas Suggett, esq. to Miss Ursilla Child.

At Gretna-Green, Paul Vaillant, esq. of Hexham, to Miss Inglish, of Cranesshaugh.

Died.] At Thorneyford, Mr. Ralph Spraggon, 70.

At the Forth, near Newcastle, Mr. James Hewson, 28.

At Newcastle, Henry Shadforth, esq. 69.—Mr. Thomas Angus, printer, 31.—Mrs. Hunter, 66.—Mrs. Jane Winship, 72.—Mrs. Sarah Danson, 53.—Mr. Joshua Alder.—Mr. John Verty.—Mr. Wm. Robson, 53.

At Hexham, Mr. Joseph Charlton.

At Burnbank, Mr. Thomas Charlton, 90.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Cuitt.

At Hawick, Mr. Wm. Oliver, merchant.

At Lamesley, Mrs. Isabel Waister, 99.

At Newham Edge, Mr. Luke Weatherburn, 23.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Forster, 90.

The Rev. Henry Blackett, thirty-eight years rector of Bolden, in the county of Durham, 83.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Eliz. Councellor, 65.

At Berwick, Mr. Service, 40.—Mr. Robert How, 71.

At Wooler, Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Mr. M. 79. They had been married fifty-seven years, during the last fifty of which there had not been a death in their family.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Bridekirk, James Spedding, esq. to Miss Ballantine, daughter of Lawson Dykes B. esq of Cockermouth.

At Carlisle, William Priestley, esq. of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Miss Paley, daughter of the late Archdeacon P.

At

At Workington, Mr. Edward Hare, attorney, to Miſs Betſey Bell.—Mr. Joſeph Litt, ſurgeon, to Miſs Udale.

At Heſket, John Graham, eſq. of Calthwaite, in the Foreſt of Inglewood, to Mrs. M'Minnus.

At Cleator, John Birly, eſq. to Mrs. Lindow, of Wood-End, near Egremont.

At Kendal, Mr. H. Robſon, of Manchester, merchant, to Miſs Mawſon.

At Heverſham, Mr. Thomas Jackſon, jun. to Miſs Nicholſon, both of Lancaſter.—Mr. John Addiſon, to Miſs Nicholſon, both of Beathwaite-Green, near Kendal.

At Darlington, Mr. Richard Scott, of Coxwold, to Miſs Jane Thompſon, of the King's-head Inn.

Died.] At Carliſle, on Wedneſday, November 2, Mr. Chiſholm, architect, aged 28. He was a native of Aberdeen, in North-Britain, in the Univerſity of which he received the elements of phyſical and moral ſcience, on which his profeſſional ſtudies were grounded. The activity of his mind was ſhewn in the great progreſs which he made in architecture, engineering, and thoſe parts of natural philoſophy connected with them. But while he was ſtudious to advance himſelf in his profeſſion, he did not neglect thoſe ornamental ſtudies which qualify a man to take a part in elegant and polite converſation. His taſte was improved by reading the beſt poets of ancient and modern times; and he had formed a ſtyle of writing which evinced a brilliant fancy and a poetical imagination. Mr. Chiſholm, till a few days previous to his death, enjoyed good health, and was ever active in promoting and ſuperintending the works on which he was employed. On the Thurſday preceding he was out taking different levels on the river Caldew, from which the projected water-works were to take their ſource. On Sunday he went on a viſit to John Loſh, eſq. of Woodſide, from which place he returned home indiſpoſed; ſhortly after, his illneſs increaſed, and though the beſt medical aſſiſtance was adminiſtered, and every attendance that friendſhip or humanity could dictate, yet his diſorder proved mortal, and deprived the world of a man of integrity and of worth! It has too often been our lot to lament the aſpiring genius cut ſhort by the hand of death, and to mourn for the vacuum which it leaves behind it; but never could regret or lamentation be more feelingly beſtowed than on the ſubject of this ſhort memorial. From the union of moral excellence and ingenuity in his profeſſion, from the amenity of his manners, and from the juſtneſs of his obſervations, he had conciliated univerſal eſteem, admiration, and reſpect: and never did the grave cloſe upon a man more uſeful, nor more entitled to the eſteem and reverence of his ſurvivors. It is ſuppoſed that he died in conſequence of the burſting of an artery at the heart.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law James Forſter, eſq. the Rev. John Farrer, aged 73, vicar of Stanwix, in this county, and miniſter of the perpetual curacies of Witton-le-Wear, and Hamſterly, in the county of Durham. He was many years teacher of the ſchool at Witton, which, by his unparalleled exertions, he raiſed to a pitch of eminence rarely excelled. In the death of this worthy divine, the eſtabliſhed church has loſt one of its moſt ſtrenuous ſupporters, the poor a liberal benefactor, and his family and connections an invaluable friend. His private virtues were only ſurpaſſed by his zeal for the religion of that maſter, whoſe example it was ever the ardent wiſh of his life to imitate.—Mr. James Blake, 84.—Mr. William Lamb, jun. 43.—Mr. Archibald Simpſon, 70.—Mrs. Irwin, wife of Mr. I. ſchoolmaſter, 78.

At Newbaths Hall, Mr. Edward Bowman.

At Newtown, near Carliſle, Mr. William Morris.

At Newby, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Bailiff, 28.

At Penrith, Mr. George Allen, many years maſter of the Lion Inn, 66.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Edward Grears, 29.

At Workington, Mr. Leonard Spears, 42.—Mr. Jonathan Hayton, 38.—John Fawcett, eſq. merchant, and late manager of the copartnerſhip firm of Meſſrs. Wilton, Wood, and Co. a young man whoſe candid and independent principles, combined with his extenſive concerns in trade, render his death a public loſs.

At Natland Beck, near Kendal, Mr. Richard Wilſon, 80.

At Newbiggin, near Penrith, Mrs. Ann Johnſton, 95.

At Dacre, near Penrith, Mr. Wm. Slee, 58.

At Brampton, Mr. John Hodgſon.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Beilby, of Doncaſter, Yorkſhire, celebrated as a preſerver of birds, and proprietor of the travelling muſeum.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh in this county a ſeminary, on a liberal and rather extenſive ſcale, under the denomination of "The County Grammar School," for the education of the children of Proteſtant Diſſenters: the courſe of education to comprehend the Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek languages, arithmetic, geography, hiſtory, and belles lettres. The utility, not to ſay abſolute neceſſity, of eſtabliſhments of this nature, amongſt a large, increaſing, and, in ſome reſpects, opulent body of men, whoſe children have not acceſs to the national ſeats of learning, requires not to be inſiſted upon. It will ſtrike the community by which theſe benefits are to be enjoyed, with ſufficient force to inſure the accompliſhment of a deſign that muſt, in no inconſiderable degree elevate the

rank of that community in the state, and secure to their descendants the combined advantages of a classical and religious education.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Hull Subscription Library, held at the Library-room, the treasurer (Mr. J.N. Crosse) read to the meeting a history of the institution, from its foundation, which he had been requested to draw up by the unanimous wish of the subscribers assembled at a former annual meeting. This history was ordered to be printed. The annual accounts of the Library were then read and passed. From them it appears, that the number of subscribers is 463; and that the amount of books purchased this year, in the different classes of literature, including binding, is 389l. 5s. 3d.

Married.] At Halifax, Captain Porter, of the Harriet, to Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Woodhead, of Elland.

At Leeds, Thomas Moore, esq. of the Isle of Man, to Mrs. Gooch.

At Skelbrook, Mr. Fenton, son of Colonel Fenton, of Sheffield, to Miss Lucy Mapplebeck, of the former place.

At Whitby, Lieut. Jones, of the royal navy, son of Thomas Jones, esq. collector of excise at that place, to Miss Langborne.

At Thornton, Mr. Clarke, of Castlethorp, near Selby, to Miss Webster, daughter of the Rev. Robert W. rector of Thorpe-Vassel, and curate of the Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

At Nafferton, William Wheatley, esq. of Worksop Lodge, Nottingham, to Miss Harriet Laybourn, daughter of Christopher L. esq.

At Watton Abbey, Charles John Berkeley, M.D. of Beverley, to Miss Frances Harriet Pennyman, youngest daughter of the late sir James P. bart.

At Sutton, Mr. James Spence, son of Captain S. of Hull, to Miss Mary Glover.

Died.] At Leeds, Mr. Richard Paley, many years a considerable soap boiler and general merchant.—Mrs. Hartley, 83.—Mrs. Isabella Shaw.—Mrs. Ann Atkinson, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas A. town-clerk of this borough, 69.—Mrs. Hargrave. — Mrs. Thompson, wife of William T. esq. banker, 78.—Mr. Benjamin North, 83 —Mrs. Yorke, wife of Whittle Y. esq. one of the aldermen of this borough.—Mr. Benjamin Radcliffe, 44.

At Halifax, Mr. Williams, many years drawing-master to several academies in that town and neighbourhood.

At Wakefield, Mr. Labron, formerly of the Red Lion, Pontefract.—Mr. Morville, 55.

At Northowram, Mrs. Ellis, wife of the Rev. Mr. E. minister of the Baptist Meeting there.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Garnet, wife of Mr. C. bookseller.

At Dewsbury, Mrs. Sykes, sister of F. S. esq.

Aged 65, Mr. C. Hobson, of Middleham, surgeon. He left his own house apparently in the most perfect health, to visit a patient at the distance of a few miles only: immediately on his arrival there, he complained of uneasiness at his stomach, and after taking a little refreshment his head was affected, he instantly sunk back in his chair, and expired without a groan. In the exercise of a long and laborious professional life, he ever supported the character of a skilful and humane practitioner, a man of modest manners, and impeached integrity.

At Tickhill, near Doncaster, the Rev. Wm. Crowther, M. A. late of Sidney-College, Cambridge, 26.—Mr. Jonathan Alderson, attorney.

At Howden, John Schofield, esq.

At Whitby, Mr. Joseph Gardiner.—Mr. Nicholas Rippon, 82.

At Rossington, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Stovin, D.D. rector of that place, 17.

At Howsham, Mr. John Hudson, chief constable for the division of Buckrose, in the East Riding.

At Bridlington, Miss Mary Frost, 68.

At Westgate Common, near Wakefield, Mrs. Holdsworth, 61.

At Gibraltar, Mr. Joshua Markland, youngest son of Edward M. esq. of Leeds.

At Scofthorp, near Skipton, in Craven, Thomas Preston, esq. 59.

At Hull, in the workhouse, Alice Potts, 103. She was born at Sunderland, and used to say that she was the first child baptized in that church.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 46.—Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Mr. Stephen D. attorney.—Mr. James Maxwell, 33. — Mrs. Ostler, 68.

At Wath, near Rotherham, Mr. Christopher Scaife, an eminent horse jockey, aged 62. He was training groom to the late Lord Rockingham; and was continued in that situation, by Earl Fitzwilliam, until the 17th of May last, when he retired, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Scaife. At the races at Stamford, in 1793, Mr. Scaife was engaged to ride Sir William Lowther's Minion, by Magnet, for the Hunter's Stakes, when, before starting, he unfortunately fell backwards with him and broke his collar bone, several ribs, and otherwise hurt him, so as to incapacitate him from riding again. He was a respectable man, and has died lamented by many friends.

At Pontefract, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Oxley, senior, surgeon and apothecary. He practised in his profession upwards of fifty years with a reputation which has only been surpassed by his honesty and benevolence.

LANCASHIRE.

There are at present in the Liverpool house of industry nearly 1100 persons, men, women, and children, who are maintained (as far as respects nutriment) at the moderate expence of about 2s. 3½d each per week. They are, nevertheless, fed upon the best provisions,

sions, and, in general, look remarkably healthy and contented. In this populous parish, the poor rates are lower than in almost any other large town in the kingdom. The great bulk of the money collected by the poor rates is expended in allowances to the out-poor, which require a sum little short of 7000l. per annum.

The respective proprietors of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, and of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, have at length agreed to unite the two by extending the Leeds and Liverpool from Wigan to Leigh. This great undertaking will be of immense advantage to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, as well as to the manufacturers and other inhabitants on the line, on account of the cheapness and facility which will then attend the transmit of goods of every description between the first manufacturing town, and the second sea-port in the British empire. There are only seven miles to cut.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Benjamin Gibson, to Miss Charlotte Peele, daughter of Laurence P. esq.

At Lancaster, the Rev. P. S. Charrier, dissenting minister, to Miss Paget.

At Bury, Mr. Ledward, of Liverpool, to Miss Ortt, daughter of the Rev. Richard O.

At Liverpool, Mr. S. Samuel, of Manchester, to Miss C. Yates, daughter of Mr. Y. engraver. This is the third brother married to a third sister.—R. Clowes, esq. to Miss Foulkes, daughter of the late Bromfield F. esq.—Captain James Smith, to Miss Smith.

John, son of Richard Cardwell, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Birley, esq. of Blackburn.

At Winwick, Mr. J. Woods, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Frances Ann Barlow, niece to the Rev. Mr. B.

At Blackburn, Thomas Carr, esq. of that place, to Miss Alicia Chew, of Billington.

At Middleton, Joseph Wrigley, esq. of Gigg, near Bury, to Miss Whitworth.

At Oldham, Abraham Milne, esq. of Shaw, to Miss Ann Crompton, daughter of Abel C. esq. of Rush Croft.

Died.] At Prescot, aged 27, Mrs. Richmal Bispham, wife of Mr. Thomas B. Her memory will live long in the remembrance of her family, and her death will be lamented by her relatives and friends with no common feelings of sorrow and regret.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Topping.—Mr. John Hartley, an out-pensioner of Chelsea hospital, 85.—Mr. William Addison, father of Robert A. esq. of Cockerham-hall, 84.—Mrs. Wilson, 62.

At Skerton, near Lancaster, Mr. George Skerton, officer of excise, 74.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Handley, 36.—Mr. Richard Norris, 25.—Mrs. Long, 82.—Mr. John Proctor, of the customs, 56.—Mrs. Hardy, 41.—Mr. Charles Savage, 37.—Mr. W. Horton, 38.—Mrs. Freme, 75.—Mr. Thomas Crane, 60.—Mrs. Gregson, wife of Mr. G. and grand-daughter of George Leigh, esq. of Sughterington, Cheshire.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Chippendall, relict of Thomas C. esq.

At Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, Mrs. Mercer, wife of Mr. M. surgeon and daughter of Mr. James Whittle, of Ardwick, near Manchester, 38,

At Runcorn, Mr. Robert Jannion.

At Oak Hill, near Manchester, Mrs. Smith, wife of Samuel S. esq.

At Clarkesfield, near Oldham, Mrs. Lees, wife of James L. esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Henry S. of the White Lion inn.

At Ribchester Bridge, aged 80, Richard Carradice; who, seventy-seven years since, lost his sight by the small-pox. In the year 1798, when in his 70th year, he walked from Blackburn to Porchester, in Hampshire, upwards of two hundred miles to visit his son, and pushed a hand-cart before him all the way. A very short time before his death he could contrive to thread the smallest needles.

At Manchester, Mr. Philip Adolphus Rost, a native of Dresden in Saxony, formerly clerk to Messrs. Green, Byfield, and Co. 49.—Richard Clough, esq. To manners the most unassuming and inoffensive, was united a spirit of active benevolence; particularly towards his numerous relations, by whom he was regarded as a common father. In his extensive commercial concerns, his integrity and scrupulous observance of his engagements, insured him general respect and esteem.—Mr. William Radford, 45.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Edward Evans, to Miss Ann Ormes, second daughter of Mr. Thomas O. late of Eccleston.

At Astbury, the Rev. Hugh Williams, of Stone, to Ellen, third daughter of the late Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Old House Green.

Died.] At Christleton, the Rev. Thomas Mostyn, rector of Christleton, one of the prebendaries, and sub-dean of Chester cathedral, and uncle to Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint.

At Chester, Mr. Nash, storekeeper of the castle.

At Darnhall, Thomas Corbett, esq. 79.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Morley, Mr. Richard Allsop, to Miss Patience Shaw.

At Heanor, Mr. B. Cartwright, of Nottingham, to Miss Holmes.

Died.] At Biggin, Mrs. Ruth Rooth, wife of Mr. John R.

At Stanton by Bridge, Mr. Cooper.

At Duffield, Mr. William Baggaley, 26.

At Etwall, Charles Morley, 84. He lost his sight in his youth from the small-pox, and received benefit from Etwall hospital sixty-eight years, being appointed a member of that charity in 1740; and continued in the

the hospital till within the last eighteen years, when he married, and by the rules of the charity was necessarily expelled, but the governors allowed him a pension till his death. He had such an apprehension of being buried alive, that some years ago he purchased a knife, and agreed to give a fellow almsman a guinea to cut his head off with it after his death; but being himself the survivor, he afterwards contracted with an eminent surgeon to open his body, which was accordingly done.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At West Bridgeford, Mr. John Allcock, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Singlehurst.

At Nottingham, Mr. James Elliott, to Mrs. Unwin.—Mr. Musson, of Westhorpe, to Miss Eliz. Sanders, of Beanvale.—Mr. Smith, to Miss Gee.—Mr. Kitchen, of Thurgerton, to Miss Robinson.

At Shelford, Mr. John Rose, of Ratcliffe, to Miss Ashwell.

At Newark, Mr. John Wright, stationer, to Miss Smalley.

Died.] At Thoresby Park, Albert Aldenburgh, and John Aldenburgh, twin sons of Rear-admiral Bentinck.

At Tuxford, Richard Berks, esq. late adjutant in the Nottingham militia. He served as lieutenant of marines at the taking of Quebec, under General Wolfe.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Leavers, son of Mr. John L. 21,—Mr. Thomas Robinson, of the Crown and Anchor.—Mr. Mottram.—Mr. Crosland.—Mr. Joseph Hill, 46. He died of hydrophobia, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog about seven weeks before his decease.—Mr. George Sanson, 30.—Mrs. Guest, wife of Mr. Charles G.—Mr. George Richards, 17.—Miss Thorpe, only remaining daughter of Mr. Joseph T.

At Hucknal Torkard, Mrs. Belsher.

At Westhorpe, Mrs. Claye, wife of the Rev. William C. 31.

At Cropwell Butler, near Bingham, Mr. John Newton, many years a preacher in the methodist connexion.

At Ollerton, Mrs. Doncaster, 72.

At Southwell, Mr. Nicholson, senior.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A person engaged in digging near the entrenchments which surround the castle at Bourn, lately discovered a small urn, containing upwards of sixty Roman coins. One of them is an *aureus* of Nero; the others are *denarii* and *sestertii* of Constantine, Augustus, and Maximilian.

Married.] At Gainsborough, Henry Smith, esq. to Rachael, eldest daughter of William Etherington, esq.—Richard Sharpe, esq. of Wing, Rutland, to Miss Sherwin, widow of the Rev. Roby S. rector of Ashwell.

At Thornton, near Barton upon Humber, John Chapman, esq. of Gainsborough, to Miss Wooddall.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Boughton, formerly an eminent attorney at King's Cliffe, and latterly sub-librarian at the Subscription Room in Stamford.

At Kirton Lindsey, aged nearly 100, Mrs. Letitia Bullock, the last of the once considerable family of Osgoby, of Osgodby, in this county.

At Gainsborough, Miss M. Buxton, eldest daughter of Captain John B. of the Hope, London trader, who has been some time a prisoner of war in France.—Mr. B. Johnson.

At Great Steeping, Mr. John Bond.

At Lincoln, Mr. Stephen Toyne, 71.

At Burgh, in the Marsh, Mr. R. Woods.—Mrs. Jane Jollands.

At Bellingborough, Miss Ann Ellis, second daughter of the Rev. Seth E. of Great Hale.

At Horkstow, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, vicar of that place.

At Hannah cum Hagnaby, Mr. William Fenwick.

At Wootton, near Barton, Mr. Thomas Morris.

A few days ago, at Whaplode, near Spalding, aged eighty-five years, Mr. Golding, a respectable farmer and grazier, well known as one of the warmest votaries of Bacchus. For many years his constant answer to those who congratulated him on his attaining to so patriarchal an age, was "Aye, and yet when I die you will all say I killed myself by drinking!".

At Louth, Simon Waters, gent. many years master of the White Hart Inn, Spilsby.

At Stamford, Mr. Patrick, clerk to the collector of excise, 33.

At Nettleham, Mr. Samuel Pashley, 78.

At Pilsgate Mr. Malmsbury, 81

At Sleaford, John Simpson, gent. 38.

At Blankney, Mr. J. Brown, house-steward to C. Chaplin, esq. M. P. for this county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. John Moore, of Aylestone, to Miss Leach, eldest daughter of Thos. L. gent.—Mr. Underwood, to Mrs. Smith, of the Three Cranes Inn.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Corral, to Caroline, sixth daughter of Charles Frisby, esq. of Stratford Green, Essex.

At Loughborough, Mr. Wm. Henshaw, of Derby, to Mrs. Hopkinson, of the Red Lion Inn, at the former place.

At Hinchley, Mr. Hall, of Burton Hastings, Warwickshire, to Mrs. Allen.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Henry Denton.—Mrs. Farmer, mother of the late Rev. Dr. F. master of Emanuel College Cambridge; and the Hon. Mrs. Byron, 96.—She retained her faculties until the last moment, usually read without spectacles, and attended to her domestic concerns, till within a short period of her death.—Mrs. Harthall, relict of John H. gent.—Mr. Pettifer, of the Three Cranes Inn.

At Thornton, George Buckley, gent.

At Market Harborough, Mr. George Stableford.

At Hinkley, Mr Lee.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Penn, Mr. Morfe, of Bedworth mill, to Ann, fecond daughter of the late Thos. Bate, efq.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Burs, to Miſs Hill.

At Weſt Brunſwick, Mr. Arthur Gilbert, to Miſs Hudley, daughter of J. H. efq.

J. Brown, efq. of Caſtle Hayes, near Burton on Trent, to Anne youngeſt daughter of W Sagar, efq. of Southfield, near Colne, Lancaſhire.

Died.] At Acton Truſſell, near Stafford, Mrs. Hall, 99.

At Penkridge, Mrs. Reynolds, late of the new houſe, near Gnoſal.

At Burton on Trent, Mr. Edward Hodſon.—The Rev. Hugh Jones, 68.

Aged 69, the Rev. T. Moſs, miniſter of Trentham and Brierly Hill, author of the Beggar's Petition and other poetical pieces.

WARWICKSHIRE.

All thoſe who take a lively intereſt in the welfare of children in the lower claſſes of ſociety, will be gratified to hear, that a liberal ſubſcription is entered into in Birmingham, to enable Mr. Lancaſter to eſtabliſh a ſchool in that town, upon his new, cheap and expeditious plan, for inſtructing poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Wm. Read, to Miſs Amy Benſon, daughter of Wm. B. gent. of Springhill.—Mr. James Taylor, of the New inn, Haleſowen, to Miſs Harriet Redfearn.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Wilday, maſter of the Shakſpeare Tavern for the laſt 25 years.—Mrs. Ann Hodges, 83.—Mr. Thomas Hutton, 32.—Mrs. Styles, wife of Mr. S. of the Royal Hotel.—Mrs. Hirons, 94.—Mrs. W. Leay, wife of Wm. L. eſq. of Liverpool, daughter of the late James Yates, eſq. of this town 36.—Miſs Mary Matthews, daughter of the late Mr. M. maſter of the free ſchool, Sheet Lane.—Mr. John Blews, 21.—Mr. John Hazeldine, formerly a reſpectable drawing-maſter, 86.—Mrs. Watton, 72.

At Erdington, Mrs. Fidgeon, wife of Mr. Thos. F. merchant.

At Harborne, Frederic, the infant ſon of George Simcox, eſq.

At Rugby Mill, Mrs. Ruſſell, wife of Mr. Joſeph R. of Lick Wollon, near Warwick.

At Brades, Wm. Hunt, eſq.

At Warwick, Mr. Robert Bruce.—Mrs. Parſons.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mr John Roberts, 70.

At Coventry, Mrs. May, 34.

At Ettinſal, Mrs. Whitehouſe, daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Elvins, of Birmingham.

At Sutton, Mrs. Arden, wife of Humphry A. eſq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bridgworth, Mr. Chapman of London, to Miſs Jemima Langford, youngeſt daughter of Mr. John L.

At Haleſowen, Mr. T. Hill, of Dudley, to Miſs Powell, only daughter of Wm. P. eſq. of High Fields, near the former place.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Rogers, of the Caſtle and Falcon, to Mrs. White.

Miſs Shuller of Eyton, to Lieut. Arkinſtall, of the Shropſhire militia.

Died.] At Ludlow, at an advanced age, that eccentric character, William Purſlow, ſelf-titled eſquire, well known to many perſons, beſides his neighbours, for having ſome years ago ſo tamed two hedge-hogs as to make them perambulate the ſtreets with him, in a degree of diſcipline and ſubjection which aſtoniſhed the beholders. In the early part of his life he was a ſoldier, and ſerved under "the old Cock of the Rock" during its ſiege by the Spaniards. His latter years have been chiefly ſupported by the bounties of his opulent and benevolent neighbours. Though in the utmoſt degree of penury and wretchedneſs, he would never ſubmit to receive parochial relief; and ſeveral years ago, he had ſaved ſeven pounds, which he depoſited in cuſtody of a friend, for the expreſs purpoſe of defraying his funeral expences; that even his interment might not be chargeable to the pariſh funds. Of this ſum, three-fourths remained untouched at the day of his death. His form was athletic, his conſtitution robuſt, and his features diſcovered a firm heroic ſpirit. Had he been placed in more fortunate circumſtances for the exhibition of that ſpirit he would probably have been a hero of prominent merit. During ſeveral years paſt, rheumatic lameneſs, occaſioned and confirmed by his hard manner of living, compelled him to hobble to eternity upon crutches. In principles he was ſtrictly honeſt; in manners, civil and inoffenſive, except when inebriated, as he too often was by the donations of travellers and military officers; on which occaſions, he was frequently conveyed home in a ſingle-wheeled chariot, to the no ſmall amuſement of boys, and adults. Briefly, he was at heart a man of genuine integrity and independence of ſoul; and, ſo far poor Purſlow has left thouſands of ſurvivors who are not his equals.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Mr. Mollard.—Mr. Green, 96.—Mrs. Wycherley, relict of Dan. W. eſq. 68.

At Acton Reynold, Mrs. Sherrat.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. Evan Jones.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Hollis.—Mr. Rawlins, ſen. 80.—Mr. Parkes.—Mrs. Marriott.

At Redbrook, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Lee, mother of Joſeph L. eſq. 79.

At Felton Butter, Mrs. Price.

At Cardington, Mrs. Mapp.

At Frodeſley Hall, Mr. Wm. Jones.—Lieutenant John Fallows, of the North and Weſt Shropſhire Local Militia.

WORCESTER-

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Oldſwinford, Mr. Wm. Erwin, of Liverpool, to Miſs Ann Bates, of Stour bridge.

The Rev. John Rawlins, of Cropthorne, to Mrs. Osborne, of Elmley Caſtle.

At Eveſham, Mr. Chattaway, of Alceſter, to Miſs Doyle, of the White Hart Inn.

Mr. Downes, druggiſt, of Worceſter, to Miſs Ann Robeſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. R. of Droitwich.

Died.] At Henwich, Mr. John Hall, ſen.

At Bransford, Joſeph, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas Hurdman.

At Droitwich, Mr. James Priddey, 69.

At Moreton Hall, near Inkberrow, Mr. Lamb.

At Elmley Rectory, Mr. Wm. Glaze, 37.

At Norton, Mr. Philip Brewer, ſen. 75.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Hazley.

At Bengeworth, Mrs. Clarke, 101. Her ſiſter died a few months ſince, in her 99th year.

At Eveſham, Mr. Thos Suffield, jun.

At Cliftcn upon Team, Mrs. Holland, 86.

At the Hill, near Worceſter, Mr. James Hickman, 71.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Brobury, Mr. Wm. Heywood, of Cannog, Radnorſhire, to Miſs E. Cowdell.

Died.] At Richard's Caſtle, the infant ſon of the Rev. R. Hallifax.

At Leominſter, the Rev. James Morris, B. A. late of Baliol College, Oxford, youngeſt ſon of John M. eſq. 23.

At the Broad meadows, near Hay, Mr. Thos. Brace, formerly of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, 89.

At Trereddow, near Roſs, Mr. Thos. Wathan, 19.

At Roſs, Mr. John Clarke.

At Credenhill, Mrs. Eckley, mother of J. E. eſq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston-upon-Avon, the Rev. John Lancaster, of Hinckley, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Adkins, of Millcote.

At Cirencester, Daniel Mills, esq. of Sutgrove, to Hester, second daughter of the late John Howse, esq of Winson.

At Hawkesbury, Mr. Thomas Oldland, of Monk's Mill, to Miss E. Fox, of Hillsley.

Died.] At Wick, near Berkeley, Mr. William Bennett, a respectable farmer. Mr. B. and two of his sons, whilst out in one of the adjoining fields, during a thunder-storm, in the month of November, 1807, were struck down by the lightning, and one of the youths and a cow were killed on the spot. Although the two survivors sustained but a momentary shock, neither of them has enjoyed such a good state of health as before the accident.

At Painswick, the Rev. Henry Cay Adams.

At Glocester, Mrs. Melsom.

At Cirencester, on his way to the Hotwells, C. Gibbs, esq. late an officer in the royal marines.

At Dymock, Mr. John Jenkins.

At Stroud, Mr. Daniel Bloxsome.

At Butler's Court, near Cheltenham, Mr. Thomas Pearce.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed at Oxford for the Chancellor's prizes, for the year ensuing, viz.—For Latin verses—"*Corinthus*,"—For an English Essay—"*The love of our country.*"—The Vice-Chancellor has received a donation of 20l. which will be given to the author of the best composition in English verse, on the following subject—"*John, the Baptist.*—The first and last of the above subjects are intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the others for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Married.] At Haddenham, near Thame, Mr. William Henry Clarson, schoolmaster, to Miss Gibson.

At Watlington, Mr. Merry, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to Philippa, second daughter of Joseph Churchill, esq.

Died.] At Witney, Mrs. A. Leake, sister of Mr. L. solicitor.

At Lidstowe, Mr. John Morris.

At Middleton Stoney, Mrs. Trafford, wife of Mr. William T.

At Oxford, Mr. William Dodd, many years a faithful servant of Exeter college.

At Adderbury, in his 54th year, Mr. Thomas Woolston, upwards of twenty-nine years master of the reputable boarding school in that place.

At his house at Benson, in the 73d year of his age, Samuel Waring, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Swanbourne, James Hamilton, esq. to Miss Harriet Wynne.

Died.] At Boveney, Jane, wife of Montague Grover, esq.

At St Ives, Mrs. Greene, wife of Mr. G. attorney.

At High Wycombe, Charles Ward, esq. alderman and twice mayor of that borough.—Mrs. Anne Whitchurch, sister of the late Richard W. esq. recorder of that borough, and the last of that very ancient family for centuries resident at Munsford, in the parish of Chalfont, St. Peters.—Mrs. Mayne.

At Aylesbury, Mr. James, attorney, 35.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At North Mimms, John Vernon, esq. of the 92d Light Dragoons, to Miss Elizabeth Casamajor, second daughter of Justinian, C. esq. of Potterell.

At Totteridge, John Ede, esq. of King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street, London, to Miss Fiott, eldest daughter of the late John F. esq.

Died.] At Hitchen, Mr. Joseph Halstead, upwards of thirty years clerk to W. Wilshire,

shire, an eminent conveyancer of that place, 80.—Mrs. Margaret Allbury, 78.

At St. Alban's, Robert Hodgson, esq. 67.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, Mr. Porter, of Saffron Walden, Essex, to Mrs. Palmer.

Died.] At Silsoe, Joseph Pawsey, esq. 64.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The intended line of the Grand Union Canal, to unite with the Grand Junction, is abandoned, for one of a shorter extent by seven miles, which will join the Oxford canal at Braunston. The very recent discovery of so great a saving of space will prevent the intended application to parliament in the ensuing session; nevertheless, there is a probability of an early completion, and a very increased value to the proprietors, as the money already subscribed is expected to prove sufficient for the completion of the new line. The Northamptonshire and Leicestershire Union Canal Property will be much improved by the plan now adopted, shares having sold from 39l. to 40l; and from the certainty of the progress of the new line, the estimation of the Old Union Canal Shares may be very speedily expected to advance at least to their original value.

Married.] At Bugbrook, Mr. Glover, to Miss Sheppard, both of Daventry.

At Floore, Mr. Wm. Roddis, to Miss Susannah Roddis.—Mr. Edward Flowers, to Miss Collett.

At Northampton, Mr. Linney, of London, to Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. dissenting minister.

Died.] At Thorpe Abchurch, Mr. Wm. Priestley.

At Little Everdon, Mr. John Goodman, 27.

At Holdenby, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. John W. 75.

At Tiffield, Mr. Wm. Plowman, 84.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neats, Mr. James Swepson, to Miss Sarah Leonard, of New Inn, Beds.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Reynolds, of the Dolphin Inn.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Newton, Isle of Ely, Mr. Robert West, to Miss Sarah Ream.

At Wisbech, Mr. Johnson Elsey, to Miss Walton, of Friday Bridge, in the parish of Elm.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. John Jones, master of the Dog and Duck public-house.—Mrs. Cocher, relict of Mr. John C.

At Chatteris, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr. John S.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At North Yarmouth, Captain Bradby, of his Majesty's ship Calypso, to Miss Catherine Douglas, second daughter of Admiral D. commander in chief at Yarmouth.

C. J. Clifton, esq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Catherine Molyneux, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles M. rector of Garboldisham, in this county.

At Hopton, James Turner, esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss Sayers.

Died.] At North Elmham, Wm. Chambers, gent. 80.

At Wymondham, Mr. Robert Bush, 64.

At Honingham, Mrs. Goodear, wife of Mr. James G. of the Half Moon, West Smithfield, 21.

At Thorpe, Mr. Benjamin Brinded, 22.

At Holt, Mr. Isaac Strange, 76.

At Yarmouth, Robert Johnson, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's ship Monarch, 24.

SUFFOLK.

At a numerous meeting of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Ipswich, held at the Town hall, for the purpose of considering of a plan for erecting a Suite of Public Rooms in that town, a large subscription for shares of 50l. each was immediately entered into, and a committee appointed to forward the object of the meeting.

Married.] At Eye, the Rev. R. Rolfe, of Sahen Toney, Norfolk, to Miss Rose, only daughter of John R. esq.

Mr. S. Harwood, jun. of Belstead Hall, to Miss Corsbie, daughter of Joseph C. esq. of Stanton.

At Gazeley, Benjamin Cornell, gent. of Barrow, to Miss Ann Cornell, daughter of Wm. C. gent. of Needham-street.

At Stonham Aspal, Captain Gore Browne, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Eliza Theed.—J. Turner, esq. banker, of Halesworth, to Miss Mary Ann Sayers, second daughter of J. S. esq. of Hopton.

At Ipswich, Capt. Mitcham, of the 24th regiment, to Miss Coote, daughter of the late Capt. C.

Died.] At Newmarket, Mr. John Hilton, many years judge of the course at Newmarket, Epsom, and Bibury, and publisher of the Race Lists at the former place. He was greatly and justly esteemed by all ranks on the turf, being a man of inoffensive manners and strict integrity.

At Ipswich, Miss Forsett, who was a considerable legatee under the will of the late Lord Chedworth.

At Yoxford, Mr. John Smith, 62.

At Farnham St. Mary, near Bury, Mr. John Last.

At Stradbrook, Mr. Simon Borrett, sen. 75.

At Beccles, in the 71st year of his age, Henry Alexander, esq. who formerly commanded the forces of the Nabob of Arcot. By his military skill and daring courage, he early raised himself to rank and affluence; and by his strict integrity through life, he deservedly obtained the respect of all who knew him.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Leyton, the Rev. E. Repton, to Mary Ellis, eldest daughter of the Hon. Joseph Herbert, president of his Majesty's Council of the island of Montserrat.

At Halsted, Mr. Joseph Peckover, of the Bank, Colchester, to Miss Greenwood, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas G.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Straight.

At Colchester, Mrs. Matthewman.

At Nelmes, near Hornchurch, Richard Newman Harding Newman, esq. He was in the commission of the peace for the county, and joined to the inflexible integrity of the magistrate, the best qualifications that can adorn the gentleman and the philanthropist.

At Writtle, Mr. John Bond, 21.

At Bloys Farm, Steeple Bumstead, Mrs. Rist.

KENT.

Married.] At Tunbridge-Wells, Thomas Jenkinson, esq. of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, London, to Miss Eliza Guilliod, of Bond-street.

At Strood, Mr. T. Holding, of the Cape of Good Hope, to Miss Maria Eason, eldest daughter of —— E. esq. of the royal navy.

J. Sladen, esq. of Ripple Court, to Ethelfred, eldest daughter of Kingsman St. Barbe, esq.

Died.] At Park House, Maidstone, the residence of Stewart Erskine, esq. his brother in law, Captain Thomas Reed, of his Majesty's 33d regiment of foot, an officer of merit, and universally esteemed.

SURRY.

Married.] At Ewell, Henry Bridges, esq. to Miss Dalrymple, daughter of Colonel D. late of the queen's regiment of foot.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Perrin, jun. of Bristol, to Miss Crapping, daughter of Michael C. esq. of Kennington.

Died.] At Hallgrove, Henrietta, youngest daughter of Ralph Leycester, jun. esq.

At Chertsey, Mrs. Dundas, relict of Mr. D surgeon.

At Milton Place, the seat of her father, of a deep decline, the lovely, amiable, and accomplished, Miss Priscilla Wyatt, youngest daughter of Richard Wyatt, esq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Ellman, to Miss Whiteman, of Keymer.

At Angmering, John Holmwood, esq. son of Captain H. to Miss Leah Hopkins, daughter of Joseph H. late of Leominster Lodge, near Arundel.

Died.] At Battle barracks, Lieutenant and Assistant-Surgeon Allen, of the Northumberland militia.

At Alfriston, Mr. John Kidd.

At Brighton, John Parker, esq. of Muswell-hill.

HAMPSHIRE.

Bellevue, the late domain of Josias Jackson, esq. representative in parliament for Southampton, is intended, in the ensuing spring, to undergo great alterations. The lawn, which commands the most picturesque and beautiful scenery of the banks of the river Itchen and Southampton Water, is to be sold out in large allotments for building a crescent, and will, from its situation, afford an advantageous speculation, particularly to those who look forward to the value of land in that neighbourhood on the return of peace. The superfluous buildings adjoining the mansion house are to be taken down, so as to make it a compact residence for any gentleman of moderate fortune; and the intended improvements, when completed, will be highly ornamental to the environs of the town.

Married.] At Guernsey, the Hon. Willoughby Bertie, of the royal navy, to Miss Catharine Jane Sanders, who, as Miss Fisher, of the Plymouth theatre, so often afforded high gratification to the public.

Died.] At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Richard Sykes, esq. only surviving brother of Sir Francis Sykes, bart. M P. for Wallingford.

At Winchester, T. Scott, esq. late of the island of Tobago, 95.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Siend, Mr. J. Shoare, of Bradford, to Miss Eliz. Redman, second daughter of Mr. R. of Siend Park.

At Salisbury, Mr. Joseph Bradby, jun. of Milford, to Miss Ann Young.

Died.] At Chippenham, only ten weeks after her marriage, Mrs. Woodrofe, wife of Mr. W. of Chippenham.

At Laycock, Mr. Richard Spencer.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Newberry, James Purcell, esq. of Kilcoleman, Ireland, to Miss Ellen Williamson, eldest daughter of Usher W. esq. of Dromore, Cork.

At Hurley, J. Terreira, esq. of Oporto, to Miss Troughton, daughter of R. T. esq. of Lady-place.

Died.] At Hareheath, near Reading, Mrs. May, 81. Out of a considerable property which she has left behind her, she has bequeathed the large sum of 15,000l. to charitable purposes, and the remainder of her fortune to numerous relations.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Henry Ashe, esq. late captain in the 16th regiment, to Miss Elizabeth S. Williams, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John W, vicar of Abergavenny.—Thomas Skurry, esq. of Becklington, to Miss Anne Collins, of Norton St. Philips.

Died.] At Clifton, Mrs. Harriet Manners, grand-daughter of the late Lord Robert Sutton, 26.

At Bristol, Maria, daughter of Evan Bailie, esq. 22.—Aged 53, Mrs. Ann Corydon, eldest sister of Mr. Thomas Sargeant, of Southampton.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Mr. Charles Hare, of Bristol, to Miss Bowles, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Bradford, Wilts.

Died.] At Weymouth, whither he went for the benefit of his health, the Rev. James Ogilvie, D.D. one of his Majesty's chaplains. Those to whom the real worth of this gentleman's character was known, will long lament his loss, and cherish the remembrance of his

his piety, wisdom, and true christian charity. The doctrine he taught by precept, and practice, was mild, gentle, and persuasive; as far removed from bigotry and superstition, as from the pernicious principles of modern philosophy; which he always zealously reprobated as deadly poison to the mind. The pure religion of the gospel, which he professed, was as a lamp to his feet, through all the vicissitudes of life; his sure hope, and consolation, in the hour of death; and now, undoubtedly, the crown of his rejoicing his benevolence was universal: his charity unostentatious; often extended by an abridgment of his own personal comforts; and fell silently, as the dews of evening. These higher endowments of soul, were accompanied by an excellent, well cultivated understanding, and the most distinguished courtesy of manners. He was brother to the Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie of Aberdeen, the effusions of whose classic pen, are too well known to the amateurs of poetry, to need any eulogium.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Shobrooke, John Servington Savery, esq. of Yenn, to Miss Ley, daughter of the Rev. Thomas L.

Died.] Captain Balderston, of the Parthian sloop of war. He was murdered on board that vessel when getting under weigh from Plymouth for Corunna. He was a native of Dover, in his 29th year, and universally esteemed. James Smith, the master's-mate, by whose hand he fell, is son of a British planter, resident at Santa Cruz.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. Williams, to Miss Mary Nicholls.—Mr. Ball of Mevagissey, to Miss Sophia Warne, daughter of Mr. Henry W.

Died.] At Redruth, in his 71st year, captain Paul Penrose, who was considered one of the best miners.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Menly Stevens, a maiden lady of Trowen, 68.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Mymunsing, an eastern district of Bengal, on the 28th of April, in the 25th year of his age, Henry Townley Roberdeau, esq. register of that zillah, upon the honourable Company's civil establishment. He was the son of Mr. Roberdeau, formerly of Kennington, and nephew of the late Alderman Le Mesurier. He was a young gentleman of distinguished and most promising literary attainments, and had attracted favourable notice in India for his poetical talents. Eminently qualified by study, judgment, and assiduity in the judicial line of the Company's government, he had risen in rank at the earliest possible period; and was, for his superiorly-meritorious conduct, on the eve of being farther rewarded by a promotion which would have effected his return to England with a liberal fortune, at a very early age. Inured to the climate from before his sixteenth year, he had been blessed with perfect health until attacked by the fatal fever, which in ten days terminated the fairest prospect, and the fullest hope, ever fostered by success and merit! His private virtues were fully consonant to his more public traits of character. To a suavity of manners, and a condescending urbanity not to be exceeded, he united the strongest filial affection and fraternal kindness, which were evinced by an almost-fatherly protecting attention to his two younger brothers (both upon the Company's Bengal establishment), the elder of whom being officially stationed with him, had the mournful satisfaction of performing towards him the last duties of mortality. His afflicted relatives in England (who partook of munificent tokens of his regard) can only alleviate their deep-felt sorrow for his untimely loss, by the indelible and soothing remembrance of his many virtues; and with the full and most heart-reviving persuasion, that for so much excellence "There is another and a better world."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE following importation of Cotton-wool into the Port of London alone, within the last ten days, will shew how our manufacturers in Lancashire muft be employed in the various branches of spinning and weaving it, and not a single pound of it is exported out of the United Kingdom, viz.

Imported from the Brazils	167,600lbs.
Jamaica	12,000
Demerara	10,000
Gibraltar	18,000
Malta	7,712
St. Vincent's	10,000
Barbice	8,638
Lisbon	88,860
Madeira	10,000
	332,860lbs. wt.

Ihe

The prices of Cotton-wool keeps pretty steady from 2s. to 3s. 1d. per lb. according to quality, and the demand brisk at those prices; considerable purchases have been lately made at Liverpool and London markets, and the manufacture of the article goes on rapidly at Manchester, and in its neighbourhood, for South America and our West-India colonies.

All kinds of Russian produce continue very scarce and dear, particularly Hemp, Flax, Tallow, &c. The latter article it is expected will lower considerably, as large quantities are expected from Ireland, the slaughtering of cattle, for exportation, being now in that country.

British Bar-iron makes a good substitute for that of Russia, and as the latter sort advances in price, so does it encourage the home manufacture, which is already brought to the highest perfection, and meets a ready sale.

No less than 6000 cwt. of Coffee has been imported into London from the West Indies, within the last eight days, and prices have advanced in consequence of the great consumption of this article since the reduction of the customs and excise on it. The following statement shows the comparative quantities taken out of the warehouses for home consumption for some years past, viz.

Duty paid on British Plantation Coffee in 1804	1,924 cwt.
1805	1,727
1806	2,664
1807	2,317
to the 30th of November, 1808	6,759

Since the Americans laid an embargo on their ships, Tobacco has advanced full 10d. per lb. and within a few days past 230,300lbs. have been imported into London from Virginia, and at Liverpool the import of it far exceeds that of the metropolis. We cannot expect a reduction of price to take place until the embargo is taken off. All the produce of our West-India colonies keep steady, and at favourable prices for the Planters and West-India Merchants, and Rum has risen to 7s. per gallon for Jamaica, and 5s. 4d. for strong Leeward Island.

Wines of Portugal are in great demand; and should it unfortunately happen that that country fall into the hands of the French, there is little doubt that a considerable advance will take place, particularly as the vineyards must be neglected in the ensuing spring. We therefore recommend our friends in the wine trade to purchase as soon as possible.

The wines of Spain, as Sherry, Mountain, Tent, &c. are likewise at this time objects of safe speculation.

We are happy to state that the manufactures of Manchester and Birmingham are at this time in the most flourishing state; and considerable orders for their produce have been received in town from Rio, and other parts of Spanish America.

The Linen Market in Ireland has been brisk, and good prices obtained; coarse goods have advanced from 1d. to 1½d. per yard, and the very fine sorts nearly 3d. per yard. In Scotland, not a weaver is unemployed, and large orders are executing at Glasgow, Paisley, &c.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Dec. 6.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 13.
Hamburgh	32 4	32 4 ..	32 4 ..
Altona	32 5	32 5 ..	32 5 ..
Amsterdam	33 10	33 10 ..	33 10 ..
Paris	22 8	22 8 ..	22 8 ..
Leghorn	57	57	57 ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	50	50	50 ....
Lisbon	69	69	69 ....
Oporto	69¾	69¾	69½ ....
Dublin	8¼	8¼	8¼ ....
Cork	9¼	9	9 ....

Prices of Hops.
Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s to 4l. 16s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 3l. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 2l. 16s. to 4l. 4s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 14s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
——Sussex, 3l. 6s. to 4l. 18s. per cwt.
——Farn. 3l. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 7th of December, 1808, is 2l. 11s. 9d. per cwt. exclusive of duties
New Dollars, 5s. 4d½. per ounce.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in December, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—The Neath Canal, in Glamorganshire, 130l. to 134l. dividing 12l. per share, per annum, nett.—The Swansea Canal, 85l. each, the last dividend was 5l. per annum, nett.—Grand Junction, 125l. to 126l. ex-dividend of 2l. for the last half-year.—Ditto Bonds of 50l. each, at 43, bearing interest at 5l. per cent.—Ellesmere Canal, 55l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. shares, at 3l. 10s premium.—Wilts and Berks, 28l. each.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 21l.—West India Dock Stock, 166l. per cent. dividing 10l. per cent. nett per annum.—London Dock Stock, 120l. 10s. per cent. dividing 5¼ nett per annum.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE never break up our number of the *Botanical Magazine* for the ſyſtematic arrangement of the plates, without deriving conſiderable pleaſure from each addition we make to the elegant ſeries of Irides, Ixiæ, and other Enſatæ, that form Mr. Gawler's department of this work. Nor are we leſs gratified by this gentleman's text which, upon the whole, beſpeaks a botaniſt intimately acquainted with and beſtowing infinite pains on the elucidation of that difficult tribe of plants. We muſt, however, confeſs that our pleaſure, and undoubtedly alſo the value of his contributions, are much impaired by the garb in which moſt of his obſervations are dreſſed and preſented to the reader. It is really rather impolitic in any writer who wiſhes to be generally read and underſtood, to ſpurn at old-eſtabliſhed rules, and to neglect ſtyle, and the proper mode of conveying ideas, in ſuch a manner as we ſee it done by Mr. Gawler: witneſs the *ſpecific differences* of the plants he deſcribes and the licentiouſneſs with which he manages his Latinity. If we complain of the unreaſonable length of his *orationes ſpecificæ*, (for, as we have before obſerved, many of them comprize all figures of ſpeech, not to mention the frequent epiſodes introduced into them,) we do not wiſh, with regard to the number of words that compoſe the ſpecific differences, to ſee the old Linnean ſtatute revived, by which they were "licenſed to carry not exceeding twelve." The neceſſity for this laconiſm, which could but ſeldom prove ſatisfactory to the ſtudent, was ſet aſide by the ſubſequent happy introduction of the trivial names of plants. And who would not bleſs the memory of their immortal inventor, each time he is alarmed by Mr. Gawler's luxuriant ſpecific phraſes, which, if they ſhall deſerve this name, and be fit for a place in the ſyſtem, require to be judiciouſly pruned? Now, as this gentleman certainly knows how to uſe the pruning knife better than moſt others, it is to be regretted that he ſhould leave the taſk to others. Similar redundancies are indeed found in the ſpecific characters of ſome other (eſpecially in thoſe of ſome celebrated French) botaniſts, and Mr. G. may urge thoſe as precedents: but it is very doubtful whether he can find ſuch an excuſe for the Latin he produces. His expreſſions and conſtructions are not only here and there deficient in elegance or grammatical correctneſs, but they are alſo often obſcure and ambiguous; and his principal delight appears to conſiſt in the framing and introducing new words peculiar to himſelf, without conſidering that there are old men like ourſelves, who as ſtubbornly refuſe to unlearn what has coſt them ſo much labour and pains, and to make themſelves maſters of a *macaronica latinitas*, as they would to renounce their full-bottomed wigs and broad-ikirted coats for the unclaſſical coſtume of a Bond-ſtreet lounger of the preſent day *. We are unwilling to get by heart adverbs like *ſubrepenter et prorepenter*, *aſſurgenter*, *conduplicanter*, *pellucenter*, *ambienter*, *hiantes*, *ancipiter*, *equitanter*, or *bilamellatim*, *ſubbilabiatim*, *angulatim*, *peracuatim*, *ſtabellatim*, &c. Nor can we more than gueſs at the meaning of words like *craticulatim-rimoſus*, *coriaceo-lentus*, *cuniculato-conſervens*, *filamenta conflectentia*, *ſemina* SEMEL *ſicco-baccata*, &c. not to mention many grammatical blunders, ſuch as the ill uſe which is continually made of the intenſive particle *per* united to the comparative degree, as *foliis perbrevioribus*, &c. &c. We have been always ready to acknowledge that writer's critical acumen and talent for obſerving, in the ſame manner we are unwilling to defraud him of the praiſe which may be due to him for occaſionally hitting upon words at once expreſſive and correct: *tremuli-incumbens*, for inſtance, is a happy manner of denoting a ſituation of the anther, which is but imperfectly expreſſed by *verſatilis*, &c.

The Enſatæ in the three laſt numbers before us are, Scilla *Hyacinthoides*, one of thoſe bulbous plants that are of particular ſhyneſs in producing flowers. It is really a ſubject worth the attention of a good obſerver to inveſtigate both the remote and proximate cauſes of this ſterility: the latter is probably a kind of plethora, of the ſame kind with that which not ſeldom prevents the perfecting of ſeeds, and which may be artificially removed by ſeparating the ſtalk of the plant from its root, and ſuſpending it in a dry ſhady place, in which ſituation the ſuperabundant ſupply of juices being cut off, the ſeeds are brought to maturity.—Allium *Schœnoprajum* β: the difference ſubſiſting between the varieties *major* and *minor* is ſo ſlight, that we ſuppoſe Mr. G. will not devote a figure to the latter: that of *major* before us, is very characteriſtic, and will ſerve for the illuſtration of both. Allium *tataricum* is here ſtated to be the *umbellatum* of Haller and the *ramoſum* of Linnæus. In the *Addenda* to this letter-preſs we are informed that A. *inodorum*, Gawl. is A. *fragans* of Ventenat: † both theſe botaniſts were led to their names by the abſence of the garlick like ſmell, which heightened into fragrance what little ſmell the flower is poſſeſſed of.—Allium *magicum*: the confuſion and contradictions cauſed by Linnæus's blending the two ſpecies *nigrum* and *magicum* are here very ably ſettled: the ſame may be ſaid of the two next ſpecies, Allium *anguloſum* and *feneſcens*; the diſtinguiſhing characters of which are given with great preciſion.—Amigoſanthus *flavida*. The hexandrous genus to which this plant belongs, is a native of New Holland, and eſtabliſhed by Labillardière: the large drooping green flowers externally covered with viſcid glandulous hairs (*flocculeſim hirſuta* as we find it termed here) are very characteriſtic. The firſt ſpecies deſcribed by the French botaniſt is *rufa*, which at firſt view reſembles the preſent, from which, however, according to Mr. Brown,

* Pomponius Marcellus ſaid to Tiberius: *Tu Cæſar civitatem dare homini bus potes, verbis non potes*. And what right can any one pretend to have to do ſo?

† We lament to ſee the death of this induſtrious and uſeful botaniſt announced in the French papers, which

who discovered it on his interesting circumnavigation of New Holland on the western coast, it is perfectly distinct.—Smilacina *borealis* is the Dracena *borealis* of Hortus Kewensis; Michaux referred it to Convallaria, and Desfontaines raised it to the rank of a distinct genus, in which he is followed by Mr. G. who observes that Convallaria *racemosa* and *stellata* of the Botanical Magazine are its congeners. That of Hortus Kewensis is a variety of the one here given, and chiefly differs in having yellowish flowers and but little pubescence, while var. *a*, here figured, has white flowers and a very pubescent scape; which latter character, however, is not well expressed in the drawing.—Pontederia *cordata*, an inhabitant of ditches and shallow waters. The figure appears lets rich than that of Redouté's Plantes Liliacées, but it is full as accurate. It is a native of North America.—Agave *Virginica*, the figure and description before us vie with those we have of this plant in the Hortus Schonbrunnensis.—The last plate represents Xyris *operculata* of Labillardière's New-Holland plants. We have here four different characters of the genus, such as they are given by Vahl, Gærtner, Labillardière, and in the Flora Peruviana; so that every reader has his own choice.

Will Mr. G. forgive us for adding another word on plates 1141 and 1143? We are desired there to expunge the letter-presses of No. 774 and again that of 973, and substitute those printed on the reverse of the pages belonging to two other plants. How can this be done? Unless separate leaves be substituted in such cases, we think the convenience of the reader and the symmetry of the pages would be much better consulted if long observations on preceding accounts, Expungeda, Errata, &c. were kept for the index to a number of volumes, in a similar manner as Dr. Sims has incorporated notes in the Index to the first twenty volumes of the Magazine.

We now proceed to examine Dr. Sims's contingent for the last three numbers. Rhododendron *Caucasæum*, growing at an elevation where only Vaccinium *Myrtillus* and *Vitis idæa* are seen with it, on the mountain from which its derives its specific name, though all modern botanists have adopted the adjective *caucasicus*, we think Dr. S. perfectly right in following the classical authority of Virgil, Ovid, and Propertius, who use the word *caucasæus*: more proper, perhaps, it would have been to follow Pliny, a brother naturalist, who has *caucasius*. This species has by some been considered as a variety of R. *Chrysanthum* (not *Chrysanthemum* as it is here called); but they are probably sufficiently distinct: so much we know that the latter is sold in all the apothecaries' shops of the Russian empire as a powerful narcotic, considered as a specific against the gout; while *Caucasium* is never used for any medicinal purposes.—Hydropeltis *purpurea* of Michaux, one of the most beautiful little water plants lately introduced into this country, and very remarkable on account of the many peculiarities in its economy, of which we only mention here the gelatinous substance forming a coating over the whole plant, but more especially the young shoots and unfolded buds, and which is well described by Dr. Sims, but less happily expressed in the figure. The only species of this genus (which belongs to Polyandria polygynia) is an inhabitant of the lakes in North America from Upper Canada to South Carolina. Dr. S seems not to be acquainted with its being a native also of New Holland; and, indeed, we have reason to believe that the very specimen here figured came from that continent. Mr. Woodford, we suppose, is the only cultivator in this country who has succeeded in flowering it.—Bossiæa *lanceolata*, is the B. heterophylla of Ventenat and the Platylobium *lanceolatum* of Andrews: a very handsome species from New Holland. It appeared to us a genuine species of the last-mentioned genus; but Dr. S. observes that the alternate leaves with their articulated petioles and the remarkable stipulation, appear to indicate a distinct genus. Wildenow, however, is undoubtedly wrong in placing the two genera at such a great distance from each other.—Bolleria *pulchella* has all possible claims to the name it bears: the large yellow flowers with scarlet-coloured calyx, render it the most showy of the genus. We thought it like B. lutea of Aublet; but the Doctor, who has carefully compared them, finds a difference in the quite entire leaves and the long-tubed flower of the latter.—Of the famous Chinese Tree-Peony, Peonia *Moutan*, which for these last three springs has been the pride of Mr. Greville's garden at Paddington, where it produced a profusion of flowers, we have an excellent account in the second of the numbers under review, accompanied by a folded plate, which, though as good as can reasonably be expected, is far from doing justice to its original.—Schotia *Tamarindifolia*, is a new Cape species, named by Afzelius in the Banksian Herbarium, but now first described by Dr. Sims. It is as beautiful as *speciosa*, and indeed might perhaps be considered as a mere variety of it.—Digitalis *lanata* was figured in no other work but Ketmble's Plantæ Hungaricæ, but Mr. Edwards's delineation is in every respect superior.—Clematis *cylindrica*, the Viorna of Bot. Repository, which it is not; more affinity it appears to have with Clem. crispa; but its petals are never rolled back, and the arista of the seeds is not naked.—Primula *villosa*, var. *nivea*. Dr. S. has arranged the varieties of this species according to the colour of the flower; *a*. reddish violet, with whitish centre; *β*. crimson, with yellow centre; *γ*. snow white, which is here described, and, considering the difficulty attending the representing of so very white flowers, very well figured: we perceive, however, the faux of each of three flowers facing us with six yellow valves. Is this correct?—Dianthus *discolor*, of Dr. Sims, called so from the under surface of the carmine-coloured petals being of a greenish sulphur colour, a circumstance which alone, in our opinion, is sufficient to keep it distinct from *Caucasius* of Bot. Mag. with which it certainly agrees in several characters.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

NOVEMBER.
Freezing Month.

Now from the north
Of Norumbega, and the Samfeid ſhore,
Burſting their brazen dungeons, arm'd with ice,
And ſnow, and hail, and ſtormy guſt, and ſlaw,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argeſtes loud,
And Thraſcias rend the woods, the ſeas up-turn.

IN the months of September and October this year, we have not had any continuance of the fine autumnal weather, which is uſual at this ſeaſon; and even during the whole month of November the weather has been very variable. On the 7th the wind was eaſterly, and continued in the ſame quarter till the 15th, when it veered to the ſouth-weſt. The night of the 13th was very cold, and windy: the 17th and 18th were ſtormy days, with hail, rain, and wind: on the 17th, the wind blowing very ſtrong from the ſouth-weſt, the tides roſe higher than I have ſeen them theſe two years. Hitherto we have had but little froſt, and no ſnow. The weather has been, for the moſt part, rainy and unpleaſant.

November 8. Leaves of the Sycamore begin to fall.
——— 10. Leaves of the Mulberry turn yellowiſh.
——— 14. Leaves of the Weeping Willow fall.
——— 15. Leaves of the Mulberry nearly all ſtripped by the wind and froſt which we had in the night of the 15th. The leaves of this tree differing thus from thoſe of every other tree that I have noticed, are generally all ſhed together in the courſe of two or three of the firſt nights of the ſharp froſt at the commencement of winter.

November 18. Some few leaves are ſtill left on the elm, ſycamore, and oak.

November 8. A conſiderable quantity of herrings were this day caught by the fiſhermen, in their Seine nets, along the ſhore. The ſhoal (or ſcool as it is called on theſe coaſts), appears to have been brought in by the eaſterly winds. About a month ago a few were caught, but none ſince, till this evening. They were caught every evening afterwards, till the 17th, when the ſtormy weather compelled the remainder of the ſhoal to retire into the deep waters, at a diſtance from the ſhores.

With the eaſterly wind, of the 7th and 8th, the flight of woodcocks that arrived, was greater than uſual; but as ſoon as the wind changed to ſouth-weſt, the principal part of them went away.

November 10. The Ivy is now in full flower. I obſerve alſo here and there in the hedges, a ſtraggling flower of the Woodbine ſtill left. In the gardens, the winter flowering Helleborcs are beginning to ſhew their flower buds.

Moles are caught in great abundance.

November 16. Two martins were ſeen this day; but I have not heard that any birds of the Swallow tribe have been obſerved ſince. In the evening, which was mild, I ſaw ſeveral bats flitting about, and playing near the church.

November 18. At low water of the ſpring tides, Sand-eels or Wreckle, as they are here called, (*ammodytes tobianus* of Linnæus,) are ſtill found under the ſand. Before the enſuing ſpring tides, at the full moon, they will, no doubt, have all left the ſhores.

November 26 Thoſe beautiful and excellent birds, the Golden Plovers, are found in greater numbers than uſual about the borders of the New Foreſt.

November 30. The gulls leave the ſea-ſhore, and frequent the meadows and corn-fields. Several of the ſummer and autumnal field flowers are yet left; and will probably continue till the firſt ſevere night, when they will all die together.

Hampſhire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE early ſown Wheats, which were every where in almoſt an unexampled ſtate of forwardneſs and luxuriance, have ſuffered a ſeaſonable check, by the ſetting in of the ſharp froſts, and will, probably, be much benefited thereby, as the flight fall of ſnow, which took place at the ſame time, will protect them from any material injury, which might otherwiſe have been the caſe. And thoſe put in at a later period, are by no means in a ſtate of growth to ſuſtain any miſchief in this way.—In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter, 90s. 2d; Barley, 45s.; and Oats, 33s. 7d.

The unuſual mildneſs of the ſeaſon, till within theſe few days, has had much effect in preventing the conſumption of the ſtock of winter cattle food, ſo that the farmer was perhaps ſeldom better provided at this time for the ſupport of his live ſtock. And, in addition to this, the crops of turnips and other winter green food, were ſeldom better, or more abundant.

The buſineſs of ſtall-feeding has, this year, gone on remarkably well in moſt places, from the weather being ſo mild and open till within theſe few days.

The ſame cauſe has likewiſe been equally favourable to the performance of all the different operations of huſbandry, which require to be executed at this ſeaſon.—In Smithfield

Market, Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. 6s. per load; Clover, from 6l. to 7l. 7s.; and Straw, from 1l. 12s. to 1l. 16s.

On threshing out the crops, they, in moſt ſituations, turn out better than was ſuppoſed at the period of houſing the grain.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 6s. per ſtone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Pork, from 5s. to 6s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November to the 24th of December, 1808, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30.00. Dec. 13. Wind N.W.
Lowest, 28.88. Dec. 22. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours { 7-tenths of an inch { Between the middle of the days of the 3d and 4th the mercury roſe from 29.12 to 29.82.

Thermometer.

Higheſt, 52°. Nov. 27. Wind N.W.
Lowest, 18°. Dec. 21. Wind S.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. { 19°. { Between the morn-ings of the 27th and 28th the thermometer fell from 50° to 31°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is a little more than two inches in depth, beſides this we have had unuſual falls of ſnow. On ſix days it has ſnowed; and on ſome it came in large quantities. Till the 17th the weather was remarkably mild for the ſeaſon; previouſly to this the mercury had been thrice only as low as the freezing point, and once, as it is noted above, a degree lower. The ſevere froſt on the night between the 17th and 18th was uſhered in by a dark and gloomy day, accompanied with rain, ſnow, and a very violent ſtorm of wind. On the 18th, after only a few hours froſt, the ice was ſufficiently thick for ſkaiting, the mercury at eight in the morning being at 21°; ſince that to this day, (the 27th,) it has never once been as high as 32°; and three times it has been as low as 21°. For the whole month the average temperature is 36° 8, which is lower than the mean temperature of December, but not quite ſo low as that of the ſame month in 1807.

The mean height of the barometer for the month is 29.46. The wind has been variable, but on the greater number of days it has blown from the north weſt. We can reckon fourteen brilliant days; ſome fogs, but not many, nor very thick.

In our next we ſhall give a Summary of Meteorological Obſervations for the Year.

Aſtronomical Anticipations.

The new year is uſhered in by a full moon, at about ten in the evening. The moon is at change, or new, on the 16th, and again full on the 31ſt. If the weather be favourable, two eclipſes of Jupiter's firſt ſatellite may be ſeen with a good glaſs; viz. one on the firſt at 7h. 54′ 33″, and the other on the 17th, at 6h. 15′ 14″ aſtronomical time, as regulated by a good clock. To attain accuracy, it muſt be obſerved, that on the firſt the clock ſhould be full 4′ before the dial; and on the 17th it ſhould be about 10½ minutes before it. Venus and Jupiter are both evening ſtars, and when the atmoſphere is clear, will afford fine opportunities for obſervation.

Full moon will be on the firſt, at 53 minutes paſt nine, night; and on the 31ſt, at eight minutes paſt two, afternoon. The conjunction or change happens on the morning of the 16th, at nine minutes paſt one. On the 12th there will be a notable occultation of that bright ſtar in the Scorpion named β by Bayer. As the Moon, at the time of this phænomenon, will by 38 degrees paſt her laſt quarter, and within ſeven degrees of her laſt octant, when very little more than a quarter of her diſk is illuminated, it will be a very intereſting object, and may be ſeen, if the weather permit, by the naked eye. The immerſion will be at the bright edge of the Moon, at 52½ minutes paſt four in the morning, apparent time; or at one minute paſt five, as ſhewn by a well-regulated clock. At the time of the immerſion the ſtar will be 2½ minutes of a degree more than the Moon's centre. The emerſion, or re-appearance of the ſtar, will be at 5½ minutes paſt five, apparent time, or at ſix minutes paſt ſix, clock-time; when the confines of the Moon's enlightened hemiſphere will be not leſs than 22 minutes of a degree to the eaſt of the ſtar. During the courſe of this month, there will be ſome viſible emerſions of Jupiter's ſatellites out of his ſhadow. The viſible emerſions of the firſt ſatellite will be on the firſt, at 54m. 33s. paſt ſeven, night; and on the 17th, at 15m. 14s. paſt ſix, evening. The viſible emerſion of the ſecond ſatellite will be on the 18th, at 31m. 2s. paſt ſeven, night; and the viſible emerſion of the third ſatellite, the 22d, at 11m. 14s. paſt ſix, evening. It muſt be obſerved, that the above emerſions are ſet down to clock-time. Mercury will be too near the ſun this month to be ſeen by the naked eye, the ſuperior conjunction happening on the 19th, near his aphelion. During the whole month Venus will make a ſplendid

splendid appearance in the S. W. her distance from the earth constantly diminishing, and her apparent lustre increasing. On the first her elongation from the Sun will be 36° 39′, and on the 31st, 42° 19′; on which day she will be up four hours after sun-set. On the second she comes into conjunction with the star γ in the Goat, of the fourth magnitude; and on the following day with the δ in the same constellation of the third magnitude; the planet being 45 minutes of a degree to the north in the former case, and 43 minutes in the latter. On the 18th she may be seen in conjunction with the λ in Aquarius, 53 minutes to the south of the star. On the 23d she will come into contact with the ϕ in Aquarius, of the fourth magnitude. The conjunction takes place at three-quarters past five in the evening, when the planet and star are in 14° 27½′ of the sign Pisces and their latitude 1° 2′ south. This phænomenon will be visible to Great Britain, and will make a pretty appearance through the telescope. During the former part of this month the continual approach to each other of the two brigheſt planets, Jupiter and Venus, will not fail to excite the attention of thoſe who delight in the contemplation of the heavens. On the evening of the 20th, at eight, they will be seen, if the weather permit, very nearly in conjunction; their difference of longitude being only 22 minutes of a degree, and of latitude 15½ minutes, Jupiter being in 18° 25′ of Pisces, and Venus in 18° 3′ of the same sign. As the declination of these two planets in the evening is almoſt equal, and their paſſage over the meridan, the preceding afternoon, within a minute of each other, they will ſet that evening very nearly together; viz. Venus at 18 minutes paſt eight, and Jupiter the following minute, the occaſive amplitude of the former planet being 8° 13′, to the S. of the weſt, anſwering to W. by S. ¼ W. very nearly, and of the latter 8° 22′, only nine minutes of a degree more to the ſouth. The conjunction will be at 27 minutes paſt three of the morning of the 27th, in 18° 29′ of Piſces, when their difference of latitude will be only 16 minutes of a degree, Jupiter being to the ſouth. This phænomenon, happening more than ſeven hours after their ſetting, will, of courſe, be inviſible to Great Britain. Mars will be a morning-ſtar for the month. On the ſecond he will be in quartile aſpect with the ſun, and will conſequently appear the moſt gibbous, that is, like the moon three or four days before or after ſhe arrives at her oppoſition, the defect this month being on the weſtern ſide. On the 10th he will come into conjunction with the θ in the Virgin, when the ſtar will be 31 minutes to the ſouth; and on the 26th he will come into the ſame longitude with the α in the Virgin, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, when their difference of latitude will be 4½ degrees, the planet being to the north. Jupiter may be ſeen this month in the evenings, between 13½ and 19½ degrees of the ſign Piſces. On the 6th he will come into conjunction with the ϕ in Aquarius, of the fourth magnitude, when the difference of latitude will be only eight minutes of a degree, a diſtance from the planet of not more than half the greateſt elongations of Jupiter's fourth ſatellite. Saturn may be ſeen every favourable morning ſome hours before ſun-riſe towards the S. E. His ring, now appearing much open, will make a beautiful appearance through a good teleſcope; but its moſt open appearance will not take place before the beginning of 1811. On the ſixth he comes into conjunction with the bright ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the Scorpion, named β, and on the 24th with the ν in the ſame conſtellation, of the fourth magnitude, the difference of latitude in the former caſe being 54 minutes, and in the latter only 18 minutes, the ſtars being to the ſouth. The Georgium Sidus may ſtill be ſeen in the morning. On the morning of the firſt he riſes at 46 minutes paſt two, on the morning of the 16th, at 18 minutes paſt one, and on the morning of the 31ſt, at 28 minutes before one. On the firſt the difference of longitude of this planet, and the α in the Balance, will be 3° 34′, and on the 31ſt, 2° 50′; the planet in both caſes being about ſix minutes more to the north, and not ſo far advanced in longitude, as the ſtar.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Rev. J. Joyce, the writer of the "Brief Account of the Life and Labours of Mr. Lindſey," in our laſt number, entreats us to inform our readers, that, in the note of p. 447, he had not the moſt diſtant idea of inſinuating that the late Dr. John Jebb, was ever, or at any time, other than an ardent friend to the liberty of conſcience. The fact referred to appears to be this, that from a particular clauſe in the diſſenter's petition for a more extended toleration, at that period before parliament, ſome perſons, inimical to their cauſe, had endeavoured to perſuade Mr. Jebb, that their views were narrow and ſelfiſh, and that they did not act upon the broad baſis of general liberty; to theſe inſinuations we have ſince been informed, upon the moſt reſpectable authority, he never attached any the leaſt credit, but mentioning what he had heard to Mr. Lindſey, that excellent man, fearing he might believe the calumny, entered into a warm vindication of the diſſenters in the letter, from which a paſſage is quoted in the memoir.

On the 30th of January will be published, the Supplementary Number *to our Twenty-sixth Volume, containing*—Half-Yearly Retrospects *of* Domestic *and* French Literature, *with copious* Indexes, Title, &c.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

THE most important work which has appeared during the last half-year, in the class of

HISTORY,

will probably be found in the fourth volume of the "*History of Greece*," by WILLIAM MITFORD, esq. containing fourteen chapters, beginning with the twenty-ninth: of which we shall give an analysis.

Chapter XXIX. relates to the "Affairs of the Grecian Settlements in Sicily and Italy, from the Athenian invasion to the settlement of the Syracusan government, under Dionysius and Hipparinus."

Chapter XXX. "Affairs of the Greeks in Sicily and Italy, from the settlement of the Syracusan government, under Dionysius and Hipparinus, to the restoration of the Syracusan supremacy over the Sicilian, and its extension over the Italian Greek cities."

Chapter XXXI. "Affairs of the Sicilian and Italian Greek cities, from the establishment of the Syracusan empire to the death of Dionysius."

Chapter XXXII. "Affairs of the Grecian settlements of Sicily and Italy, from the death of the first Dionysius to the restoration of the second Dionysius."

Chapter XXXIII. "Affairs of the Grecian settlements in Sicily and Italy, from the restoration of the younger Dionysius to the death of Timoleon."

Chapter XXXIV. "Affairs of Macedonia, from the reign of Perdiccas, son of Alexander, to the establishment of Philip, son of Amyntas."

Chapter XXXV. "Affairs of Athens, from the general peace following the battle of Mantinea, and of Macedonia, from the establishment of Philip, son of Amyntas, to the renewal of war between Macedonia and Athens."

Chapter XXXVI. "Affairs of Athens and Macedonia, from the renewal of hostility between them, to the end of the war between the Athenians and their allies, called the Confederate or Social War."

Chapter XXXVII. "Affairs of Greece, during the first period of the contest for possession of the temple and treasury of Delphi, called the Phocian or the Sacred War."

Chapter XXXVIII. "Affairs of Greece, during the second period of the Sacred War, when Macedonia was implicated."

Chapter XXXIX. "Affairs of Greece during the third period of the Sacred War, when Athens and Macedonia became principal parties."

Chapter XL. "Affairs of Greece, from the end of the Sacred War to the acquisition of the lead of the war-party of Athens, and the authority of first minister of the Republic by Demosthenes."

Chapter XLI. "Affairs of Greece, from the acquisition of the situation of the first Minister of Athens, by Demosthenes, to the election of the king of Macedonia to the office of General of the Amphictyonic Confederacy."

Chapter XLII. "Affairs of Greece, from the election of Philip king of Macedonia to be General of the Amphictyons, till his death."

In the opening section of the volume, Mr. Mitford comments upon the Authorities for the Sequel of the Grecian History in a manner which, were we in possession of no other proofs, would at once convince us of the solid preparation he must have made for the prosecution of his task. To give any specimens of the style in which it is written is unnecessary. The composition is plain and chaste—such as may be expected in the work of an historian who makes the best models of antiquity his patterns.

In "*The Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England*," by Mr. BANKS, we have an historical work, which, in many libraries, will probably supply the place of Dugdale's Baronage. "Him (says Mr. Banks) I have chosen to follow; and whoever will take the trouble to compare my statements with his account, will find, that I have carefully observed the mention of every great baron, or nobleman, of whom he has treated. When I have deviated from his representation, I have given the authority on which such deviation is founded. In addition, I have given the arms of the respective families, which are unnoticed by him; I have added the names of those persons who had ever summons to Parliament, with the times when, and how often they were so summoned; a point of information the more essential, as Dugdale, in his Baronage, has omitted giving an account of many, whose names, nevertheless, are contained in his lists of summons to parliament. And, lastly, I have

supplied (from Holingshead's Chronicles) a copy of the Battle Abbey Roll, or list of the names of those eminent persons who came over with the Conqueror.

For the more easy comprehension and information of the reader, the work has been divided into two volumes; the first, as relating principally to the barons by tenure, prior to the establishment of titular honours; and to those who, after the introduction of that form, had summons to parliament, but with whom the honour terminated; or who, or their posterity, although existing, did not continue to receive the like summons. The second, as treating of those titles which have been allowed and considered as hereditary, and are now presumed to be either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct.

A third volume is announced as preparing, containing an account of such persons as were, by letters patent, or charter of creation, constituted peers of the realm.

As a specimen, we shall take the account of D'Oyley, from the first volume.

"D'OYLEY.

"Arms. O. two Bendlets Az.

"This family is of very great antiquity, both in England and in France, from whence they first came with William the Conqueror.

"*Robert D'Oyley*,* the King's constable, eldest son of the Lord de Olgii, in Normandy, was made Baron of Hokenorton,† in Oxfordshire, by the said King. He married Algitha, daughter and heir of Wygot, or Wygod, a noble Saxon, lord of Wallingford, by whom he had Maud, his daughter and heir, married first to Miles Crispin, and afterwards to Brian Fitz-Count, lord of Bergavenny; and, dying without male issue, his brother

"*Nigel* succeeded to the Barony of Hokenorton, and was the King's constable. He came in with his two brothers, Robert, before named, his elder, and Gilbert, his younger.* Nigel, by his wife, the lady Agnes, had two sons, Robert, and Foulk, who was buried at Ersham in 1126.

"*Robert* succeeded his father as lord high constable, and in the said barony; and by Editha, daughter of Forne, son of Sigewolke, lord of Greystock, a lady highly esteemed by Henry I. (having been his concubine) by whose procurement this lord married her, had two sons, Henry and Gilbert, and a daughter, Editha.

"*Henry* was successor to his father, and by Maud, or Margery, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, had five children; Henry and Robert; Margery, at length heir to her brother Robert; another daughter, Alicia, married to Maurice de Gaunt, from whom were descended the Gaunts, earls of Lincoln; and a third, Joanna, to Thomas lord of Daventry. Of the sons, the eldest,

"*Henry*, was the next high constable and baron, after his father's death; but he had issue an only daughter, Maud, who died young and unmarried, wherefore his brother

"*Robert* succeeded, who dying without issue, Margery, his eldest sister, by the King's favour, succeeded as heir, and married Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick. From Gilbert, second son of Robert, eldest son of Nigel, is lineally descended the baronet's family of D'Oyley, now extant."

It may be enough probably to mention the title only of Mr. Ede's work. "*Annals of Europe, exhibiting the Origin, Progress, Decline, and Fall, of every Kingdom and State, from the Dismemberment of the Roman Empire to the Peace of Tilsit, in* 1807, *comprehending a View of Italy and the Church, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey; also an Account of the Monastic Life, and a List of the Popes: and containing a Life of Napoleon Buonaparte, with Strictures on his Merits as a Soldier, a Sovereign, and a Man; to which are added, all the Trea-*

* This Robert D'Oyley, and Roger de Yvery, were fast friends, by mutual oaths, to be joint-sharers of the fortunes which might fall to the lot of either in their adventure with William duke of Normandy in his expedition into England. Wherefore, in consequence of this agreement, the said Robert having obtained from the Conqueror two great baronies, he resigned one of them to his companion and sworn brother, Roger de Yvery; which honour was thenceforth called the barony of Yvery, of which Beckley, in the county of Oxford, was the chief seat. But this barony being at length forfeited, was given to Guy St. Walerie, to which name it then became changed.

† The inhabitants of this place were formerly such clowns and churls, that it became a proverb to say of a rude and ill-bred fellow, "He was born, or came, from Hogs Norton."

* He had also lands given him in Oxfordshire by the Conqueror.

tises and Declarations of the Belligerent Powers." The author will hardly think us unkind in expressing our opinion, that two duodecimo volumes can give but little assistance to a reader on so many important topics.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In politics and political economy we have still but few works of national consequence to notice,

The "*Reply to the Strictures of the Edinburgh Review on the Foreign Policy of Marquis Wellesley's Administration in India; comprising the late Transactions in the Carnatic:*" by Mr. L. DUNDAS CAMPBELL, ought of right to have been included in a former retrospect. It canvasses a question, of which reviewers are not altogether perhaps the best judges.

Mrs. LEE, daughter of the late Lord Le Despenser, has excited the notice of the public on the subject of legislative and political economy, in a volume published under the title of "*An Essay on Government, by Philo-Patria.*" In this work she has established a character for great good sense, and has evinced a knowledge of the world, and of the organization of society, which we do not recollect to have observed in any female writer since the time of Mrs. Macaulay. Like that lady too, she is a friend to public liberty, and is the advocate of various reformations in our social, as well as our political, institutions. The style of the volume is correct and elegant, and we confess ourselves to have been both gratified and instructed by its contents. As a justification of our opinion of Mrs. Lee's superior talents as a writer, we have selected her chapter on Society.

"The term *social* has been applied to animals as well as to human beings; but among the latter an extraordinary distinction is obvious to the moralist. Mankind, though divided into many classes, and exhibiting a great variety of characters and talents, are placed on a kind of equality by the glorous prerogative of *reason*, which they possess in common; whereas among animals we only perceive a multitude of *instincts* and *powers* which operate in different ways, and give rise to the various names by which all animated beings under the human race are known. Those, according to their kinds, seek the society of each other; and it is worthy of remark, that they in general shun the society of all, *except* those of their own kind. This propensity is particularly discernible in animals that go in flocks and herds. But notwithstanding the vast numbers of every species which are scattered over all parts of the earth, there is one general and remarkable characteristic attached to most of them, *i. e.* a tendency to seek the protection of, and cleave to man, even when in a solitary state, and entirely separated from their own species. On this circumstance is founded one of the most important distinguishing qualities visible in human beings. *They* can find means to render even the fiercest animals subservient to them; they feed on the flesh, and derive profit even from the skin of a variety of birds, beasts, fishes, &c. while those birds, beasts, fishes, &c. can only, by *extraordinary* accidents, gratify their appetite on his carcase; and even then *mere* appetite actuates them.

"Man, by his wisdom, his reflection, and his mental powers, not only attaches animals in a kind of social union around him, but also absolutely creates, by the same means, a degree of attachment in them, with reference to him, which often contributes to his individual comfort. Instances of the most *pathetic* affection between him and his horse, his dog, or any other kind of favourite in the animal creation, are not rare; and though there have been few examples of *human beings* falling sacrifices to grief on the death of their dumb companions, yet history and common life abounds with facts of an interesting nature, relative to the inconsolable sorrow of *animals* for the loss of their protectors and friends, among the human race.

"Besides, the two kinds of society above-mentioned, we often perceive a mutual attachment, from *habit*, between birds and animals of *different* species, who have been reared, and kept for a length of time together. Among human beings also we see examples of friendship, not only between individuals of *different* talents and dispositions, in the *same* country, but also between persons living distant from each other many thousand miles, whose *colour, features, lives,* and *manners,* are entirely *different*.

"The refined man in polished life sometimes cleaves to the tawny inhabitant of the woods or mountains, whose hospitality has shielded him from danger, and whose arm has rescued him from death. The form, the fierce aspect of his uncivilized friend, do not affright him. He receives with gratitude the wooden bowl, cut from some neighbouring tree, and moulded by the hand of rustic ingenuity —He sits freely with him in his hut of twigs

twigs or earth, and partakes of the humble meal set before him, forgetful of the splendid repast, which awaits his companions on the other side of the ocean—He listens to his TALES OF LOVE, and applauds his feats of war—His history, his genealogy, sculptured in rude symbols by the pointed arrow, become more interesting to him than the most brilliant pedigree that heraldry can boast of. Such is the power of custom, which unites together beings of different characters, and harmonizes things apparently incongruous!

"I shall now take notice of that kind of *society* among human beings which owes its existence and its gratifications to *sympathy*; or to a similarity of feelings, tastes, and pursuits.

"In order to solve the question, which seems to have been proposed by some elegant poetic writers, *i. e.* 'Whether sympathy really exists among all animate, and even apparently inanimate, subtances?'* it would be necessary to pass through the immense scale of creation, from the *stone* to the *intellectual powers!* which would be an undertaking not only too extensive for, but evidently unconnected with, my present purpose; therefore I shall merely take notice of those sympathetic sensations, which appear peculiarly to characterize human beings, and give rise to *society* among them: these are as various as their *causes* are distinct.

"Individuals of similar trades, and the labouring part of mankind, are often drawn together in a bond of *social union*; being subjected, generally speaking, to the *same* evils, and entitled to the *same* advantages, they feel the *same* wants, and enjoy the *same* pleasures.

"Persons in the same professions, whose views in life are nearly alike, often seek the society of each other.

"Children and young people also naturally associate; they compare their tasks, deplore their hardships, feel the same privations, and partake of the same enjoyments.

"Invalids sympathize with each other, and are often seen assembled in groups, at places to which they have been sent for the recovery of their health. To talk about their complaints seems to be almost a temporary removal of them; nor does this propensity at all argue weakness, or an extraordinary degree of frailty, being often attached, under such circumstances, to the most exalted as well as to the most feeble characters: it is merely the *same* principle acting in a *different* manner; or, in other words, *sympathy*, operating on the *lower* instead of the *higher* nature of human beings: the sympathy arising from mere *animal wants* and *infirmities* belongs to the former: and that which takes place in consequence of a similarity of intellectual pursuits, or moral excellence, seems peculiarly appropriated to the latter; *this* kind of sympathy brings human society to the last degree of perfection, *uniting many individuals by one perpetual compact, the basis of which is virtue, in bonds of indissoluble amity.*

"The most *sublime* kind of sympathy appears to be connected with the *adverse*, rather than with the *prosperous*, scenes of life. Among the sensations to which it gives rise may be reckoned the delight which we sometimes feel, when under the pressure of any calamity, in reflecting that a virtuous person participates in our sufferings. What! can we *delight* in the misery of another, and even in that of an *innocent* individual? Are we so selfish as to exult because another suffers *with us*? Ought we not rather to feel *regret* that superior merit should be afflicted? In order to answer those questions, we must trace through the windings of self-love, vanity, and weakness, the *source* of those sympathetic feelings, which, in pain and in adversity, soothe and console us; the source is *pure*, but from it issue many branches, which are tainted more or less with passions and weaknesses of humanity.

"The following is an instance of the kind of sympathy now alluded to:—On a bed of sickness, or amidst the gloom of a prison, the most noble energies of the soul, which sometimes lay dormant in prosperity, again burst forth. Obliged to make great efforts, we feel the extent of our powers, and are better able to estimate those of another, which seem to encourage and invigorate us. What picture can be more gratifying to us, when struggling with the 'oppressor's wrong,' &c. than a person conquering affliction by fortitude? The love of virtue immediately animates our heart, and produces those indescribable emotions which belong to *sympathy in distress.* The *love of virtue*, not any selfish principle, is here the source of sympathy. Misfortues appear *honourable*, mingled with *such* emotions; and every new pang seems to be a new privilege. This is certainly

* Admitting that πάθος may sometimes be applied to the *accident* of any being.

tainly a noble kind of sympathy; but its source not *always* remaining pure (as I have before implied), a train of idle and visionary notions, mingled with a considerable degree of SELF-LOVE, sometimes arise in the mind; all derogatory to the principles by which we were at first actuated. It seems, however, to be the most sublime, abstract, and intellectual foundation of social intercourse; congenial souls can alone enjoy it. Adventitious circumstances may create a kind of artificial, and yet *pleasant*, union between heterogeneous natures, which *may* last during life; persons whose tastes, dispositions, and principles, are wholly opposite, may, from some *accidental circumstances*, from *duty*, *necessity*, and other causes, be obliged to live under the same roof, as is sometimes the case in families; but a general similarity of character is certainly the most durable bond of social union.

"It appears, however, that the social principle is connected, both in a *general* and a *particular* sense, with the happiness of human beings, under all circumstances, and in all situations. They are allied to each other, either in a *distant* or in an *intimate* manner, and have all some claims, of a greater or a less degree of importance, on each other. There are, perhaps, none so insignificant as to be wholly unworthy of notice: the epithet of *stranger* therefore cannot, strictly speaking, be applied to any human being, whose existence is not literally and absolutely unknown to us. All our fellow-creatures claim *some* attention, and ought to excite different degrees of interest in our bosoms; each individual is, in reality, of *some* consequence, not only to another individual, but actually, on the principles which have been laid down throughout this Essay, to the community at large.

"I have certainly divided society into classes, but I have also endeavoured to prove that the diversity which prevails among human beings, and their various pursuits, tends to *harmonize* all the parts of that immense COMMONWEALTH, which, in its most extended sense, may be called the WORLD."

The Catholic Emancipation has not yet ceased to appear among the foremost topics of our Pamphleteers.

Mr. BASELEY's letter to the Bishop of Norwich, intitled, "*The Claims of the Roman Catholics constitutionally considered*," certainly deserves the praise of ingenuity. But it places the measure in a very alarming point of view.

A pamphlet as little calculated perhaps to conciliate the Protestants as Mr. Baseley's would be to soothe the Roman Catholics, will be found in the Rev. Mr. GILLOW's "*Catholic Principles of Allegiance Illustrated.*"

The medium may, we believe, be seen in the "*Sketch of the State of Ireland, past and present*;" of which a second edition has just appeared.

On subjects of domestic policy, of a less general interest, we have two or three works which ought not, in justice, to be passed over.

Critics less partial than we may be supposed to be, have allowed some credit to SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS's "*Letter to the Livery of London*:" in the details of which it may not be too much to say, a considerable portion of useful and important information will be found, both on the office of sheriff, and on the actual state of the prisons.*

In the third edition of the "*Proceedings of the Grand Juries, Magistrates, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen, of the County of Gloucester, on designing and executing a General Reform in the constitution and regulation of Prisons; corrected and enlarged*," by Sir G. O. PAUL; we have another work deserving of attention: designed to fix the serious consideration of the members of the legislative body on the miserable state of this part of our national police. If indeed, as the author observes in his preface, the defects in institution of the prisons within the county of Gloucester are, in a greater or less degree, defects which prevail throughout the kingdom, arguments drawn from local circumstances will be of general application, and may be of general utility.

THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

In the first part of "*The Sunday Lessons for Morning and Evening Service throughout the Year, with those for Christmas-Day and Good-Friday, illustrated by a perpetual Commentary, Notes, and an Index*," by STEPHEN WESTON, B.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. we have the opening of a work which has been long wanted. "The nature of this publication, says the advertisement, is materially different from the work of Bishop Cooper,

* The Reviewer would gladly enlarge on the contents of this work, if the circumstance of its author's being the editor and proprietor of the Monthly Magazine might not lead to a suspicion of his motives.

in

in quarto, published in 1573; and Wogan, in four volumes, octavo, both on the Lessons. The former may be seen in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth, and the latter is not an uncommon book. The notes that attend the text of this small portable volume are on the plans of Lowth and Blaney, and Michaelis, who calls in the aid of the sister dialects to explain the Hebrew; but lest the unlearned reader should be alarmed by the appearance of oriental terms, they are all written in common letters, and so spelt, as to be easily transcribed into their originals by those who understand them." The notes which Mr. Weston has added are, generally speaking, very good.

A similar work, containing at present only "*The Lessons for the Morning Service*," by as able a hand as the former, has been published by Messrs. Rivingtons, in a larger type, and with a few notes only, thrown together at the end of the volume. We have only to say, that we hope to see them both very speedily completed, and wish them both success.

Here also we must not omit to mention Bishop Watson's "*Second Defence of Revealed Religion;*" in two sermons, preached in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The first relates to the miracles of our Saviour and his Apostles; the second is on the Sacrifice of Christ: both treated in a style, at once logical, convincing, and original.

In Dr. Campbell's "*Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence*," we have the posthumous publication of one who was long revered as a Lecturer from the Divinity-Chair of the University of Aberdeen: more immediately calculated, perhaps, for the meridian of the presbytery; but entitled, for its expositions of Scripture, and its sound advice to students in Theology, not only to the perusal, but the veneration, of every good man.

The "*Divine and Moral Precepts, for the conduct of a Christian towards God and Man. By* John Hamond: *supposed to have been the father of Dr. Henry Hamond, author of the celebrated Annotations on the New Testament, and other learned Works; and written for the instruction of his Grandson:" published by the Rev.* John Plumtree; will be found to contain much sound piety and good sense. The manuscript from which they are printed, was discovered, in Worcestershire, where the amiable and learned Dr. Hamond passed the latter years of his life.

In the first volume of "*Sermons, controversial and practical, with Reflections and Tracts on interesting Subjects,*" by the late Rev. Philip Skelton, we have a work which has heretofore been only published in Ireland. It is now edited by Mr. Clapham, of whose republications in Theology we have before had occasion to bear an honourable testimony. In the present instance he has selected a volume of Sermons, than which, for eloquence, piety, and good sense, few will be found more conspicuous. The Tract on the Sacrament ought to be particularly recommended.

Mr. Parry's "*Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil, in which the Hypothesis of the Rev. Dr. Williams is investigated,*" are less satisfactory, perhaps, in the disquisitional parts than might have been expected; although he overturns Dr. Williams's hypothesis completely. There is much, however, in these Strictures to praise: and, if we may judge from his works, Mr. Parry must be both an ardent and an able instructor of Theology.

To the "*Economy of the Human Mind*," by Eleonora Fernandez; we give the highest praise for its intentions: but it is too much to agree in the opening sentence of the *advertisement* prefixed. Here and there we think the style is too verbose.

In a style not much unsimilar, as far as the embellishments of phraseology are concerned, is the "*New whole Duty of Prayer, containing fifty-six Family Prayers, suitable for Morning and Evening, for every Day in the Week; and a Variety of other Devotions and Thanksgivings, for particular Persons, Circumstances, and Occasions.*" We need not add, it is a well-meaning publication.

Here also we shall mention the "*Posthumous Essays,*" by Mr. Abraham Booth. *To which is annexed his "Confession of Faith, delivered at his Ordination, in Goodman's Fields, February 16, 1769."* The titles of the Essays are, "On the Love of God to his Chosen People;" on "a Conduct and Character formed under the Influence of Evangelical Truth;" and "Evidences of Faith in Christ Jesus, both negatively and positively considered."

Among the single Sermons we shall more particularly notice Mr. Patteson's, preached in the parish-church of Richmond, in Surrey, on the erection of a Marble

Marble Tablet, by the parishioners, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Wakefield; Mr. DUDLEY's "*On the Translation of the Scriptures into the Languages of Indian Asia;*" Mr. EVANS's "*Sermon at Canterbury, on the Importance of Educating the Poor;*" and Mr. FRANCIS's on "*Perfect Union with the Established Church of England.*"

Last, though not least, we mention "*The* NEW TESTAMENT, *in an improved Version upon the basis of Archbishop Newcome's New Translation: with a corrected Text, and Notes critical and explanatory. Published by a Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Practice of Virtue, by the Distribution of Books.*"

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Among the works on classical antiquity, few will be found more interesting than "*The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca,*" by Mr. GELL. "In an age of investigation and research, (he observes) like the present, it is remarkable that while the Iliad and the scene of its battles have excited such particular attention, little or no recent information has been offered to the public on the subject of Ithaca, the theatre of the principal action of the Odyssey, and the kingdom of its hero. The object of the following sheets (he adds) is to give a short account of that interesting island, and to point out more particularly those features, which may appear to have been described in the Poem." In short, to vindicate the poem of Homer from the scepticism of those critics who imagine that the Odyssey is a mere poetical composition, unsupported by history, and unconnected with the localities of any particular situation.

Toward the close of the first chapter, Mr. Gell regrets that his observation on the latitude of Ithaca, from which he hoped to have formed some conclusion on the identity of the spot, was made with such an ill-defined horizon, that no great dependance can be placed on it. Mr. Gell had deferred taking it, till the very day of his departure; and he mentions the circumstance on this particular account, that his observation, though different from the position usually assigned to Ithaca, in maps, agrees pretty nearly with that in which it would have been placed by a system of triangles from known stations on the continent of Greece.

The present condition of the different spots celebrated in the Odyssey, will be at least gratifying to the classic reader. In the second chapter we find descriptions of the fount of Arethusa, and the rock Korax perfectly corresponding with the mention of those places made by Homer. A spot also in the neighbourhood, which exhibits vestiges of ancient habitations, goes by the name of Amarathia. The grotto of the Nymphs is supposed still to exist in the cave of Dexia, the very existence of which, it is singular to say, was denied by Strabo. But the most elaborate portion of the volume seems bestowed upon the remainder of the city on the hill of Aito, comprising the palace of Ulysess. On what is called the School of Homer, Mr. Gell observes little more, than that it is probable the inhabitants of the neighbouring town have consecrated it to him in later times. It is at present but a naked rock, with a few rude steps hewn out of the solid mass. The traditions of the Island which relate to the poet, he properly considers as unworthy of notice. The plates which accompany the volume, thirteen in number, exhibit the most interesting spots. In regard of type and general appearance, we have only to say that, with a sufficient portion of elegance to merit a place in any library, however handsome, the "Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca," have been published at a price which renders the work accessible to scholars.

TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

In the "*Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton, in the County of Lincoln, and of the Roman Antiquities lately discovered there; together with Anecdotes of the Family of Bolles,*" by the Rev. CALEY ILLINGWORTH; we have a valuable, though unpublished contribution toward the history of a county, which is, and has long been a desideratum in the general topography of the kingdom. A few impressions only have been printed, to distribute among the author's literary friends. Of the plates, which are no less than thirteen in number, the most curious are those which exhibit the Roman Antiquities discovered among the ruins of an ancient Villa, at Scampton, in the year 1795.

Another curious work in the topographical class, will be found in Mr. PEARSON's "*Views of Antiquities of Shropshire.*" Among the best, we reckon those of the chapter-house at Haghmond Abbey, the leaning tower at Bridgenorth, Ludlow Castle, and the old Welsh Bridge at Shrewsbury. The descriptions, with a little trouble, might perhaps have been rendered

rendered more ample than they at present appear.

The ninth part of Mr. BRITTON's "*Architectural Antiquities*," contains plans, views, and minute details of three very ancient parish churches: viz. Stewkeley, in Buckinghamshire; St. John's church, Devizes; and St. Peter's church, Northampton: all in the rich style which marked the earlier structures of the Normans.

The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth parts, are devoted to Henry VII. chapel, in Westminster Abbey, in compiling the account, of which Mr. Britton seems to have taken extraordinary pains.

The thirteenth part contains seven prints of old mansions: of which the most curious are views of Audley End, and the manor house of Compton Wingate, in Warwickshire.

The plates are still executed in as masterly, if not a better style than those which accompanied the former parts.

In this class also, we have to notice an enlarged edition of Mr. DUNCAN'S "*Scotch Itinerary*," illustrated by two well engraved maps, one of Scotland, and the other of Islay and Jura.

The third volume of the "*Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet*," appears to have been executed, both as to plates and letter-press, with the same ability as its precursors. Among the plates, the views of Dunstable Priory, Furness Abbey, from the south, St. Albans, and St. Sepulchre's, Northampton; are perhaps the best.

In "*The History of the ancient Town of Shaftesbury*," by Mr. ADAMS, we have a very useful and respectable publication, in part founded on the basis of what relates to Shaftesbury in Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire.

But the most important work we have to notice, will be found in the "*Abstracts of Records and Manuscripts respecting the County of Gloucester; formed into a History, correcting the very erroneous Accounts, and supplying numerous deficiences in Sir Robert Atkins, and subsequent writers*," by THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE. F.A.S. &c. 2 vols. 4to.

"The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire," by Sir ROBERT ATKYNS, made its first appearance in 1712, upon the plan of Chauncey's Hertfordshire. It was published by Sir Robert's executors; and a large portion of the copies, not only of this, but of a subsequent edition being destroyed by fire, "A New History," of the county, was undertaken by Mr. Rudder, and published in 1779: in which Sir Robert Atkyns's historical accounts of the successive owners of manors and estates, down to the beginning of the eighteenth century, appear to have been almost implicitly copied.

To supply the deficiencies to which a posthumous work was liable, and which probably did not fall within the opportunities of Rudder, appears to have been the first object with Mr. Fosbrooke. Domesday, benefactions, epitaphs, and descriptions of churches, he entirely omits: the first having been given by Rudder, and the three latter being included in the "Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County," published by Mr. Bigland, in 1791.

Large extracts from a work of reference, cannot be admitted here; but justice to an industrious antiquary, demands that we should explain how far his accounts of the descent of property are more copious, or more to be relied on, than the accounts of those who have made enquiries before him. The more material additions of this nature are, of course, confined to the parochial history; though a variety both of curious and new intelligence will be found, not only on the general history of the county, but on the clothing manufactory, the rivers and canals, the forests and chases, the honour of Gloucester, and the provincial dialect, as preliminary matters: followed by "Augmentations and Corrections of Archdeacon Furney's History of the City of Gloucester."

So numerous are the omissions, and so unconnected the genealogical details of Sir Robert Atkyns, that the reader who compares his history with Mr. Fosbrooke's, in matters of record, will have little hesitation in a preference.

One instance, among many, may be quoted in the account of property at *Elkstone*, subsequent to the Domesday Survey.

"The manor of Elkstone was granted to John le Brun 50. H. 3. John le Brun, son of John, was seized thereof 31. E. 1. John Acton was seized of the manor of Elkston, 8. E. 2. Hugh Mustel died seized thereof, 19. E. 2.

"Richard Bellers held Elkeston, 3. E. 3.

"Sir John de Acton died seized of the manor of Eccleston, 17. E. 3.

"Sir John Pointz, son of Maud, the grand-daughter and heiress of Sir John de

de Acton, was seized of this manor, 1 and 6 R. 2, James Huntley, esq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The Lord Craven is the present lord thereof." *Sir Robert Atkyns*, p. 428.

"ELKSTONE contains *Cockleford* and *Coomb-End*.—Ansfrid de Cormeilles, held this M. (1) to whom succeeded Rich. de Cormeilles, to whom succeeded Walt. de Cormeilles, who held part of five fees here. (2) Walter married Albreda Marmion, and had iss. Albreda, dr. and co-heir, wife of John le Brun, (3) who dying in seisin of this M. left John le Brun the next heir, (4). This John applied for licence to enfeoff John de Acton, and his heirs, in this M. (5) which John de Acton had iss. another John, who did homage for this M. &c. (6) He continued to hold it for some years after; (7) John Gifford, of Brimpsfield, holding also a good estate here with him; (8) but in or about 3 Ed. III. mortgaged the M. the advowson excepted, for the lives of himself and his wife, to Rich. Bellers, for ten pounds per annum; (9) Maud next of kin, and heir of this or another John de Acton, was wife of Sir Nich. Poyntz; (10) and a John de Acton applied for licence to give this M. to Sir John Poines, knt. and Eliz. his w. (11) The wardship of Rob. Poyntz, his. s. and h. in this M. was gr. to John Cousin; (12) and the jury found, that forty shillings rent of ass. of free tenants and naifs, in this M. lately held by Sir John Pointz, dac. of the K. in cap. &c. was to be paid annually, at the four terms of St. Andr. the apostle, the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the nat. of St. John the bapt. and St. Mich. the above Rob. son and heir; (13) which Rob. had leave to gr. the M. to John Cousin; and Joan, his wife, under a certain farm. (14) Rob. P. was fath. of Nich. fath. of Humphr. (15) who had livery of this M. (1) Reginald, his son and heir, succeeded. (2) Rob. Poyntz had livery, (3) whose son and hr. Anthony, followed. (4) Soon after, John Huntley, esq. being called upon to shew his title to this M. replied, that John Poyntz, esq. conveyed to him by fine the M. 12 mess. 6 cottages, a water-mill, 1000 ac. of land, 100 of mead. 1000 of past. 100 of wood, forty shillings rent, the advowson, &c. (5) This was John Huntley, of Standish, fath. of Geo. of Frocester, and Henry, of Boxwell. (6) Geo. succeeded here, (7) and was fath. of James, (2d son) who held this manor in 1608; and, with Walter, his broth. presented to the living in 1611. This James or his heirs, about 1630, sold to Will. first Lord Craven; and the Hon. Aug. Berkeley Craven now holds." *Fosbrooke*, vol. 2, p. 526.

Other instances may be named in the accounts of Easington, Minchin-Hampton, and Lassington; though scarcely a page will be found which does not contain important accessions of intelligence.

Sir Robert Atkyns, for the most part, quoted calendars rather than original records; and continually substituted landholders for lords of manors. In the division of manors in parishes he was very often equally incorrect.

We shall go back to the first volume of Mr. Fosbrooke's work, to quote another favourable specimen, in the short history of Berkeley Castle:—

"I come now to that splendid monument of feudal grandeur, the castle. The Saxon keep had narrow loops, and no large windows: it was adjoining to, and upon the very outward wall of, the castle area itself. The entrance was through an additional building: this keep was undoubtedly the residence of the chieftain or commander in Norman times, as it had been the palace in the Saxon æra; the outer court both served for the encampment of such troops as were used to garrison the castle, and as a place of refuge for the neighbours and their effects in case of invasion. (8) Passing by Grose, (9) and what Dr. Henry has print-

1 Domesday. 2 Testa de Nevill.
3 Dugd. Baron.
4 Esc. 50 Henry III. No. 153.
5 Inq. ad q. d. 31 Edward I. No. 169.
6 Fin. 6, Edward II.
7 Inq. ad q. d. 8 Edward II. No. 20.
8 Nom. Villar.
9 Inq. ad q. d. 3 Edward III. No. 43.
10 Sister and heir of Sir John A.—Collins V. 203, ed. 1767.
11 Inq. ad q. d. 17 Edward III. No. 60.
12 Fin. 50 Edward III.
13 Esc. 1 Richard II. No. 59.
14 Fin. 4 Ric. II.
15 Pedigr. in Harl. MS. 6185.

1 Pat. 22 Edward IV.
2 Ten. temp. Ric. III. &c. Harl. MS. 240.
3 Fin. 3 H. VII.
4 Mich. Fin. 16 H. VII
5 Mich. Rec. 33 and 34 H. VIII.
6 Pedig. in V. ii. p. 3.
7 Hil. Rec. 36 H. VIII.
8 King's Munimenta Antiqua, ii. p. 33, 46, 47.
9 Vol. i. p. 9, 10, 11.

ed from Mr. King. I shall only say, that the keep has a well, as noted by the latter, and a chapel (now the evidence room). It differs from some others (of the 12th cent.), in having no bastions or turrets on the wall of the outer yard or bailey; though the keep has four towers (one an exploratory tower at the corner). I do not know whether it is vaulted underneath, like most structures of this kind; the entrance of the keep, instead of a narrow area, guarded by turreted walls, is by a very deep stair-case. The very ancient method of building used by the Romans, and quoted by Palladio and Grose, (1) viz. filling the insides with a fluid mortar, occurs here. The entrance into the outer bailey is under *one* machicollated gate-house *(not one between two towers)*; and the same occurs with respect to the inner bailey, which is, however, flanked by the projection of the keep on one side, and a narrow tower on the other. But *this Castle* is exactly described in an old poem (2) (though not intended for Berkeley), which says that they consist of a ditch or moat, the barbicans or watch-towers upon the outer walls (here the apposition fails), the outer bailey or yard, then the building with the hall, kitchen, &c. the inner bailey or court, the keep with well, dungeon, &c. a terras-walk round the building, and among the most common appendages a strait bowling alley. In these castles, where many persons of both sexes were assembled, different schemes of amusement were formed; some went to the chamber, some to the bower, some remained conversing in the hall, and one particular amusement was mounting on the top of the highest tower. (3) To ride through the hall to the high table was usual, (4) and this hall was strewed with rushes, had perches for hawks, a gallery for minstrels, (5) and forms on each side, one for the ladies, the other for gentlemen, each sex separate. (6) The mode of dining in them has been long familiar. This hall should be adorned with a cast of Robert Fitzharding, from his statue at Bristol. The castle at first comprehended only the inmost of the *three* gates, (7) and what was within the same: the two utmost, and all the building within them, being the additions of Maurice, eldest son of Robert Fitzharding, and of Thomas (2d), 6 Ed. II. and of Thomas (the third), 18 Ed. III. (1) There was the town-mill under the castle, very ancient. (2) The castle was one place of rendezvous for the rebellious nobles in the reign of John, (3) which King was here 19th Aug. 18 John. (4) Having been seized by the crown, it was restored to Thomas, first Lord B. upon his giving two hostages (one of whom was Osbert Giffard, his sister's son), and re-delivery, if needful. (5) At this time the constable of the castle was usually allowed a salmon for his dinner on the first Sunday in Lent (6). Emery de Sacy and his fellow-knights were sent by the king, 17 Henry III. to request this lord to deliver to them as long as the king should please. (7) 1 Ed. II. the M. castle, &c. was granted to Piers Gaveston, (8) through rebellion, and 15 Ed. again seized. (9) Hugh Spencer, the elder, then held it, during the imprisonment of Maurice; but, by means of the queen's passing by Berkeley with her army, Thomas, his son, recovered it, and great quantities of wheat and oats were procured to fortify it for her. April 5, 1327, King Edward II. was brought to the castle, and Lord B ordered to use no familiarity with him, but deliver up the castle to Maltravers and Gurney, which he did. His lordship retired to a house in the park, which was, I suppose, his *secret house*, or *lodge*, a place where, at certain times of the year, the nobility retired; dismissed part of their servants on visits to their friends, put the rest on board wages, reserved only a few, and permitted nobody to speak to themselves. (10) The king was confined in a small room on the right hand of the keep staircase (where a cast of King Charles I. is still shown for him); 5*l.* a day was allowed for his board, and after his murder, his heart was put in a silver vessel, and the Berkeley family attended the carriage which conveyed the royal corpse to Gloucester. Lord Berkeley was tried for the offence, and pleaded

1 Page 15, Engl. edit. 1603, 4to.
2 Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, vol. i. p. 84.
3 Id vol. i. p. 189.
4 Id. p. 221.
5 Chaucer.
6 Warton.
7 Where are the *three* Mr. S. means? I know but *two*.

1 Smythe's Lives, p. 36.
2 Id. p. 103.
3 Id. p. 197.
4 Pat. 18. Joh. m. 4.
5 Claus. 8 H. III. and Smythe.
6 Smythe.
7 Id. 166.
8 Claus. 1 Ed. II.
9 Smythe.
10 Pastor Letters, IV. p. 6, 7.

that

that he was sick at Bradley, and had lost his memory: though it is plain he had no concern in the act, because he was sent from the castle on account of his compassion, yet Mr. Smythe says, that the plea was untrue, because he did not go to Bradley till Michaelmas, and sent Gurnay, the regicide, at the very time, with letters to the Queen and Mortimer, at Nottingham castle, and by a second direction from them, kept his decease secret till All Saints following. 16 Edward II. this lord built the great high tower in the north part of the keep, then ruinated, and called Thorpe's tower, because he held his lands at Wenswell by guard of it; and 18 and 19 Edward III. built the new work at the castle, so then called, which is that part without the keep on the N.E. next to the little park and the great kitchen,(1) the roof of which Henry VII. brought from Wotton, according to tradition. In the reign of Henry VI. the castle was often besieged, through family contentions; and Mr. Smyth supposes much of the town destroyed. Part of the churchyard was taken into the castle.(2) The officers of the castle were a constable, porter, constable's servant, and an under gaoler, but whether under the constable or an upper gaoler, my authority does not express.(3) Mr. Smyth says, in another place, (4) that the castle was built in a great part out of the ruins of the nunnery which stood on the same spot, and that Henry II. when Duke of Normandy, made an engagement to Robert Fitzharding, to build a castle there; and not long before the death of King Stephen, came to Berkeley, to see the building performed. Mr. Bigland, says, from Mr. Prynne's Collections, that, in 1418, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, lay before it with an armed force, fully determined to destroy it, but was diverted from his purpose by the Bishop of Worcester, and the neighbouring gentry. During the grand rebellion, it was held for the king by a Scottish captain (at one time by Colonel Veale), and subdued all the country. There were frequent incursions and skirmishes, but only one regular siege, by Massie. Thus Corbet: but other accounts say, 'Berkeley town and castle, the chief strength of which consisted in the outworks and church, was delivered up to the parliamentary forces by the gallant Sir Charles Lucas, Sept. 25, 1645, after a vigorous defence of nine days.' A redoubt used at the siege is shewn in the fields. Mr. Dallaway thinks that the large aperture in the keep, partly filled up by a comparatively low wall, is where the ancient gateway stood, and that the fortress founded by the Duke of Normandy consisted of that structure only: or else this aperture may have been made when Thorpe's tower was rebuilt, for the purpose of greater command in flanking the entrance to the inner bailey; and safely, as no one could have got into the keep without destruction from above."

In an early part of his work, Mr. Fosbrooke announces an Appendix in six numbers, several of which have already appeared, illustrative not merely of the old provincial manners and customs of Gloucestershire, but through them, of the kingdom at large.

If any praise of ours can cheer him in his laborious researches, we can readily and honestly bestow it.

The plates, with which the history of Gloucestershire is adorned, are certainly not executed by the first artists, but the work is truly useful, curious, and entertaining.

Mr. BRITTON'S "*Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the most honourable the Marquis of Stafford, in the Gallery of Cleveland House,*" is illustrated with anecdotes, and descriptive accounts of the execution, composition, and characteristic merits of the principal paintings. Prefixed, is a view of the new gallery, and a plan of the suite of rooms on the first floor. The following account of one of *Raffaelle*'s pictures, No. 46, in the drawing room, may serve as a specimen of the execution.

Virgin and Child—From the Orleans Gallery. "In this captivating picture, the mother and infant are represented in a room; whereas in the three former paintings by this artist, the holy families are all in the open air, with landscapes, &c. The present composition may, therefore, be called a *domestic scene*. It exhibits a modest graceful female, occupied in the most endearing, and therefore the most attractive of feminine duties.

In the present picture, the mother is represented as being carefully and tenderly

1 Outside the keep. Lady Ann, against the eleven days' visit of K. Hen. VII. pulled down the house at Wotton, for the lead on the roof.

2 Smythe, 459.

3 Id. 267.

4 Hist. of Berkeley Hernesse.

derly employed in nursing the naked infant, who is reclining on her lap, and with its head and eyes turned towards her, seems to repay the parent's solicitude by a fascinating smile of infantine joy. A reciprocal endearment is manifested in both figures.

"If it were *fashionable* for mothers to superintend the nursing and education of their own children, the former would be properly and laudably employed, whilst the latter would derive from it very essential advantages. For when intrusted to hireling nurses, and illiterate menials, children too generally acquire vulgar habits, and vicious propensities, which by the other mode would not merely be obviated, but useful and important lessons of rectitude and emulation, would be inculcated. No period of life is so critical to the human being as infancy: then ideas are planted, sentiments are excited, and prejudices are acquired, which no subsequent lessons can eradicate. The grateful mind is like a pure sheet of white paper; every spot and blot disfigures it, and is absorbed; whilst the carefully written precept is indelibly fixed.

'Tis education forms the infant mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd.
POPE.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow,
And as they first are fashion'd, always grow.
PRIOR.

.... Thou art fair, and at thy birth, *dear boy*!
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great;
Of nature's gifts thou may'st with lilies boast,
And with the half-blown rose.
SHAKSPEARE, IN KING JOHN.

This picture was originally painted on board, but has been transferred to canvas. It passed from the cabinet of M. de Seigpeley, into that of M. de Montarsis. Thence to M. Rondé, jeweller to the King of France, who sold it to the Duke of Orleans. It has been engraved two or three times, and a print from it is intended to ornament "The British Gallery of Pictures."

JURISPRUDENCE.

In Mr. ANNESLEY'S "*Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances, Bottomry, Insurance on Lives, and Insurance against Fire;*" we have a very useful epitome, in which a systematic distribution is framed of the general principles of each title, supported by references to the authorities establishing those principles. It is preceded by a summary account of the progress of navigation and commerce.

Another useful work will be found in Mr. HARRISON'S "*Practice of the High Court of Chancery,*" edited by Mr. NEWLAND: although the very nature of a court of equity admits of less perfection in such a work than that of almost any other court.

BIOGRAPHY.

The former works of DR. ZOUCH have been received with such distinguished favour by the public, that we shall not hesitate to place the "*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney,*" first in the class of Biography. The opening chapter extends from the birth of Mr. Philip Sidney in 1554, to the commencement of his travels in 1572. His family, his parents, his conduct both at school and at the University, with a letter of instruction from his father fill the outline. In the second chapter we accompany him from his arrival at Paris in 1572, to his return into England, in 1575. Having escaped the massacre of the Protestants he proceeded from Paris on his travels through Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Belgium. At Frankfort he became the intimate friend of Hubert Languet, whose character Mr. Sidney afterwards celebrated in the Arcadia. At Vienna he obtained instructions in the manly and martial exercises: and at Venice it is supposed he was not unknown to father Paul Sarpi. At Padua we find him acquainted with Tasso; and at Heidelberg with Ursinus. He formed at one time the design of travelling even to Constantinople, but was dissuaded from his intention by Languet. In the third chapter we have the particulars of his life from his return into England, to his return from his embassy into Germany in 1577: where prudence, judgment, and dexterity were eminently shewn in the most important points of political concern; and this before he had arrived at the twenty-fifth year of his age. In the fourth chapter we arrive at a still more important period of his life, occupying the space between his return from Germany, and his appointment to the government of Flushing. In this chapter we find him exhibiting the strongest proofs of his attachment to literature and science. His letter of advice to his brother, Mr. Robert Sidney, on his travels; his letter to the queen on her intended marriage with a French prince; the composition of the Arcadia; and of the Defence of Poesy; his design of accompanying Sir Francis Drake in a voyage to America; and the offer to him of the crown

crown of Poland; are incidents which reflect an uncommon and diversified lustre on his history. In an ill-fated hour, Queen Elizabeth, who had refused the crown of Poland for him, fearing "to lose the jewel of her times," indulged his martial disposition. In November 1585, she constituted him Governor of Flushing. "Sir Philip," says Dr. Zouch, in his fifth chapter, "was prepared to sacrifice his fortune and his life for his religion and country: and in one of his letters there is so strong a proof, that he considered the cause of the persecuted inhabitants of the Netherlands as the cause of God, that it would be improper to deny the Protestant reader the pleasure of perusing it. 'If her Majesty,' says he, 'wear the fountain, I wold fear, considering what I daily find, that we shold wax dry. But she is but a means whom God useth. And I know not whether I am deceaved; but I am faithfully persuaded, that, if she, shold withdraw herself, other springes would rise to help this action. For, methinks, I see the great work indeed in hand against the abusers of the world, wherein it is no greater fault to have confidence in man's power, than it is too hastily to despair of God's work.' This was the cause in which he fell. "The cause," says Dr. Zouch, "of freedom and religion against Spanish tyranny and Spanish superstition." He received his death-wound Sep. 22, and languished till the 17th of October 1586. In the sixth chapter we have the peculiar traits of his character, as they have been handed down to us by his contemporaries; an account of his friends: and a defence of him from the censures which one or two modern writers have thrown upon the last and most celebrated action of his life.

The following is an abridged list of Sir Philip Sidney's works; exclusive of numerous letters, some of which have been printed, and others scattered up and down in different libraries:

1. "The Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia," first published in 4to. 1590.
2. "Astrophel and Stella," 4to. 1591.
3. "The Defence of Poesy," 4to. 1595.
4. "Sonnets," several of which appeared in Constable's Diana; 1594: but were afterward annexed to the Arcadia, with Astrophel and Stella.
5. "A Remedie for Love."
6. "The Lady of Maya;" a Masque.
7. "Instructions for Travellers;" by Robert earl of Essex, Sir Philip Sidney, and Secretary Davison. 32mo. 1633.
8. "Valour anatomized, in a Fancie," 1581.
9. A few "Songs," printed in "England's Helicon," 4to. 1600; some Sonnets, in "England's Parnassus," of the same date; and two Pastorals, in "Davison's Poems." 1611.
10. "An English Version of the Psalms of David:" two of which were inserted in the Guardian, by Sir Richard Steele.
11. "A Worke concerninge the Trewnesse of the Christian Religion;" written in French against Atheists, Epicures, Paynims, Jews, Mahometists, and other Infidels. By Philip of Mornay, lord of Plessie Marlie. Begunne to be translated into English, by Sir Philip Sidney, knight, and at his request finished by Arthur Golding. 4to. 1587.

Enough has been stated, without any additional praise, to prove the value of Sir Philip Sidney's Memoirs.

The second edition of Dr. WATKINS's "*Scripture Biography; or Lives and Characters of the principal Personages recorded in the Old and New Testament*, appears to have been corrected, and considerably enlarged: although the generality of the articles are still of such a length as to be easily read through at one time.

In the "*Biographical Index to the present House of Lords, corrected to October*, 1808," we have a very curious, original, and entertaining, publication. It gives "a succinct account of the descent and history of the whole English Aristocracy, as well as of such of the Scottish and Irish Peers as sit, either by patent or election, in the Imperial Parliament. To this, for the first time, is added, the biography of the venerable bench of bishops:" all marshalled in alphabetical order. The Appendix contains several useful lists; and, in conjunction with the Biographical Index to the House of Commons, the whole appears to form a complete history of two branches of the legislature. The generality of articles relating to the peers are arranged in the following subdivisons: titles and creations; descent and history; the present peer; parliamentary conduct; with, occasionally, anecdotes of the family. Such a work is confessedly new, both in its plan and structure.

Of Professor Porson we have as yet no regular life to announce. A sketch indeed has appeared, with a few traits and illustrative anecdotes; and with a portrait, in which those who were particularly intimate with the Professor, may, perhaps, find the distant semblance of

of a likeness. But we hope a more full and elaborate memoir may be, ere long, prepared, which may not only enter into every minute particular of the Professor's life, but gratify us with as complete a list of his numerous writings as can be recovered.

We must not, however, longer delay to mention the "*Public Characters of* 1809-10," forming the tenth volume of the series. Like the preceding ones, we are told, its contents have been supplied by contributions from the pens of several authors; who have thus assuredly added to the variety, as well as to the interest of the whole. The characters which form the main body of the volume are twenty-five in number; of which the following are the principal:—Dr. Burgess, Bishop of St. David's; Rev. William Coxe; Lord Henry Petty; Lord Holland; Lord Cochrane; Sir Samuel Romilly; Sir John Stuart; Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich; General Fitzpatrick; Mr. Perceval; Mr. Sturt; Mr. M. P. Andrews; and Mr. Professor Davy. The Appendix contains a variety of additions, as well as emendations.

In the "*Biographical Peerage of the Empire of Great Britain*," in two small volumes, the reader has something more offered him than the mere minutiæ of genealogy. The time and the cause of the first rise of families, the traits of character they have exhibited, and the merits by which they have justified the rank conferred upon them, are all recorded with a scrupulous care. The compiler professes to have regarded the integrity of biography and history, without sacrificing to flattery. Among the lists with which the work opens is one of peers, classed according to the source from whence the ancestor of each derived his peerage; all prior to the extinction of the House of Tudor being classed as feudal. Thirty titles are recorded as feudal; thirty-one derived from statesmen; twenty-seven from lawyers; fifteen from the navy; fourteen from military men; twenty from courtiers; seventy from country gentlemen; ten from branches of nobility; seventeen from marriages; and two from trade. As a specimen of the execution of the work, we shall quote the short account of the Beaufort family:—

"Henry Charles Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, 1682.

"This noble house is descended illegitimately from the house of Beaufort, Dukes of Somerset, who sprung from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster (son of Edward III.), by his last wife, Katherine Swinford. Henry Beaufort, third Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded for his adherence to Henry VI. in 1463, being taken prisoner in the battle of Hexham, left a natural son, Charles, by Joan Hill, who assumed the name of Somerset; and was patronized and promoted by Henry VII. by whom he was made a knight of the garter, in the eighteenth of that reign. Soon after he married a great heiress, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Herbert, of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower. In 1514, he was created Earl of Worcester; and died 1526. Henry, fifth earl, was created by Charles I. Marquis of Worcester, 1642; he suffered greatly in the civil wars for his loyalty, and died December 1646. His son, the second marquis, had a great mechanical genius, and published "A Century of Inventions," &c. He died 1667. Henry, his successor, was created Duke of Beaufort in 1682: he refused to take the oaths at the revolution, and retiring, died 1699, æt. 70.

"His present grace is sixth duke, and succeeded his father in October 1803. He was born in 1766, and married 1791 Lady Charlotte L. Gower, daughter of the late Marquis of Stafford, by whom he has several children. His grace has several brothers in the army.

"*Female Descent.*—Herbert, of Ragland; Browne, North, Hastings, Russel, Dormer, Capel, Noel, Berkeley, of Stoke; Boscawen.

"*Chief Seat.*—Badminton, Gloucestershire, not far from Bath; where, and in Monmouthshire, his estates lie.

"*Heir Apparent.*—Henry, Marquis of Worcester, born 1792."

The arms of the different peers are engraved in wood at the head of their respective articles.

In Mr. Cayley's "*Memoirs of Sir Thomas More, with a new Translation of his Utopia, his History of King Richard III. and his Latin Poems*," we have a work of no inconsiderable interest. In point of composition, Mr. Cayley has been more successful than in Sir Walter Raleigh's Life; and, in point of documents, more liberal. In short, the life of so eminent a statesman, and patron of letters, as Sir Thomas More, cannot fail, even by its own intrinsic worth, to command attention.

In

In this class, also, rather than among the Fine Arts, we shall place the "*Anecdotes of Painters who have resided, or been long in England; with Critical Remarks on their Productions:* by EDWARD EDWARDS, *deceased, late Teacher of Perspective, and Associate, in the Academy; intended as a Continuation to the Anecdotes of Painting, by the late Horace, Earl of Orford.*"

It is singular that, since 1780, when the Honourable Horace Walpole published the last volume of his Anecdotes, to the present time, no regular or systematic memorials of the arts or artists have appeared; though a few notices have occasionally been inserted in periodical publications.

In the Introduction we have some account of the encouragement and assistance which the arts received, by the establishment of several Institutions, which were formed before the accession of his present majesty to the throne. "These events, so intimately connected with the history of the polite arts in this country, could not be passed over in silence, especially as several of the artists, who are mentioned in the following pages, were so much engaged with those Institutions, that many occurrences, noticed in their memoirs, would be unintelligible to future readers, without some preparatory information upon those subjects."

In the arrangement, chronological order is preserved, agreeable to the dates of the deaths of the artists whose names are introduced, except in two or three instances, in which the parties retired from their profession so long before the close of their lives, that they certainly may be placed as they stand with great propriety.

It is also necessary to observe, that in this volume, which is intended as the first, the author has confined himself to the list of painters only; leaving the other artists, such as architects, sculptors, &c. to be included in a second volume.

Many of the lives are short. Barry's, the last, is of a greater length than the generality. Prefixed is a very satisfactory life of Mr. Edwards himself.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An interesting account of the western part of America will be found in Mr. ASHE'S "*Travels, performed in* 1806, *for the Purpose of exploring the Rivers Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi, and ascertaining the Produce and Condition of their Banks and Vicinity;*" in three volumes, duodecimo. With all the necessary acquirements, we are told Mr. Ashe went on an exploratory journey, with the sole view of examining this interesting portion of the Trans-Atlantic Continent. His researches are given in the familiar style of letters, and are as interesting to the naturalist and the antiquary, as to the politician or the general reader. "It will be seen, (says the preface) that the fallen race who now inhabit America, are the successors of men who have been capable of architectural and other works, that would do honour to any age; and the remarkable antiquities which he describes, cannot but induce a still more minute enquiry and investigation of objects of so great importance."

Another work, of some interest, and much entertainment, has made its appearance in "*Travels through Spain, and part of Portugal, with Commercial, Statistical, and Geographical Details.* The principal merit claimed for them is that of extreme accuracy; being, for the most part, written on the spot, when the impressions they describe were strong and precise. The author was the late accomplished Mr. WHITTINGTON, of Theberton-hall, Suffolk, of whom another posthumous work was announced in our last Magazine. The work having been printed in this form subsequently to his decease, it received, of course, some trifling amendments from its Editor, which more exactly adapted it to the use of the public, at a time when the political state of Spain was become an object of so much interest!

NATURAL HISTORY.

In the second volume of Mr. PARKINSON'S "*Organic Remains of a former World*," we have a continuation of one of the most valuable works, which have of late appeared in Natural History; containing the Fossil Zoophytes.

Mr. Parkinson first examines the *Tubiporites;* and afterwards proceeds to the genus *Madrepore*, under which are placed all those corals, the cavities of which are divided by lamellæ, disposed in a stellular form. In the eleventh letter, (for our readers need not be told that the work is in the epistolary style,) we arrive at the examination of the Fossil *Alcyonia*, a class of bodies of which it was remarked in the former volume, that although they were decidedly animal substances of marine origin, yet, from the resemblance which they bore to terrestrial fruits, their animal origin had been doubted, and they had been considered

as petrified oranges, figs, funguses, nutmegs, &c. In the fifteenth letter, Mr. Parkinson proceeds to what are called the *Maestricht Fossils*, trusting that their very considerable deviation from the Madrepores, previously examined, and their approximation to the characters of Alcyonia; with the difficulties which now oppose similar specimens being brought into this country, may render their admission, although not exactly in their place, not unacceptable. He afterwards compares them with other fossils from Switzerland, England, and America. The amplest portion of the work is, however, bestowed on the *Encrinites*, and *Pentacrinites*; a series of animals, Mr. Parkinson observes, which, whether we consider their extraordinary forms, the immense numbers in which they must have existed in a living state, in the former world; or their being now, except a solitary instance or two, to be traced only by their petrified remains, under the surface of the earth, or on the summits of mountains, undoubtedly offer to us as rich a field of observation, as the most arduous inquirer could wish to explore."

In the twenty-seventh chapter, the number of species of these animals is apparently ascertained to amount to no less than twenty-one. To which Mr. Parkinson adds, that "besides the species here particularized, numerous fossil fragments have been found in this country, which bear evident marks of having belonged to species of these animals, very different from any which are at present known: a circumstance which cannot fail to add to the zeal and industry of those who have justly appreciated the aid which their inquiries may yield in the establishment of geological principles." In the twenty-eighth chapter we have Mr. Parkinson's general remarks on the fossils, described in the volume; and in the twenty-ninth chapter, his observations on the process of petrifaction.

The plates, which, including the frontispiece, amount to twenty, are well engraved, and beautifully and accurately coloured.

In the farther prosecution of his work, Mr. Parkinson promises that no unwarrantable protraction shall be admitted: he is very desirous to complete it in a third volume: but when he considers the multitude of subjects which must be examined, he finds himself unable to pledge himself to the observance of the limits which would be thus prescribed. "Anxious to obtain, and to communicate the fullest information on the various subjects of his inquiry, he will be much obliged by any specimens or observations, illustrative of the nature of the different substances which have been, or which remain to be, examined. Any such communications he will with pleasure place before the public, either embodied in the present work, or in a separate volume of orgetological communications."

Another important work in this class has appeared in the third part of the second volume of "*The Select Works of Anthony Van Leeuwenhoek, containing his Microscopical Discoveries in many of the Works of Nature.*" Translated from the Dutch and Latin editions, published by the author, by Samuel Hoole. The following are among the more curious subjects of the different dissertations it contains. "On the formation of the elm, beech, willow, alder, ebony, box, and lime tree, with an explanation of the manner in which pipe-staves for making casks are prepared from oak timber." Various observations on the herring; on the generation of eels; a description of some species of minute insects, found in fresh water; on the scales which cover the surface of the skin of the human body; and on the formation of bones; of the mite; on frogs, and the manner in which their young are produced; of the shrimp; on the nature of lime; and other kinds of cement; and the author's discoveries and observations respecting wood consumed by maggots.

Here also we have to mention, Dr. Smith's "*Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany*;" a work which, to the researches and experiments of former writers, adds many new and striking observations. Its perspicuous explanation of botanical terms, and the excellent mode adopted in the illustration of the Linnean arrangement, are not among the least of its recommendations.

Mr. Thomson's "*Catalogue of Plants, growing in the vicinity of Berwick upon Tweed,*" will probably be found to have something more than a mere local interest in botanical pursuits. It contains an enumeration of 564 species, including the class cryptogamia.

The reputation which "*The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary,*" by Mr. Millar, has maintained for a period of more than sixty years, would have justified an ample notice of the new edition in our Retrospect, had it not even been so much enriched by the labours of Professor Martyn.

Martyn. As it is, we shall give here only a general commendation, reserving it for a more extended notice at another time. It is a work which we conceive no library of importance ought to be without.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

In Medicine and Surgery, although we have no works of primary consequence to notice, several have been published of a smaller kind, which reflect great credit on their authors.

Among the first, though not among the largest, we place the expostulatory "*Letter to Dr. Moseley, on his Review of the Report of the London College of Physicians, on Vaccination*," by M. T. C. written in a sober, argumentative style, with great knowledge and great ability.

Another pamphlet, of a similar tendency in its main object, will be found in Mr. MURRAY'S "*Answer to Mr. Highmore's Objections to the Bill before Parliament, to prevent the spreading of the Infection of the Small Pox*;" with an Appendix, containing some interesting communications from foreign medical practitioners, on the progress and efficacy of vaccination.

"*The Pharmacopœia of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, in Ireland: translated into English, with Observations, Indexes*, &c. &c." by Mr. MORRISON; will be found highly creditable, as well to the translator, as to the learned body that produced it. Altogether perhaps a Pharmacopœia, is not a proper subject of criticism.

Mr. RUSSELL'S "*Treatise on Scrofula*," appears to have been originally composed for the instruction of students in surgery. In it, the principal facts connected with the history of this interesting disease are collected and arranged, with great care and great perspicuity; though, as far as we have observed, without any large portion of novel intelligence. The arrangement of the chapters is as follows:

Chap. 1. Hereditary nature of scrofula.
Chap. 2. Symptoms and appearance of scrofula.
Chap. 3. Prognosis.
Chap. 4. Proximate cause and nature of scrofula.
Chap. 5. Occasional causes.
Chap. 6. Method of cure.
Climate.
Of particular medicines.
Tonics.
Specifics.
Muriates of barytes and of lime.
Local treatment of particular symptoms.

CHEMISTRY.

Under this head we have only to notice Mr. NICHOLSON'S "*Dictionary of Practical and Theoretical Chemistry, with its application to the Arts and Manufactures, and to the explanation of the Phænomena of Nature*:" which, though formed on the basis of the dictionary in two volumes quarto, published several years since, by the same author, is in effect an entirely new work; the articles being either considerably enlarged, or entirely re-written, and in every instance being adapted to the improved state of chemical science. The Appendix contains, 1. The Bakerian lecture, on some new phenomena of chemical changes produced by electricity, particularly the decomposition of the fixed alkalis, and the exhibition of the new substances which constitute their bases; and on the general nature of alkaline bodies; by Humphrey Davy, esq. sec. R.S.M.R.I.A. 2. Tables of chemical compounds. 3. Table for reducing the degrees of Fahrenheit's, Reaumur's, and Celsius's, or the centrigade thermometer, to each other respectively. The plates which adorn the work are twelve in number, and the whole may be recommended as a body of chemical knowledge, alike useful to the proficient and the student.

POETRY.

Of Mr. WESTAL'S "*Poems*," we prefer the Descent of Orpheus; the Marriage of Ignorance; and the Odes descriptive of the Character of the Works of some of the greater Poets. The Marriage of Ignorance, and the Character of Shakspeare we shall transcribe.

THE MARRIAGE OF IGNORANCE.

"When Ignorance on her leaden throne
Sat calm, and joyless, and alone,
Wrapt in the web of sloth,
No thought inform'd her sullen breast,
No vice disturb'd her gloomy rest,
No virtue woke her wrath.

At length a friend had power to move
The dark uncultur'd mass to love,
(Already near allied);
'Twas he who came like science dress'd
In starry crown, and storied vest,
'Twas unrelenting Pride.

No more content or calm she sate,
But urg'd to action by her mate,
Wide o'er the world they fly;
Where'er their mingled venom spreads,
The young Arts hide their lovely heads,
And Taste and Genius die.

In vain the sacred sons of soul
Would soar beyond their proud controul,
And grasp the wreath of fame;

Soon as the perfect works appear,
Their envious howl the monsters rear,
And blast the rising name."

SHAKSPEARE.

" Like a vast rock, whose height sublime,
May scorn the threaten'd waste of time,
Stands Avon's mighty son!
The potent lyre is in his hand,
Which o'er the passions held command,
And deathless garlands won.

What time he call'd them to that cell,
Where he with Nature lov'd to dwell,
And struck the sounding strings,
Young Pity came and grac'd the shade,
And various Love the call obey'd,
And wav'd his purple wings.

Came sparkling Wit, and giddy Mirth,
And call'd the laughing thoughts to birth,
With joy the cavern rung;
Then chang'd the strain, and abject Fear,
And Horror wild, and dark Despair,
Inspir'd the lays he sung.

'Tis said the gay fantastic pleasures,
Heedless hear each other's measures,
And shun the dread alloy;
The gloomy dark unsocial fiends,
Engross'd alike by different ends,
Despise the thought of joy.

But when he caught th' inspiring sound,
The wondering Passions gather'd round,
Touch'd by the added fire;
Rapt on the varying numbers hung,
And left their feebler harps unstrung,
And listen'd to his lyre.

'Twas Nature's gift, that potent lyre!
She found his infant soul on fire,
With fancy's visions wild;
And taught him through her holy veil,
To view each strange romantic tale,
Charm'd with th' enraptur'd child.

Then nestling at her sacred breast,
By swift degrees her high behest
Temper'd his vagrant mood;
Till to the favor'd mortal's eyes,
Unfolding all her mysteries,
Reveal'd the goddess stood.

'Tis hence that in his wildest song,
When fancy-led he bounds along,
She still is hovering near;
And oft she speaks, and o'er the whole
Breathes a pure charm to reach the soul,
And win the ravish'd ear."

" *The Pastoral Care, a Didactic Poem, in three Parts; Addressed to the Junior Clergy*;" likewise deserves our commendation; though more perhaps for its intention, than its poetical merit.

In the first part, which more particularly points to the instruction of the poor, and public charities; the most impassioned lines are probably those which relate to Howard. In a note we find a short catalogue of books fit for dispersion among the poor.

The second part concerns the minister's Sunday duties, from which, as it relates to the offertory money, we shall make a short extract.

" But let not Mammon cast his smiling lure,
To mercenary vows to tempt the poor;
Go with thy share of consecrated alms,
(And while religion pours her better balms)
Haste, to the bed-rid sick a portion dole,
Ease to his frame and mercy to his soul:
Since grateful for the boon, the streaming eye
Will harmonize the mind to piety.
" The fallen from better fortunes, too, relieve,
Th' asham'd to beg, the blushing to receive;
To these be bounty delicately given,
As fall, unseen, the fresh'ning dews of heaven.

" The mess of Benjamin give, amply give,
To decent households, struggling hard to live;
But bid stout idlers work, and shut thy door,
The poor in rags are not the worthiest poor."

The third part relates to the clergyman's occasional duties: his behaviour in company, and his amusements: with a transition to the visiting of the sick.

The modesty of the preface to Mrs. ILIFFE's " *Poems*," might alone have secured her little volume from censure; but we have found in it several copies of verses, not only to be pleased with, but to recommend. Among others,

THE NIGHT-CAP, AN IMPROMPTU.

" Dear Julia, while these laughing girls
Are on thy night-cap jesting,
We'll moralize, and shew how well
The subject bears contesting.
We'll shew, that in this world of woe,
A night-cap is a treasure,
Which would, to many an aching head,
Give comfort without measure.

Full well we know, what small effects
Can cause our joy or sorrow;
The heart which aches with grief to-day,
Some trifle sooths to-morrow.

Then let us, when the little cares
Of life we treat with blindness,
The night-cap to our minds recall,
And soothe the heart with kindness."

In the " *Harp of Erin; containing the Poetical Works of the late* THOMAS DERMODY," we have the productions of a young man, whose genius for poetry was accompanied by such eccentric passions, as at last to have lost him the protection of those who might otherwise have placed him

him in an enviable rank of life. From his shorter pieces we shall select the

ELEGIAC STANZAS ON MYSELF.

"To pleasure's wiles an easy prey,
Beneath this sod a bosom lies;
Yet spare the meek offender's clay,
Nor part with dry averted eyes.

O stranger! if thy wayward lot
Through Folly's heedless maze has led,
Here nurse the true, the tender thought,
And fling the wild flow'r on his head.

For he, by this cold hillock clad,
Where tall grass twines the pointed stone,
Each gentlest balm of feeling had,
To sooth all sorrow but his own.

For he, by tuneful Fancy rear'd,
(Though ever-dumb he sleeps below,)
The stillest sigh of anguish heard,
And gave a tear to ev'ry woe.

Oh! place his dear harp by his side,
(His harp, alas! his only hoard,)
The fairy breeze at even tide;
Will trembling kiss each weeping chord.

Oft on yon crested cliff he stood,
When misty twilight stream'd around,
To mark the slowly-heaving flood,
And catch the deep wave's sullen sound.

Oft when the rosy dawn was seen
'Mid blue to gild the blushing steep,
He trac'd o'er yonder margent green
The curling cloud of fragrance sweep.

Oft did he pause, the lark to hear,
With speckled wing, the skies explore;
Oft paus'd to see the slow flock near;
But he shall hear and see no more.

Then, stranger, be his foibles lost,
At such small foibles Virtue smil'd,
Few was their number, large their cost,
For he was Nature's orphan-child.

The graceful drop of pity spare,
(To him the bright drop once belong'd,)
Well, well his doom deserves thy care;
Much, much he suffer'd, much was wrong'd.

When taught by life its pangs to know,
Ah! as thou roam'st the checker'd gloom,
Bid the sweet night-bird's numbers flow,
And the last sunbeam light his tomb."

"*The Siller Gun, a Poem, in four Cantos: with Notes and a Glossary:*" by Mr. MAYNE; is the last work of poetry we shall mention; founded on an ancient custom in Dumfries, called "Shooting for the Siller Gun." This royal prize, which is a small tube of silver, like the barrel of a pistol, is originally said to have been the gift of James VI. to the best marksman among the corporations of the town. The Poem has considerable spirit, and maintains the credit of its ingenious author.

PHILOLOGY.

By far the most important work which we have to mention in this class, will be found in the "*Grammar of the Sanscrĭta Language*," by Mr. WILKINS.

Having, in the opening of the Preface, enlarged on the pleasures and advantages to be derived from an acquaintance with this extraordinary language, the author judiciously thinks it may not be uninteresting to the student to be informed of the manner in which his treatise has been compiled, and what have been the sources whence it has been drawn.

"About the year 1778, (he says) my curiosity was excited by the example of my friend, Mr. Halhed, to commence the study of the *Sanskrit*. I was so fortunate as to find a *Pandit* of a liberal mind, sufficiently learned to assist me in the pursuit; but as at that time (and indeed not till very lately) there did not exist, in any language I understood, any elementary works, I was compelled to form such for myself as I proceeded, till, with the assistance of my master, I was able to make extracts, and at length entire translations of grammars, wholly composed in the idiom I was studying. I put into English, sufficiently intelligible to myself, the greatest part of three very popular grammars; namely, the *Sāraswat-prakriyā* of *Anubhūti-swarupa chārya*, the *Mugdha-bōdha* of *Vōpa-dēva*, and the *Ratna-mālā* of *Purushōttama*. These extracts and translations I brought with me to England, together with their originals, and several other eminent grammars; among which were the celebrated *Sūtras* of *Pānĭni*, the *Siddhānta-kaumadi* of *Bhattōji-dikshita*, and the *Siddhānta-chandrikā* of *Rāmachandrāsrama*, with several useful commentaries, all of which have been either used or consulted in this compilation.

"At the commencement of the year 1795, residing in the country, and having much leisure, I began to arrange my materials, and prepare them for publication. I cut letters in steel, made matrices and moulds, and cast from them a fount of types of the *Dēva-nāgari* character, all with my own hands; and with the assistance of such mechanics as a country village could afford, I very speedily prepared all the other implements of printing in my own dwelling-house; for by the second of May, the same year, I had taken proofs of sixteen pages, differing but little from those now exhibited in the first two sheets. Till two o'clock on that

that day, every thing had succeeded to my expectations; when, alas! the premises were discovered to be in flames, which spreading too rapidly to be extinguished, the whole building was presently burnt to the ground. In the midst of this misfortune I happily saved all my books and manuscripts, and the greatest part of the punches and matrices; but the types themselves, having been thrown out, and scattered over the lawn, were either lost, or rendered useless.

"As one accident is often followed by another, so it was with me; and so many untoward circumstances, unnecessary to relate, succeeded each other to prevent my resuming the prosecution of this work, that at last I resolved to give up all thoughts of it. But, within these two years, the establishment of the East India College at Hertford, by the wise policy of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, induced me to change my mind. The study of the Oriental languages was one of the principal objects of this munificent institution, and that of the *Sanskrit* a desideratum. But as there was not any grammar of this to be procured, I was called upon, and highly encouraged, to bring forward that which I had been so many years preparing. I accordingly had other letters cast from my matrices, and sent immediately to press; from which it now issues, not the worse I hope for the delay."

It is not improbable that some readers may be at first surprised that a Sanskrit Grammar should occupy no less than six hundred and sixty-two quarto pages: but that surprise will probably be lessened when they are told, that there does not exist even a vocabulary in any European language to which reference can be made for the explanation of a word: and those which are to be found in the original *Sanskrit*, are left exceedingly defective, under the presumption that the student is of course already acquainted with common terms, and can of himself form abstract nouns, derivatives, and compounds, according to the rules of grammar. The lists of roots and particles, and the greatest part of the chapters on etymology, which swell the present work, might, of course, be spared in future editions, should a General Dictionary appear in the intervening time, comprising every species of words.

Another of the more valuable works in this class will be found in "*The Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*," by Dr. JAMIESON. Prefixed to it is a Dissertation on the origin of the Scottish Language, in which the idea that the language spoken in the Low-lands of Scotland is merely a corrupt dialect of the Anglo-Saxon, seems successfully refuted. In one respect Dr. Jamieson's plan appears better executed even than that of our own great Lexicographer; in as much as every extract from an author's work is accompanied by its exact reference. We shall select two or three short specimens of the work for the entertainment of our readers:

"To BRUIK, BRUKE, BROOK, *v. a.* to enjoy, to possess.

The fates deny us this propine,
Because we ſaithfu' are;
An they ken best fa's fit to *bruik*
Achilles' doughty gear.
Poems in the Buchan dialect, p. 14.

When one is on a familiar footing with another, if the latter has got any new dress, it is common to say to him, *Weil bruik your new*, i. e. May you have health to wear it; S.

——The case sae hard is
Amang the writers and the Bardies,
That lang they'll *brook* the auld I trow,
Or neighbour's cry, "*Weel brook the new!*"
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 39.

There is no evidence that E. *brook* is used in this sense, signifying only to bear, to endure.

Bruik is allied to A. S. *bruc-an*, Franc. *gebruchen*, Su. G. Isl. *bruk-a*, Belg. *bruyck-en*, Germ. *brauch-en*, to use; Moes. G. *unbruckja*, useless. Mr. Macpherson refers also to Lat. *fruct-us*, enjoying, enjoyment, fruit.

"MERRY-DANCERS, *s. pl.* A name given to the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, S.

'In the Shetland islands, the *merry-dancers*, as they are there called, are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amidst the gloom of the long winter nights.' Encycl. Britt. vo. *Aurora Borealis*.

These lights had appeared much less frequently in former times than in ours, and were viewed as portentous. The first instance mentioned by Dr. Halley, is that which occurred in England, A. 1560, when what were called *burning spears*, were seen in the atmosphere.—Baddam's Mem. Royal Soc. vi. 209. Phil. Trans. N. 347.

They are mentioned by Wyntrjon, as appearing S. in a very early period:

Sevyn hundyr wynter and fourty
And fyva to rekyn fullyly,

Sternys

Sternys in the ayre flean'd
Was sene, as *flawys of fire brynnand*,
The fyrst nycht of Januere,
All that nycht owre schynand clere.
Cron. vi. l. 75.

"Their Su. G. name, *nordsken, norrsken*, corresponds to that of *northern lights*, q. *north shine*.

"Scowmar, *s. A scowmar of the se*, a pirate, a corsair.

Thai had bene in grat perell ther;
No war [a] *scowmar* of the se,
Thomas of Downe hartyn was he,
Hard that the ost sa straytly than
Was stad; and salyt wp the Ban,
Quhill he come wele ner quhar thai lay.
Barbour, xiv. 375. MS.

"Belg. *zee-schuymer*, a sea-rover; Fr. *escumeur de mer*, id. from *escumer*, to skim, whence the phrase, *escumer des mers*, to scour or infest the seas.

"In the laws of the Lombards, and writings of the middle age, robbers are often denominated *Scamari, scamares, Scamatores*; whence Fr. *escamott-er*, to steal. Ipse quantocius Istri fluenta prætermeans latrones properanter insequitur, quos vulgus *Scamares* appellabat. Eugippius, in Vita S. Severini, cap. 10. Et plerisque ab actoribus, *Scamarisque* et latronibus undique collectis, &c. Jornandes de Reb. Getic. c. 58. V. Du Cange. These terms Ihre views as from the same origin with Su. G. *skam*, diabolus, cacodæmon, Isl. *skieman*, malefactor. I suspect, however, that *scowmar*, although nearly allied in sense, has no etymological affinity."

That a critical reader may here and there discover a fault, in a work of such extensive reference, will not be wondered at. We might ourselves, perhaps, object to the admission of such a word as OMNEGATHERVM. But, upon the whole, it will be found that Dr. Jamieson has published a dictionary which will prove a standard work. A few articles occur in an extended form, containing several very valuable disquisitions. See particularly under MAIL, PAXS EGGS, POWIN, SOW, (a military engine), SCUL, and YULE.

A work of some interest will likewise be found in "*The Grammar of the Gaelic Language*," the introduction to which, dated Charleville, August 8, is signed E. O'C. It is divided into five parts:—1, of pronunciation and orthography; 2, of the parts of speech; 3, of syntax; 4, of prosody; and, 5, of contractions and ogham; followed at the end of vocabulary.

M. LENOIR's "*Logographic Emblematical French Spelling Book*" has reached a third edition. Its utility is so far known that we think the certificates of different persons whose children have been benefited by it in a comparatively small number of lessons, if they were ever necessary, are now peculiarly needless.

In the month of December 1807, MR. BOOTH, published "*A Prospectus of an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language*." In announcing which, it was proposed to arrange the vocables into classes; beginning with its compounds. Circumstances having hitherto retarded the dictionary, and rendered the period of its appearance uncertain, Mr. Booth offers the introduction. Having a separate title, he says, it may be considered either as an independent work, or as an advanced part of that of which it is the harbinger. Its principal object is to avoid the repetitions, which would occur in a dictionary, by the explanation of all the prefixes, affixes, and common endings of compounded words.

Here also we have to mention "*Latium Redivivum; or a Treatise on the Modern Use of the Latin Language, and the Prevalence of the French. To which is added, a Specimen of the Latin Language accommodated to modern Use*;" by MR. SEYER, in which much will be found that is curious and interesting, as well as much that wants qualification. We fear no great advantage would be found to arise from the encouragement of Latin conversation in our schools. Mr. Seyer's own Latin is extremely good.

MR. GRANT'S "*Institutes of Latin Grammar*," is both a learned and elaborate work, though perhaps too extensive for an initiatory treatise: we shall give a fuller notice of it in another Retrospect.

Last, though not altogether of the slightest consequence, we mention the second volume of Mr. I. B. GILCHRIST'S "*British Indian Monitor*." A work highly creditable to the talents of its author.

DRAMA.

In regard to the more serious productions of the Drama, we have no publication of particular consequence to notice: and only Mr. COLMAN'S *Farces*, in the lighter class.

These have all been so long before the public on the stage, that we have little more to do than to notice their titles.

"*Blue Devils*," first acted so long ago as 1798, appears to be a loose version of a French piece, in one act, written by M. Patrat, the title of which, as the advertisement

vertisement prefixed informs us, "is forgotten by the translator, and he has now no copy of the original drama in his possession to ascertain it."

"*The Review; or The Wags of Windsor*," appears to have some slight variation from the farce which has been usually acted in the first scene of Caleb Quotem. "*Love Laughs at Locksmiths*," and "*The Gay Deceivers*," are other translations from the French, with occasional omissions, curtailments, and departure from the dialogue.

The name of *Arthur Griffinhoof*, under which most of his farces have been introduced to the Public, is acknowledged to have been assumed by Mr. COLMAN, as a *nom de guerre*, through the fear that disrepute as a farce-writer might have been prejudicial to him as the author of a comedy, or any kind of play.

Among the

NOVELS.

"*Edmund Fitzaubrey*," by CAMBRIENSIS, will be found a work of considerable interest, in three small volumes; chaste and simple in its language, and with much variety of incident.

Nor have we less commendation to bestow on the "*Leicestershire Tales*;" by Miss MARY LINWOOD. These are, in number six; entitled, The Beaufort Family; Catherine; Friendship and Revenge; Harriet; and The Debt of Gratitude Repaid: and are designed by the authoress to impress upon the youthful mind a sense of the advantages and importance of MORAL RECTITUDE.

MISCELLANIES.

"*A most pleasant, fruitful, and witty Work of the best State of a Public Weal, and of the new Isle called Utopia; written in Latin by the right worthy and famous Sir Thomas More, Knight, and translated into English by Raphe Robinson*, A. D. 1551. *A new Edition; with copious Notes (including the whole of Dr. Warner's), and a biographical and literary Introduction.*" By the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, F. S. A. 2 vols. 12mo.

It was the remark of Bishop Burnet, that the romance of the Utopia had a very common fate upon it—to be more known and admired all the world over, than here at home. Indeed, it seems to have been translated within a comparatively short period, from its publication into almost all the European languages.

"It was my original intention (says Mr. Dibdin) to have prefixed to this edition of the Utopia some account of the life of Sir Thomas More; but recollecting how frequently (and indeed recently) the subject had been before the public, it appeared to be a more eligible plan to reserve for the notes, subjoined to the text of the Utopia, such anecdotes of our author's life as might enliven, while they illustrated the work. I shall therefore beg the reader's attention to the following arrangement of my introductory materials:—

"1. The Family of Sir Thomas More.

"2. The Biography of Sir Thomas More.

"3. Account of his Works; with Specimens of the same.

"4. Editions of the Utopia."

Of the editions, we find twelve in Latin, the first being dated about 1516; one Italian; two French; and ten English, beside the present.

The notes are both curious and interesting. We have also a Catalogue Raisonée of the various portraits which have been engraved of Sir Thomas More.

Later, in point of date, though of a superior interest to the world at large, are "*The Works of John Dryden, now first collected, in eighteen Volumes. Illustrated with Notes, historical, critical, and explanatory, and a Life of the Author, by* WALTER SCOTT, Esq."

After the criticisms of Johnson, and the accurate researches of Mr. Malone, little new was probably to be expected in a Life of the poet. Mr. Scott, however, has endeavoured to connect the life of Dryden with the history of his publications; and in such a manner as not, in any part, to lose sight of the fate and character of the individual. The following extract from the advertisement will probably best explain the principal peculiarities in the present edition of the poet's works:—

"In collecting the poetry of Dryden, some hymns translated from the service of the Catholic church were recovered by the favour of Captain Mac Donogh, of the Inverness militia. As the body of the work was then printed off, they were inserted in the life of the author; but should a second impression of this edition be required by the public, they shall be transferred to their proper place. To the letters of Dryden, published in Mr. Malone's edition of his prose works, the editor has been enabled to add one article, by the favour of Mrs. White, of Bownanhall, Gloucestershire. Those preserved at Knowles were examined at the request of a noble friend, and the contents appeared unfit for publication. Dryden's

Dryden's translation of Fresnoy's Art of Painting, and the Life of Xavier, are inserted without abridgment, for reasons which are elsewhere alleged. From the version of Maimbourg's "History of the League," there is an extract given, which may be advantageously read along with the Duke of Guise, and the Vindication of that play. The prefaces and dedications are, of course, prefixed to the pieces to which they belong: but those who mean to study them with reference to theatrical criticism, will do well to follow the order recommended by Mr. Malone.

Several pieces published in Derrick's edition of Dryden's poetry, being obviously spurious, are here published separately from his authentic poetry, and with a suitable note of suspicion prefixed to each. They might, indeed, have been altogether discarded, without diminishing the value of the work.

The following are the general contents of "Dr. Beatson's *Chronological Register of both Houses of the British Parliament, from the Union, in* 1708, *to the fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in* 1807." In three volumes. 1. A list of all the Parliaments, with the several alterations which have happened by deaths, preferments, and undue elections, from the union in 1708, to the first session of the third Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1807. 2. An alphabetical list of all the counties, cities, and boroughs, shewing the time they first began to send members, and their rights of election, as decided by the house. 3. An account of all the controverted elections, with the several determinations concerning them, from the 29th of Elizabeth, to the present time. 4. An alphabetical list of all the members, and their country seats, shewing the several counties, cities, or boroughs, which they have represented. 5. An alphabetical list of petitioners. 6. The heads of the statutes now in force, concerning elections. 7. A list of the peers of England, who have sat in Parliament, from the union with Scotland in 1708, to 1807. 8. A list of the Scots peers, who have been returned to all the Parliaments since the union. 9. A list of Irish peers, who have been returned to the united Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, since the union in 1800. In the notes are numerous references to such resolutions of the House of Commons as appear to have related to the different boroughs: with occasional biographical references.

The third volume of Mr. Beloe's "*Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*," has appeared in a more arranged form than the two first. Its principal contents are comprized in the following leading titles. "Account of the Earlier Bibles." "Theological." "Greek Books from 1746 to 1500. 1. With a Date. 2. Sine Anno. 3. Apud Aldum." "Early Editions of Virgil; with a particular Account of those in the collection of Earl Spenser." "Brief Account of Early Printers." "Rare Books of the Fifteenth Century." "Greek Books in Capital Letters before 1500." "Rare Editions of Latin Poets of the Fifteenth Century;" and "Latin Translations of the Greek Poets."

One of the most curious anecdotes in the volume, we shall quote.

"Tindal.—In p. 320 of my second volume, I have erroneously asserted that the 'Newe Testament' by Tindal, purchased of Dr. Combe by the British Museum, of the date of 1534, was the first edition. I have since discovered, that the first edition was printed in 1526. The only copy known was bought by Dr. Gifford, and given by him to the Baptist Library, at Bristol. There were two or three other editions it seems before that of 1534. Of this last edition is that most curious and beautiful copy on vellum in the Cracherode Collection, which, beyond a doubt, belonged to Anna Boleyn, and has her name ANNA REGINA ANGLIÆ inscribed on the three outward edges of the leaves.

"I have employed an intelligent friend to examine the copy of the first edition of Tindal's Testament, in the Baptist's Library, at Bristol, where by the way, are to be found many scarce and valuable books, with several curious articles collected by their missionaries in the East Indies. By his assistance I am enabled to give the following description of it.

"It is in duodecimo, and is lettered on the back, 'New Testament by Tyndal, first edition 1526.' It has no title page. There is a portrait pasted to the first leaf, with G. Vertue ad vivum delin. 1738, et sculpsit 1752. Underneath the print is this inscription:

"Hoh Maister John Murray of Sacomb
The works of old Time to collect was his pride,
Till oblivion dreaded his care;
Regardless of friends intestate he dy'd,
So the Rooks and the Crows were his heir."

Quere, who was this John Murray?

"On

"On the opposite leaf is a printed paper pasted, which says, that 'on Tuesday evening (13th of May 1760) at Mr. Langford's sale of Mr. Ames's books, a copy of the Translation of the New Testament by Tindall, and supposed to be the only one remaining which escaped the flames, was sold for fourteen guineas and a half. This very book was picked up by one of the late Lord Oxford's collectors (John Murray written in the margin,) and was esteemed so valuable a purchase by his lordship, that he settled twenty pounds a year for life upon the person who procured it. His lordship's library being afterwards purchased by Mr. Osborne of Gray's Inn, he marked it at fifteen shillings, for which price Mr. Ames bought it. This translation was finished in the reign of Henry the Eighth, an. 1526, and the whole impression, as supposed (this copy excepted) was purchased by Tonstall, Bishop of London, and burnt at St. Paul's Cross that year.'

"On the other side of the leaf, in M.S. is this:

'*N.B.* This choice book was purchased at Mr. Langford's sale, 13th May 1760, by me John White, and on the 13th day of May, 1776, I sold it to the Rev. Dr. Gifford for twenty guineas, the price at first paid for it by the late Lord Oxford.' This is signed John White.

"Dr. Gifford, it is well known, was assistant librarian at the British Museum, and I believe a Baptist. He left his library to the use of the Baptist society at Bristol. He is said to have been a lively and much admired preacher, of whom it might have been said, as it was of one of the early reformers, vividus vultus, vividi oculi, vividæ manus, denique omnia vivida. He died in 1784. This by the way.

"Then follows a print of the Earl of Oxford, formerly the owner of the book, who died in 1741.

"At the end of the book is the following note in MS. by J. Ames.

'This singular English translation of the New Testament appears perfect to a person understanding printing, although it bears no date, which many books about that time wanted also, the subject being at that time so dangerous to meddle with. Recourse may be had to history to know the person who, the time when, and the place where, it was done. First, the person is generally supposed to be William Tindal, from many writers, and his own other writings, as his Pentateuche, or five Books of Moses, printed 1530, at different presses—See Fox's book of his Acts and Monuments for the burning of it, p. 549, and 990 of his Book of Martyrs; and also in my History of English Printing, p. 490. And be sure observe the last paragraph to the reader in this same book. This edition was thought to be so effectually destroyed, that till late no one was found until Harley, Earl of Oxford, a great lover of scarce books, employed one John Murray, a person of some taste, who by accident found this. The earl was so rejoiced at it, that he forthwith settled an annuity on him so long as he lived, of twenty pounds a year, which was paid him to his decease, (which was in 1748.) Myself, among others, having heard the story of such an edition of the New Testament, when I was about my "History of Printing," I went among the most noted libraries, and met with this in the Harleian library, but never saw another.

'The place where printed, is generally supposed to be Antwerpe, where persons in those days had the press and greater liberties than in their own countries. When Lord Oxford's books were sold to Thomas Osborne, for thirteen thousand pounds, this book, among the rest, went with them to him, and was represented by his catalogue-maker, as some Dutch edition of the New Testament. See his Catalogue, vol. i. p. 25. No. 420. anno 1743.

'The manner in which this work is done, show it very early, as the illuminating of the great, or initial letters, early used in the finest of our old manuscripts, when they had a set of men, called Illuminators, for such purposes. Besides, the marginal notes being done with the pen, which were afterwards printed, show it prior to others that were printed with them. The person who did it, shews a fine free hand, scarce now to be exceeded. These considerations, put together, incline me to subscribe to this, being the first printed edition of the English New Testament. J. Ames.'

"Underneath this is written,

'And what puts it out of all doubt, that it is prior to all other editions are his own words in the second page of his address *to the Reder.*

'A. Gifford, Sept 11, 1776.'

"The Address to the Reder," alluded to here, and by Mr. Ames, is at the conclusion of the book. It is to this effect:

'Them that are learned christenly, I beseeche for as moche as I am sure, and my

my conscience heareth me recorde, that of a pure extent, singilly and faythfully I have interpreted itt (the gospel) as farre forth as God gave me the gyfte of knowledge and understandinge, so that the rudness of the worke now, at *the first tyme*, offende them not: but that they consyder howe that I had no man to counterfet, nether was holpe with Englishe of any that interpreted the same, or soche lyke thinge in the scripture before tyme,' &c.

After this follow 'the errours committed in the prentynge.'

In this place also we shall mention, "*The Madras School, or Elements of Tuition, comprising an Analysis of an Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum, Madras, with its Facts, Proofs, and Illustrations; to which are added Extracts of Sermons, preached at Lambeth; a Sketch of a National Institution, for training up the Children of the Poor; and a Specimen of the Mode of Religious Instruction, at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea;*" by Dr. ANDREW BELL: comprising the substance of all that the author has done, and most of what he has written on the subject of education.

The "*Speeches*," of Mr. CURRAN, principally delivered at state trials, in Ireland, where he has been since made Master of the Rolls, deserve a warm recommendation to our readers. It is indeed to be regretted that they have been obtained from reporters only, and that the orator himself has not condescended to correct them. But in the splendour of eloquence, in argument, and in powerful addresses to the feelings we have scarcely ever seen them equalled. They have already passed through one impression of a thousand copies; and are now published a second time: with the addition of some of his parliamentary speeches.

Nor ought we here to omit "*The New Pantheon*," by Mr. JILLARD HORT, compiled principally for the use of young persons. It is written in a plain and compressed, though not inelegant style, and is one of the best introductions to the Mythology of the Ancients we have lately seen.

Though several publications have appeared, similar in design with the "*Circle of the Arts and Sciences, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons*," by Dr. MAVOR; within these few years, it may be safely asserted that there is not one within the same compass, that includes a general explanation of such a variety as the present, or which is, on the whole, so well adapted for the use of youth at school. It comprizes agriculture, algebra, architecture, arithmetic, astronomy, botany, chemistry, chronology, drawing, electricity, ethics, galvanism, geography, use of the globes, grammar, history, hydraulics, hydrostatics, laws and constitution of England, logic, magnetism, mechanics, mensuration, military art, mineralogy, music, mythology, optics, penmanship, physiology, pneumatics, politics, rhetoric, theology, trade and commerce, trigonometry, and zoology.

In this class also we have to notice the publication of a new and elegant edition of "*The Complete Angler*," by ISAAC WALTON; a work which has been long known not only as the best treatise on an innocent recreation, but as one diversified by all the characteristic beauties of colloquial composition. It was first printed in 1653, and went through five editions in the life time of the author. In 1750, 1759, and 1772, it was edited by Moses Browne; and in 1760, as well as in subsequent years, in a more splendid form, by Sir John Hawkins. The portrait of the author, which among others, ornaments the present edition, is similar to that which adorns his Life by Dr. Zouch. The plates from Wale's designs, first drawn for Sir John Hawkins, have also been re-engraved, from the originals, by Audinet, who has added two exquisite views from nature, of Mr. Cotton's fishing-house, and pike pool. The additions, in point of matter, are chiefly confined to the notes and appendix. The plates of fish are almost superior to those which illustrated the edition of 1653. The index has been rendered more methodical, as well as enlarged.

Another treatise on the same subject, though with fewer attractions in every point of view, will be found in "*The Angler's Manual*," by Mr. HOWITT: it is elegantly printed, in a convenient oblong shape for the pocket, and is accompanied by twelve engravings.

"*The Cutter*," appears to be written partly on the plan of "*The Miseries of Human Life*." It opens with a few hints to authors how to cut reviewers; followed by five lectures on the art and practice of cutting friends, acquaintances and relations. By way of illustrating the author's positions, each lecture has examples. The following, which accompanies the second lecture, may serve as a

specimen. "If you are riding on horseback, and would *cut* an acquaintance, whom you might perhaps condescend to notice in a lane, give your eyes a direction parallel with the two sides of the street, or turn your body obliquely to the opposite side of the horse, and examining very closely the parts adjacent to the hoof, look seriously, as if you suspected lameness, or the grease."

M. ENGEL's, "*Essays and Tales, Moral, Literary, and Philosophical*," translated by Mr. HORNE, are interesting: though we cannot say they have altogether answered the expectations we had formed of them.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE interdict on French works, still continues, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any book of a very recent date. Notwithstanding this, by extending our plan, and giving a more general view of each article, we are enabled, it is to be hoped, to render the whole more interesting.

HISTORY.

"Notice Historique sur le Royaume des Deux Siciles."—An historical Notice relative to the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, 1 vol. 8vo.

The territory of Naples, together with the adjacent Island which was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, have been more than once united under one sovereign, and distinguished by the appellation of "the Two Sicilies." They are for the present separated, at least in point of *fact*, as Bonaparte has lately given a new sovereign to Naples, while Ferdinand IV. reigns in Sicily, under the protection of the British nation, who still continue to support him, by means of a squadron of ships of war, and a formidable body of troops.

"The two Sicilies," says the anonymous author, now before us, "have from the earliest periods been afflicted with volcanic eruptions, and at the same time agitated by political convulsions, still more dangerous than those of nature. To name but Sicily, is to point out the theatre of the most brilliant actions, and at the same time, to designate the most ancient field of battle, known in the history of nations. As to the misfortunes of Naples, they seem to have commenced at the epoch of the decline of the Roman empire. The conquest of that city, in 543, immortalised Totila, who treated the famished inhabitants with the utmost kindness, and carried his humanity so far, as to cause them to be closely watched after he had taken possession of their capital, lest they should be induced to overcharge their stomachs by too much food, after such long and such terrible privations.

"After the establishment of the Exarchate of Ravenna, the provinces which at present compose the kingdom of Naples, were ravaged in succession by the Lombards, the Greeks, the Saracens, the Normans, the Germans, the Hungarians, the French, and the Spaniards. So many wars tended not a little to alter the character of the natives; for they contrived as it were, to retain nearly all the vices of their conquerors, without preserving any, or but very few of their virtues. In the midst of the most fertile portion of Europe, were committed the most frightful crimes. The populace of Naples acquired a celebrity that became terrible to their masters, and were to the full as tumultuous, seditious, and atrocious, as the populace of Rome. Their history has been described by one, whose work is entitled "Le trente cinq Revoltes du très fidèle Peuple de Naples," The five and thirty Revolts of the most loyal People of Naples. The calculation of this author is moderate enough, for we might reckon more than double the number of these revolts, were we but to take the trouble to enter the tragic labyrinth of events, that fatigue by their sanguinary uniformity.

"The only nation that ever in a great degree incorporated itself with the Neapolitans, was the Normans, who, after fighting against the infidels, from the year 1016, rendered the most signal services to the sovereigns of that country, and obtained several portions of territory by way of recompence for their exploits. But these auxiliaries soon conducted themselves in the two Sicilies, in exactly the same manner, that the Anglo-Saxons had done in Great Britain; that is to say, they rendered themselves masters of the whole country.

"So early as 1043, they had already founded in Apulia, as well as in Calabria, a great number of principalities, and chased the Greeks of the Lower Empire from the whole of Southern Italy. Robert Guiscard, and Bohemond his son, the

the two heroes of their age, would have overturned the empire of the east, but for the courage of Alexis, who was supported by all the power of the Venetians. Those redoubtable Normans, whose exploits at that period, obtained the admiration of the whole world, were nevertheless exposed to the machinations of the treacherous inhabitants of Apulia, who meditated a general massacre, during which, two of their princes were slain.

"The first Duke of Apulia, who assumed the title of king in 1130, was called Roger II. He carried on war, both in Africa and the East. At length the immense riches, which the Normans had collected during their expeditions, began to corrupt their morals. The indolence, the mean conduct, and the cruelty of William the Bad, son of Roger, occasioned, the most atrocious scenes; unworthy favourites made the people groan under the burden of imposts, and Naples became a prey to horrors, no less execrable than those formerly perpetrated by Nero, and Caligula; but under the reigns of William II. and of Tancred, the two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, began to experience something like tranquillity; the former by the goodness of his heart, and the mildness of his manners; the latter by his clemency and his eminent qualities, merited the esteem and the attachment of their subjects.

"At length this valorous race of adventurers, was humbled and overwhelmed by a variety of ills. The sceptre dropped out of the feeble hands of the youthful William III. into those of the Emperor Henry VI. the exterminator of all the Roman princes; a crowned ruffian, who by his multiplied assassinations but too well merited the appellation of the Nero of *Sicily*. Like another Cambyses, extending his vengeance to the dead princes of the dethroned dynasty, he caused the bodies of William II. and of Roger, his son, to be dragged from their graves, and the crowns which had been placed on their tombs, to be nailed on the heads of two of the nobles attached to their house.

"Heaven at length punished so many crimes, in the descendants of this monster. Notwithstanding the virtues of Frederic, who founded the University of Salerno, made the sciences flourish, and cultivated them himself with so much success, the innocent Conradin, while scarcely a man, became the expiatory victim. Mainfred despoiled him of the crown, and this barbarous guardian himself, in his turn, fell under the poniards of the assassins protected by Charles of Anjou, who in less than three months, beheld himself in possession of the Two Sicilies. Notwithstanding this, Conradin, accompanied by his cousin Frederic of Austria, recovered the patrimony of his forefathers, by means of arms.

"Every thing at first yielded to his courageous exploits; but at length vanquished while reposing in the bosom of victory, in consequence of a fatal mistake, he was forced to resign himself to the mercy of his most implacable enemies. All Europe shed tears of pity on this occasion, and shuddered at the recital of the catastrophe which terminated the life of Conradin. At the voice of ambition, both he and Frederic were immolated on a scaffold, in Naples, and the brother of Saint Louis was the first to exhibit the terrible example, of cutting off a crowned head, with the axe of an executioner. Before he received the fatal blow, Conradin, who tenderly loved his mother Elizabeth, exclaimed in an agony of grief:

"Ah! my dear and worthy mother, what sorrows will you not experience in consequence of my death!

"Many acts of refined barbarity preceded this tragedy. In the presence of the still living princes, were recited the prayers usually read for the dead, and their funeral was celebrated before their own faces, a circumstance, which doubtless inspired Charles V. after his abdication, with the desire of celebrating his own within the precincts of his convent. Thus became extinct, after being struck with the thunders of the Vatican in the shape of excommunication, one of the most illustrious and unfortunate houses, that had ever wielded a sceptre.

"The merciless Charles, however, although able to conquer, was not capable of reigning. This imprudent monarch, permitted his countrymen to indulge all their passions, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Popes, who foresaw a revolution in his states, and already anticipated that destructive conflagration, which was concealed beneath the delusive appearance of a perfidious tranquillity. John de Procida, at once active, discreet, eloquent, supple, haughty, being piqued at seeing himself neglected by the conqueror, went abroad, in order to raise up enemies against him, in Arragon, as well as at Constantinople; and received large supplies of money, for that very purpose, from the Greek emperors.

All

All of a sudden this new Proteus rendered himself invisible, and concealed under the habit of a Franciscan Friar, he every where re-animated the fury of the people, and stirred up all Sicily against the French. It was a general revolt, and not a massacre, that was meditated by this Sicilian nobleman, against the French. The most judicious historians agree, that the butchery which has obtained the name of the Sicilian Vespers, was the effect of mere chance.

"It was not the clock of Palermo that sounded the massacre of Easter Monday, A.D. 1282. The real signal was given by a Frenchman, and the cries of modesty brutally outraged by him, in the open street, and on the person of a young female who was going to vespers, became the only tocsin, which assembled the people, and inspired that murderous rage, that took away the lives of 28,000 of his countrymen. As a proof that this massacre was not premeditated, let it be recollected that it was not produced by one general and simultaneous movement in the island.

"But if historians disagree, relative to the precise cause of the massacre, all are of one accord, in devoting the actors to the execration of mankind. A great number of Provençals, disguised as Sicilian peasants, endeavoured to quit this abode of assassins; but not one of them escaped, because the Sicilians, as if inspired by some infernal spirit, tried them grammatically, and CICERI was the term which these islanders selected, in order to recognise their victims. This fatal word, the pronunciation of which is so difficult, because the sentence of death to foreigners, who were unable to enunciate it with the same delicacy, and the same accent as the natives. The populace of Palermo, carried their fury so far, as to rip up the bellies of those Sicilian women who happened to be with child by Frenchmen, in order to destroy the fruit of their wombs. It would be impossible to represent all the horrors of which Sicily became the theatre. It is well known that the multitude is often capable of the most monstrous excesses, and that in all ages, and among all nations, it will often perpetuate these bloody tragedies, if not restrained by a firm and vigorous government.

"Charles was contemplating immense projects, no less than the dethroning the Greek Emperors; when the intelligence of this event surprised, and indeed annihilated him, as it soon after deprived him of the remains of life; and his descendants, notwithstanding all their efforts, found themselves driven both from Naples and Sicily, which they were never after able to reconquer.

"After these bloody scenes, the crown of Sicily, detached from the kingdom of Naples, became the portion of Pedro, King of Arragon, who consented, not without some dread and hesitation, to reign on a theatre of carnage, and over so many executioners.

"Under the government of Charles the Lame, and of Robert, the Neapolitans at length enjoyed happiness, and blessed the paternal mildness of their government. All divisions were extinguished, all animosities ceased, and the torch of literature began to illuminate the minds of men, until then blinded by the darkness of fanaticism and barbarity. Robert, pious, charitable, humane, pacific, a lover of justice, was denominated the Solomon of his age; a learned man himself, he was the protector of all the men of learning of his age; he encouraged the study of true philosophy, of mathematics, of astronomy, of medicine; he caused Aristotle to be translated into the Latin tongue, and collected the most precious works in his library. He was indeed too passionately addicted to women, but this was almost the only vice which tinctured those eminent virtues, with which this prince embellished a throne. He was brave in the face of dangers, and always great, even amidst reverses.

"It was at this epoch, that Flavio Gioia, an inhabitant of Amalfi, illustrated the Neapolitan nation, by inventing, or rather by perfecting the mariner's compass, that guide which has opened for us the barriers of a new world. The word *perfecting*, is used here; and doubtless some will be surprised at the air of uncertainty, relative to a subject which in the opinion of many has long ceased to be problematical; but the learned M. Azuni, in a very able dissertation, has demonstrated that this instrument was invented in France, and that it had been known there by the name of the Marinière, since the time of the Crusades. In a poem written in the Gaulish style, by Guyot de Bovins, who lived during the middle of the 12th century, we read the following lines:

"Une pierre laide et brunière
Où le fer volontiers se joinct.
Quand la mers est obscure et brune,
Quand ne voit estoile ne lune,
Contre l'estoile va la pointe."

"Brunet

"Brunet Latini, a Florentine, speaks of this very Marinière, in the same terms, as well as the Cardinal de Vitry; the former wrote anterior to 1294, the latter in 1200.

"Thus the human mind already began to experience the effects of a salutary fermentation, throughout the kingdom of Naples, when under the reign of Joan, A.D. 1346, new tragedies were acted, less bloody indeed than the former, but no less criminal. Andrew, her husband, was strangled by some of the Neapolitan nobility; and this queen, gay, light, and inconsiderate, but suspected rather than convicted of an act which seems to have affected herself with dismay, sought every where for tribunals that might absolve her from the charge. She accordingly addressed herself to the famous Prienzi, that demagogue, who in modern Rome affected to act the part of the ancient Brutus, and who assumed to himself the vaunting title of "Tribune of the Universe;" but he was too politic to decide on so delicate a question.

"Posterity, however, always severe in its decisions, will regard Joan as culpable, for having too openly manifested, before the murder of Andrew, her aversion to that unfortunate husband, whose unworthy end was avenged by the King of Hungary. Louis, irritated, and indignant, rushed forward at the head of his troops, who were preceded in their march by a banner, on which was depicted the cruel death of his brother. At the sight of this funeral standard, the Neapolitans turned pale, and without opposing the least resistance, permitted the authors of the crime to be immolated in the gallery, of that very palace, where it had been perpetrated. Joan, who had betaken herself to flight, did not return to her states, until after the retreat of the Hungarians.

"Having become a wife for the fourth time, her last husband, Otho of Brunswick, was unable to defend her from Charles de Duras, who had been called by this princess to succeed her. She wished afterwards to exclude him, and that too at a time when she was his prisoner; to prevent this, he stifled his benefactress!

"The new king was desirous to unite the crown of Hungary to that of Naples. This attempt cost him his life; and it was decreed that two humiliated queens, who had been obliged to drop their sceptres at his feet, should cut the thread of his existence.

"Under Ladislaus, or Launcelot, and Joan II. vice no longer knew any restraint, and the whole of the kingdom, following the example of these two sovereigns, presented the most scandalous example of effeminacy and debauchery. Ladislaus rendered himself thrice master of Rome; and although always victorious in combat, he was unable to subdue any one of his own passions. A despot, an oppressor, sanguinary, and incontinent, he expired, exhausted as it were with pleasures, amidst the transports of frenzy. Joan, his sister, and heir, became the Messalina of her age. This lascivious queen, that she might resign herself entirely to her passions, sent James de Bourbon, her husband, into France; and her unworthy lovers, on being released from this feeble constraint, fed on the tears and the blood of the unhappy Neapolitans.

"In 1414, Alphonso I. ascended the throne; his competitors were John d'Anjou, and René the Good: it was he who once more united the kingdom of Naples, to that of Sicily, from which it had been separated, for one hundred and sixty years. During that space of time, anarchy had entirely desolated that blood-stained island, and the history of the Sicilians, during this period, is entirely destitute of any interesting events. On the death of the magnanimous Alphonso, the inhabitants resumed their former character and conduct; and their disorders, instead of being diminished, encreased during the reigns of Ferdinand I. Alphonso II. and Frederic.

"At length Charles VIII. reviving the claims of the house of Anjou, with equal rapidity subjected and relinquished Italy, and the kingdom of Naples; and with a handful of gallant soldiers, re-entered his own kingdom, although opposed by an army four times superior to his own. Naples yielded to the efforts of Louis XII. and Frederic, the last king of that dynasty, in which the blood of Arragon was united to that of France, amidst the sweetness of retirement, was taught to forget the loss of his throne. His states were divided in 1505, between the French and the Spaniards; the latter partly by the policy of Ferdinand King of Arragon, and partly by the valour of Gonsalvo de Cordova, chased their rivals from the kingdom of Naples, and declared themselves the sole possessors.

"Then was at length beheld, what in all ages and countries may be obtained, by the sage firmness of a good government,

ment, for the *devils* who inhabit the paradise of Italy, became *angels*. The two Sicilies, after being shaken by so many revolutions, remained in peace, under the domination of the viceroys of Spain, one of whom, the famous Duke d'Ossuna, made himself feared, respected, and beloved, at the same time by the people.

"During the reign of Philip IV. in 1665, a single spark produced an explosion in Naples, the inhabitants of which were discontented at the tax which the Duke D'Arcos had imposed on garden herbs and fruit. A man of the lowest condition, starting from amidst the crowd, on this became, as if by instinct, at once chief and general of the popular party; and Mazaniello, from that moment, directed the movements of fifty thousand men, who flew to arms in consequence of a basket full of figs being insolently overturned by the hand of an exciseman.

"In a single instant, assassination became organized in the city; and it would be extremely difficult to conceive an idea of the ridiculous, puerile, indecent, and sanguinary vengeance, to which the irritated populace delivered themselves up. The whole of the nobility and the tradespeople trembled alike before the redoubtable fisherman, who had become giddy in consequence of his popularity, and who flattered himself with the most deceitful illusions. But the mob, during a moment of caprice, first overturned, and then broke this living idol, whom they dragged through the streets, and threw into the common sewer. On the very next day, after shedding a torrent of tears over their own victim, and reproaching themselves for the excess of their cruelty, they conferred a magnificent funeral on Mazaniello, the pomp of which was heightened by the presence of all the clergy, who were forced to attend in their robes.

"At length, weary of their short-lived sovereignty, fatigued with the miseries of a revolution, cured of that ardent fever which had exhausted their strength, the whole of this tumultuous populace returned to their allegiance, notwithstanding the chivalrous prowess of the Duc dé Guise, who had thrown himself into Naples, and endeavoured to keep alive the fire of civil discord, in the hope of being able to procure a crown. He was unable even to manage Annèze, the new idol of the populace, who happened to be, to the full, as haughty, and as jealous of power, as his predecessor.

"This revolution, which proved rather fantastical than terrible, was followed by a perfect calm. Many years of happiness and prosperity were still reserved for this fine country, and the Neapolitans distinguished themselves, during that period, by manners to the full as polished, and as amiable, as any other civilized nation in Europe. The arts and sciences also flourished among a people, who, digging the remains of antiquity from the entrails of the earth, at length exhibited the spoils of the cities of Pompeia, and Herculaneum, to astonished Europe, and enriched themselves by a new species of intercourse—that of the living with the dead.

"After having passed in succession under the domination of Charles II. son of Leopold, and the Emperor Charles VI. the Two Sicilies were conquered in 1734, by Don Carlos, who governed them with sagacity, and a degree of goodness, truly paternal. He resigned the sceptre to Ferdinand IV. his son, in 1759, in order to reign over Spain. Such is the rapid sketch of the most signal events that have occurred in these two states, and they have been regularly traced without the omission of a single epoch, with an exception to the present alone."

The reign of his present Majesty, in some respects, perhaps, may be considered as one of the most remarkable. The education of this Prince was entirely neglected; and instead of being brought up, so as to have a taste for state affairs, he soon distinguished himself by a passion for the sports of the field. Hunting, shooting, and fishing, became his sole delight, while his queen governed the nation; and was, in her turn, supposed to be governed by her favourites. The consequence is what might have been easily anticipated. His Majesty has been twice driven from Naples; once by his own subjects, and another time by the French. He now reigns in Sicily alone, where he is supported by the generosity of the British nation, whose squadrons protect his coasts, and whose troops defend his person. Cardinal Ruffo, who at a critical period reconquered his kingdom, and, with the aid of an English admiral, replaced him on his throne, did not long remain in favour; and the infraction of the solemn capitulation with his own subjects, astonished all Europe. It is evidently the interest of Great Britain, however, to protect the residue of his dominions, from becoming a prey to Bonaparte, who had long fixed his ambitious eye on the island of Sicily, and wished to re-unite it and Naples

Naples once more, under a prince of his own house.

" Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des Français en Italie," &c. 5 vol. 8vo. —History of the Wars of the Gauls, and the French in Italy, from the earliest Accounts to the present Times. By M. M. Jube, Servan, &c.

The French have decidedly evinced a military genius, and are the first of the moderns who could be fairly considered as an armed nation. Under the old monarchy—even in the best days of Louis XIV. the arts of peace were sedulously cultivated; but now every thing assumes a warlike aspect, and the whole empire breathes threats and defiance. In the work before us, the early exploits of the inhabitants of ancient Gaul in Italy are enumerated, while their late triumphs in the same quarter are brought forward in such a manner as to flatter the vanity of the people, and stimulate them to new conquests.

The first book presents a rapid picture of general history, during a period of about ten centuries. For two hundred years, the Gauls are represented as menacing the existence of Rome itself, and for four, as repelling, breaking, or clanking with indignation, those very chains, which this same Rome, become mistress of nearly all the habitable world, had either threatened or imposed upon them. At length, the very name of the Gauls was eclipsed, but Rome herself became enfeebled, and the Roman empire crumbled into ruins. "There was however this difference in their fate, that amidst their fallen state, still deriving their name from a large and celebrated city, the Romans transmitted it to the very barbarians who came to subjugate them, while the Gauls on the contrary, although always armed, and always formidable, first mixed and then were confounded with the Franks, whose origin was similar, and whose chiefs had delivered them from that tyrannical yoke, which they always bore with impatience."

Tracing effects up to their primitive causes, the author observes that the crafty policy of Rome obtained so many triumphs over the Gauls, in consequence of the divisions alone of that nation, which ought to have been firmly united, by a sense of common interest, and of common danger.

"They were destitute of chiefs, because they recognised a thousand leaders; they were destitute of discipline, for they had the presumption to attempt to supply the want of it by bravery, without tactics, and almost without arms, because science alone knows how to profit by the lessons of experience; for enlightened valour, is only the patrimony, and the appanage of civilized nations."

We now arrive at the period, when Sigovesius, and Bellovesius, the nephews of one of the principal leaders of the Gauls, established two colonies, one in Germany, the other on the borders of the Po, and the Adige. A violent resentment occasioned by the denial of justice, produced the famous expedition of Brennus; for the Roman Senate having sent ambassadors to Clusium, then besieged by him, the two Fabii offered their mediation.

The Gallic chief having retorted their own arguments, and pleaded the conduct of Rome herself in his justification, the Fabii from umpires became enemies, and in direct violation of their public characters, led the Clusians to battle. The senate not only refused to punish this infringement of the law of nations, but recompensed the violators, by nominating them military tribunes. On this Brennus marched straight to Rome, where he remained during seven months. According to Livy, he abandoned a conquest which he was unable to retain, at the end of this period; but the author before us, chose rather to follow Polybius, who affirms "that the Romans sued for peace, and submitted to the terms which the Gauls were pleased to impose upon them."

M. Jube, who composed this portion of the work, observes, that it was the preference of the interest of one family, to the honor and safety of the commonwealth, which caused all the dangers and humiliations of the Roman republic. After enumerating the bloody proscriptions of Sylla, and the Triumvirs, he remarks, that "the dictator Augustus, was at great pains to exclude from the camps, that ancient love for their country, with which the soldiery had been formerly penetrated—that under him, the national pride having given place to military prejudices: henceforth it is in vain we search for those immortal traits of magnanimity, and devotion, which so long illustrated the Roman legions, now become a mere militia, to which the rigour of discipline became insupportable, and the title of citizen an outrage."

The Gauls are represented as of great service to Cæsar, during their civil war, they

they having acquired his esteem by their heroic bravery: he himself is represented "as intoxicated with panegyrics and success, disdaining the glory of restoring to Rome her ancient liberty; and preferring the more perilous alternative of subjugating her freedom. This Julius" adds he "received his death on the very steps of that throne, which a few cowardly adulators had prepared for him. These too were the first to insult the memory of the hero, whose tablets were filled with maxims dear to every friend of liberty."

At length the excessive augmentation of the taxes under Tiberius, together with the pride of the magistrates deputed from Rome, and the atrocities committed by the cruel generals of the cruel Vitellius, induced the Gauls once more to revolt. But after two campaigns, replete with military exploits, they still remained disunited by jealousy, and Civilis was constrained to receive terms of peace from Vespasian, "who practised on the throne those virtues, which before his elevation he had appeared to disown."

"During the space of two centuries" it is added, "the intrigues of a debased senate, together with the caprice of a tumultuous soldiery, become strangers to the ancient discipline, had successively sold to, or ravished the power from twenty-seven emperors, the greater part of whom were incapable of exercising it; but even among these, humanity and philosophy take pleasure in recounting the names of Titus, Trajan, Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius. Of the sixty-three emperors who succeeded each other, from the time of Julius Cæsar to the division of the empire into eastern and western, no fewer than forty-seven perished by a violent death, most of them having been assassinated by their own guards. Philip, the first among them who professed christianity, was the son of a captain of robbers, and caused his immediate predecessor to be put to death."

While treating of the reign of Galienus, the author quotes a letter from that emperor, recommending to one of his generals, not to remain content with exterminating all those who had carried arms on the opposite side, but "throughout every city to cut off all the males both young and old, and to spare no one who had spoken ill of him. 'Kill,' added he, 'hew in pieces without pity. You understand me. You are to do what you know I would do myself, I who write this to you with my own hand.'

"A brave captain sent to another general of Galienus, to advise him to conquer with more prudence, and to recollect that there was one to whom his victories gave umbrage." The tyrant himself was assassinated in his camp, by two of his own officers, and deified after his death, by that assembly of slaves, who still called themselves the Roman senate. Diocletian, whom the monks have so much calumniated, and the ferocious Constantine, whom they have so much celebrated, dismembered in succession, this colossal empire. Constantine gained by means of the Gauls, who were then organized in the same manner as the ancient Roman legions, a number of advantages over the Franks, whose soldiers, leaders, and kings, he delivered to be devoured by wild beasts. This barbarity, great as it was, found apologists in his court. His flatterers compared his labours to those of Hercules, while they were prodigal of bestowing the title of barbarians on the Franks. 'O great Constantine! exclaimed they, may your enemies still hate you, provided they continue to fear you.'

"The arms of this nation were still employed to support the worst of human passions, and at the battle of Mursa, although defeated by the unskilfulness of the Emperor Magnentius, they persevered in the combat, not being able to afford the incredible spectacle to the universe of the soldiers of Gaul turning their backs on an enemy!

"Under the celebrated Julian, and Aetius the famous general, they still upheld the empire against the redoubtable Franks. But Valentinian himself, having poniarded this very Aetius, the sole support of his falling fortunes, the barbarians henceforth found no barriers to oppose their inroads. The wreck and revolution became general at this famous epoch, every thing changed its appearance—the government—the laws—the manners—the religion, and the language—the names of provinces—of rivers—of seas, were all replaced by other names. Men themselves experienced a change, says Machiavel, and they were called Peter and Matthew, instead of Cæsar and Pompey. After struggling some years longer against their destiny, desolated alike by fiscal impositions, by wars, and by intestine disorders; the Gauls

Gauls had now nothing but their name to lose, and this also they lost, when they were overpowered by the barbarians!"

The connexion between Italy, and Charles Martel, Pepin, Charlemagne, Hugh Capet, Philip Augustus, Louis XI. Charles VIII. and Louis XII. fill the remainder of the first volume; which having been written previously to the usurpation of Bonaparte, is replete with principles favorable to liberty. It concludes with a picture of the human mind at this interesting epoch.

The other four volumes, are conducted by General Servan, the friend of the celebrated Madame Roland, on precisely the same plan. The second and third occupy the whole of the interval, until the death of Louis XV., and a picture of the seventeenth century, terminates the latter of these.

The two last, however, are by far the most interesting, because they contain the first authentic history of those campaigns which ended in the conquest of Italy, and the advancement of Bonaparte. The military rank of the historian; the knowledge of the facts and the personages introduced by him, an acquaintance with official documents, added to a knowledge of what occurred during his own administration, are all calculated to render him a fit person, to undertake such a subject. We of course however, must make allowances for the impulse under which the account of the wars in Italy was written, and the present deplorable state of the French press.

Here follows a short account of the author, who has been always viewed with jealousy by Bonaparte.

General Joseph Servan is descended from a noble parliamentary family of Dauphiné, and his brother, who like his progenitors, had addicted himself to the study of the law, acquired great celebrity as advocate-general of the Parliament of Grenoble. Joseph, of whom we now treat, received a liberal education, and being resolved to dedicate himself to the profession of arms, studied the military art, as a branch of science, and acquired just notions relative to the theory of war. After this he became, in succession, an officer of infantry, and engineers.

Having acquired considerable reputation, he was appointed to what was then considered as a very honourable situation: that of governor to the King's* pages: but as he had studied the history of the Ancient Republics, and attributed their virtues, their happiness, and their glory, to the free nature of their government; he viewed with horror the despotism that then prevailed in France, and, like many other enlightened Frenchmen, panted for a change, but not for such a change as has occurred. It is but little wonder therefore, that his conduct and his sentiments should have given umbrage, during the existence of a monarchy, at one time eminently jealous of innovation; he was accordingly dismissed from his employment.

No sooner did the revolution take place, and the sentiments professed by Servan begin to triumph, than he was nominated colonel of one of the regiments of national guards of Paris, and acquired the friendship of the Girondists. Degrave, who was at the head of the war department, having requested an assistant in 1792, Servan was recommended by Brissot, who had become attached to him, in consequence of his principles, and particularly on account of a publication written by him, and entitled "Le Soldat Citoyen," (The Citizen-Soldier), which at once indicated zealous patriotism, and considerable talents. On the resignation of the minister in May, he succeeded him, notwithstanding a personal aversion on the part of the king, who dissembled his repugnance.

Soon after this, the menacing attitude assumed by the court of Vienna, determined some members of the government of that day, to recur to decisive measures; and Servan, without debating the subject at the council-board, proposed to the National Assembly, the formation of a camp of twenty thousand men, under the walls of Paris, which was adopted with enthusiasm. This decree, together with another for repressing the refractory clergy, as they were then called, proved exceedingly disagreeable to Louis XVI. who resolved to refuse his sanction, without which they could not have the force of law. Being determined however to temporize, his Majesty declined to declare himself on this subject from day to day, and at length, after an interview between the queen and Dumouriez, Servan, Roland, and Clavieres, were dismissed. But this event, added not a little to the popularity of the ministers; for the assembly decreed "that they carried with them the regret of the nation."

On this Servan, who had attained the rank

* Louis XVI.

rank of major-general, repaired to the camp of Soissons, where he remained until the catastrophe of the 10th of August occurred; and was recalled on the succeeding day, to fill his former important situation. When the combined armies invaded Champagne, he still remained at the head of the war-department, and was so zealous for the common cause, that he and Roland proposed, in case the enemy should prove victorious, to retire with the assembly behind the Loire, in order to defend the southern departments, which at that time had manifested a warm attachment to the cause of liberty.

But the determination of Danton and the Jacobins to defend and bury themselves in the ruins of Paris, in addition to the temporary firmness of Dumouriez, and the retreat of the allies, contributed not a little, in consequence of the malicious interpretation of their enemies, to throw suspicion on their firmness, and even on their patriotism, so that Servan resigned on the 14th of October.

He however obtained the command of the army of the Western Pyrenees, which he found in a state of disorganization; perceiving the necessity of discipline, before he encountered the enemy, he introduced order and subordination among the troops before he led them to victory. Accordingly having restored regularity in the camp of Bidart, he advanced against, and chased the Spaniards beyond the Bidassoa; but immediately after this expedition, which was the first brilliant one achieved against the enemy, he was dismissed, conducted before a military commission at Lyons, in August 1793, and thence transferred to the Abbey, at Paris.

Fortunately for Servan, he was totally forgotten by the Terrorists, during his long imprisonment, and having been lucky enough to survive their overthrow, his liberty, property, and military rank, were restored to him in September 1795, and he was employed to negociate a treaty of peace with Spain, in which he was however anticipated by M. d'Yriarte.

MISCELLANIES.

"Nouveau Voyage en Italie, et en Sicile," &c.—New Travels into Italy, and Sicily, by M. Creuze Delesser.—From this work we shall extract an interesting passage, containing a description of Pompeia, which appears to have been a favourite subject with the author.

"I have beheld," says he, "almost every thing remarkable that Italy presents to the eye of a foreigner; I have contemplated the Pantheon, Vesuvius, the Coliseum, and St. Peter's; I have visited Milan, Florence, Naples, Palermo, Rome; but what I desire most to see again, is Pompeia.

"Pompeia was nothing more than a little city of Campania; it is but a small remnant of antiquity, and yet it is the most true, and the most affecting one in existence. It has not the least resemblance to Herculaneum, where indeed nothing wonderful is to be found; it is not like Rome, a new capital which effaces an ancient one; it is in truth an ancient town, the inhabitants of which appear to have fled but yesterday. But what do I say? The unfortunates could not fly! The people of Herculaneum, had nearly all of them an opportunity to escape from the lava which pursued them; but the ashes here, more rapid and more destructive, overwhelmed in a few moments all Pompeia, together with the whole of its population.

"How could this city have been so long and so completely forgotten? Scarcely were the ashes elevated a few feet above the tops of the houses. What! had its unhappy inhabitants no friends in any of the neighbouring villages who possessed courage enough to rescue them from that tomb where they were buried alive? Did not the government of that day recur to the means necessary for such a noble operation?

"The great road that leads to this place appears to be cut level with its soil. On approaching it, one beholds a little elevation to the left—it is Pompeia, but Pompeia swallowed up; for but a small portion of it has as yet been discovered. You descend but a few feet, to enter a city built by the Romans; you pass along the solitary streets; you behold the houses of the inhabitants—you contemplate their paintings, you form an idea of their manners; there is not a single object that is not remarkable, a single stone that is not interesting.

"The quarters of the soldiers first present themselves to the view, and they possess a striking resemblance to our cloisters. In different apartments are to be found the mills that served for grinding their corn; they are ingenious, and have been engraved in a variety of collections; but what is to be found no where engraved, is the impression made by the bones of a soldier; we still behold the irons with which this unfortunate wretch was bound at the time of the eruption;

eruption; the judges and the accused perished together!

"The street which has been excavated is very narrow; it is paved with the lava of Vesuvius. One still distinguishes the traces of the wheels, traces which prove that the carriage-way was but four feet broad. There are foot-paths three feet in breadth on each side, which proves this to be an ancient custom, and it is one too good ever to be forgotten or omitted.

"All the houses resemble each other: the greatest and the smallest alike possess an inner court, in the midst of which there is a bath. Most of them are adorned with columns, and the distribution of the chambers is equally simple and uniform. All are small; several are destitute of windows, and receive no light but from the door, or an opening above it. If to this may be added, that the chambers in general are insulated, and do not communicate with each other, we shall have a just idea of the manner in which the ancients were lodged, and must frankly declare, that even the poor among us possess more conveniences than the rich among them.

"Another thing, which is also worthy of observation, ought not to be omitted here; and that is, that all the doors are extremely low; and that unless the Romans thought proper to bend their bodies every time they entered an apartment, it is evident that they were not so tall as we.

"The Italian taste for paintings in fresco, is also to be found at Pompeia; and there are very few chambers indeed, on the walls of which one does not find something of this kind. They are all below mediocrity in point of execution, and only curious on account of the images which they represent. Many of them exhibit mythological subjects, and serve at least to prove how universal at that period was the taste for those ingenious fictions, which triumph over the abuses to which they have been subject, and which will for ever constitute the religion of the arts.

"Several shops are still distinguishable, and in one of them we find the print made by the cups, or small vases, on the marble which covers the counter. As a proof how fond the ancients were of public shews, we have only to observe, that two theatres have already been discovered in the little city of Pompeia. The greater one is semi-circular, and its numerous seats, ascending one above another, are dug out of the soil. It conveys that true idea of the ancient theatres, for which we should search Herculaneum in vain. But what antiquaries most admire, is a little temple dedicated to Isis, which at this day is in the most perfect preservation; the opening under the spot, where the statue was placed, is still visible, and by means of this aperture the deity was probably enabled to give answers.

"The more one contemplates Pompeia, the more it is to be regretted that such a valuable discovery had not fallen into other and better hands. Although the French were in possession of Naples, in 1798, but for a few months, yet they have left traces of their activity behind them which are still visible. They have now more time, and a better opportunity, so that great things may be expected from the present government.

"One of the most interesting objects to be seen at Pompeia, is what the stranger generally views last: this is a country-house, or villa, at a little distance from the city. He arrives there, by means of a most agreeable road, which tends only to render, by contrast, the tomb into which he descends still more dreary.—Yes, I repeat the tomb! for this residence, although the roof be destroyed, still conveys, by means of its internal structure, a better idea of the dreary houses of antiquity, than any other I have yet beheld. The very garden is discovered, and the ponds and divisions are still visible.

"At Pompeia, one may be said to reside with the Romans, but here you may also walk with them. Here one still meets with all the remnants of antiquity, and beholds the Amphoræ which were filled with a wine that no doubt had its age attested by the names of many consuls. One may behold—but as for me, I could behold nothing more, after having traversed a subterraneous apartment, in which twenty-seven dead bodies were found! It was there that the whole of an unfortunate family had taken refuge; it was there that they in vain expected that succour which never arrived, and retained that hope which was finally blasted; it was there that resounded the cries of terror, and the sighs of agony; it was there that horror, hunger, and despair, immolated their victims. The fiction of Ugolino vanishes before this frightful reality. Of twenty-seven human creatures, doubtless they were not all equally good, and equally worthy of regret; but doubtless also here was to be found one virtuous man, one faithful friend,

friend, a fond mother, and innocent children; all the sentiments, the tenderest ties of humanity, were here rent asunder; amidst the darkness of night, and the screams of anguish, one old man, at least, the head of a family, uttered his last farewell in the hearing of a son who perhaps was in search of him, of a daughter who still supported him, and of all his generation, doomed to be extinguished along with himself!

"And yet, while I resigned myself to these reflexions which wrung my heart, while I contemplated in silence this theatre of destruction, the birds were singing above my head, Nature was clothed in her gayest garment, the sky was clear, the air serene, and even from the distant Vesuvius scarcely was perceived the issue of that smoke, which gently glided along its dark flanks, after resting awhile on its tumultuous top."

"Maximes & Reflexions sur differens Sujets, de Morale & Politique," &c.—Maxims and Reflexions on different Subjects, both Moral and Political, by M. de L***, 1 vol. 12mo.

This is a singular kind of author; for, although a Frenchman, he proposes to exclude women from society, and to introduce new manners and new customs into the world. He attempts to found his system on the practice of the ancient Greeks, as well as of the eastern nations, and the great Scha-Abbas appears too a favourite with him, for no other reason than because he had married one widow, and at the same time purchased a hundred virgin slaves.

Without combating, or further noticing his propositions, we shall here transcribe some of his maxims, which appear to be founded on an enlightened experience.

1. Treat fortune as you would do a bad soil: do not disdain the harvest, however small it may prove.

2. The events foreseen by intelligent minds generally occur: but fortune always reserves two secrets, the epoch and the means.

3. Attracted by novelty, but still the slave of habit, man spends his life in desiring change, and at the same time he is continually sighing after repose.

4. *Ennui* is a malady for which labour is the remedy; pleasure is merely a palliative.

5. Baseness always endeavours to degrade that which on the part of men is the most noble to confer, and the most pleasant to receive—well-merited praise.

6. Your greatest enemy is not always he to whom you may have done an ill office, for he may be generous: but if you have been offended by a coward, be assured that he will ever attempt your destruction, for he is afraid of your resentment, and fear never pardons.

7. Virtue is the triumph of generosity over interest.

8. Honour is the offspring of courage and of vanity.

9. Listen to counsel, and brave criticism.

10. The great difficulty in education consists in keeping children under due submission, without at the same time degrading their characters.

11. The spirit of domination is first disclosed in early infancy, it diminishes during youth, and never returns during old age, but along with its other weaknesses.

12. The self-love of fools is an excuse, but not a justification, for that of men of sense.

13. When by any accident flattery does not succeed, it is not its fault, but that of the flatterer.

14. The pride of men of birth would be the most foolish and insupportable species of vanity, were it not for the pride of upstarts.

15. My good friends, are you sure that ten years hence you will be able to recollect the names of all your present friends?

16. Fear and hope divide life; pleasure and sorrow occupy but a few moments of it.

17. What inconsistency! men are conducted even to death through fear.

"Traité de Mechanique Céleste."—A Treatise on Astronomy, by P. S. La Place, Member of the National Institute of France, and also one of the Commissioners of the Board of Longitude.

After the great discoveries made by the moderns in the sublime science of astronomy, some one was wanting to exhibit, read, and comment on their labours. La Place, a man fitted in every point of view for such an undertaking, has in these four volumes undertaken, and in part ably executed, the task.

His work is divided into two parts, each part into five books. In part the first, he lays down general principles, and from these deduces the motions of the primary planets, as produced by gravitation towards the Sun. Part the second treats of the laws by which the primary and secondary planets are regulated.

In this celebrated work, we not only learn what has been achieved by other famous men, such as Newton, Descartes, Clairaut, Euler, Mayer, Lagrange, Halley, D'Alembert, &c. but the author has also communicated his own researches relative to the theory of the Moon, in which he confirms the principles laid down by our illustrious countryman, in the first edition of the *Principia*. He has also elucidated the periodical inequalities of Jupiter and Saturn, and extricated modern philosophy from the dilemma into which it had been thrown by some recent discoveries.

The phenomenon of the Tides, is a subject that has engaged the especial attention of the French astronomer, and the theory here given has been strengthened by observations made at the port of Brest, a place admirably calculated by nature for observations of this kind. We accordingly find:

1. That there is an exact coincidence between the laws by which the Tides diminish from their maximum at the full and change of the Moon, to their minimum at the first and third quarters.

2. It appears also, by actual experiment, that the heights of the Tides at their maximum near the equinox, is to their height (provided similar occurrences take place) at the solstices, nearly as the square of the radius to the square of the co-sine of the declination of the Sun at the solstice.

3. That the influence of the Moon on the Tides, increases as the cube of her parallax.

4. That the retardation of the Tides, from one day to another, agrees equally well with both theory and practice.

One of the most curious, as well as most learned parts of the present work, is dedicated to an enquiry relative to the *stability* of the sea; and La Place is clearly of opinion, that the equilibrium has always been, and must necessarily be so preserved, as to render any of those changes, hinted at by some philosophers, impossible, at least so far as this may have been considered a primary cause.

The precise figure of the earth, which Newton long since determined, engages the particular attention of the author, and the fifth book is devoted to the precession of the equinoxes. D'Alembert was the first to solve this grand and interesting problem, by means of equations, and he has been followed by Simpson, and Walmsley, as well as by La Place, who has trodden the same ground again, although somewhat in a different track. The grand deductions, appear to be precisely the same, but others of an inferior, although interesting kind, are also introduced. It is proved that the phenomena of the procession and nutation, are and must be precisely the same, as if the whole of our planet were one solid mass, while neither the currents in the sea, the rivers running into it, nor trade winds agitating its surface in a particular direction, can have any effect in altering the earth's rotation on its axis. So certain and regular is this law, that even earthquakes themselves cannot shake it. We learn also, that the density of the earth increases from the circumference towards the centre, that it is an elliptic spheroid, and that its compression at the poles, is between the limits of $\frac{1}{184}$ and $\frac{1}{578}$ part of the radius of the equator.

The eighth book is dedicated to the secondary planets, particularly the satellites of Jupiter, which have astonished and puzzled many astronomers on account of the quickness of their revolutions, during the comparatively short period in which they have been known to us. Bradley was one of the first to discover the periodical system of their inequalities.

In book IX. the very interesting subject of comets is treated of, and a place points out the methods of determining their orbits, and also the effects produced on them, when they come within the range of the attraction of any of the planets. It is on this occasion that he collects all his learning, and employs all his genius, to describe, calculate, and demonstrate the laws by which these erratic bodies are governed.

He also displays great skill and research in the next book, particularly while treating of refraction. He then tries to determine the angle of the ray of light, which in its progress from the sun, enters the earth's atmosphere, and takes a new direction, through a denser medium, as it approaches towards the earth.

The "Celestial Mechanism," of La Place, has attained a high celebrity on the continent, and cannot fail to be read and admired in this country, by all those who are capable of relishing its merits, estimating the ingenuity of the author, or following him in his nice and difficult calculations.

"Archæographie," &c.—Introduction to the Knowledge of the Monuments of Antiquity, by JEROME JACQUES OBERLIN, Professor of Philosophy at Strasburgh.

The

The history of ancient nations, so interesting on account of their political and religious establishments, would be still more so, we are here told, were we to call in to our assistance those monuments of art, which time has respected. With this torch in our hands, we should be enabled to pierce through the darkness which the defects, or contradictions of ancient authors have produced, relative to a thousand important points. Every one knows what light has been thrown on the art of war among the Romans, by Folard, in consequence of his studying the monuments of antiquity. Hommel has explained several chapters of the Roman laws, by means of ancient coins, while Spanheim, has shewn that this species of knowledge is susceptible of a still more general use.

It is at the sight of the ancient specimens of architecture, sculpture, painting, medals, and pottery, that taste is formed, the genius of the artist is aroused, and his emulation becomes whetted. Sulzer, Mengs, and Winkelmann, ought to be consulted on these subjects.

But it is more especially at the sight of the heroes of antiquity, that the courage of great minds will be inflamed, and they will become stimulated with the desire to imitate them. Noble actions will always find congenial souls ready to applaud; the friends of the social virtues, the lovers and defenders of liberty, will there behold their models.

Monuments may be distinguished into five classes, the first of which consist of edifices, the second of the works of sculpture and painting; the third, inscriptions and manuscripts; the fourth, medals; the fifth, vases and instruments.

The monuments of architecture, whether yet standing or in ruins, serve to exhibit the taste, and instruct us relative to the customs of nations. We find temples and tombs among the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Gauls, Goths. Egypt still contains obelisks and pyramids; the Greeks and Romans have left us theatres, hyppodromes, circuses, amphitheatres, triumphal arches, historical columns, aqueducts, hot and cold baths, and roads furnished with stones at the end of every mile; these attest the grandeur and industry of the Romans.

The different buildings still remaining, announce that the Egyptians and Persians affected the marvellous, and endeavoured to astonish posterity; that among the Greeks of the early ages, greater attention was paid to solidity, and simplicity, than to elegance; that the charming orders of architecture, with their appropriate proportions and decorations, were invented successively by the Greeks; that the Romans, have with very little variation, confined themselves entirely to the discoveries of the latter; that this species of beauty was unknown to the Gauls, while the Goths, or Germans, invented for themselves a system of architecture, different from any species before known. On this article, Vitruvius, as translated by Perrault, Felibien, and Winkelmann, may be consulted.

The works of sculpture, of which great numbers yet remain in our possession, represent the images of divinities and illustrious men; of ceremonies sacred and profane; remarkable facts and events; and traces of philosophy. There still exist a great number of statues, busts, *alto* and *basso* relievos in stone, marble, metal, and earth; either confined to the spots they were destined to ornament, or collected in the cabinets of the curious. Perrier, Bartoli, Maffei, Winkelmann, and others, have published them; Wedgwood and Bentley have succeeded wonderfully in this kind of figures, which they have imitated in porcelain, biscuit, and plaster.

The ancient paintings, both in fresco and water colours, are also very instructive. Their number has been greatly augmented since the discovery of Herculaneum.

What a prodigious number of engraved stones, both in *cameo* and *intaglio*, exhibit the skill of ancient masters? Mariette, Maffei, Stosch, Ficoroni, and many others have published copies of them. But what augments the enjoyment, is the consideration that they are imitated in clay, and that the casts are multiplied at pleasure in sulphur, plaster, and other materials. The charming collections of red sulphurs of Italy are well known, as are also the white casts by Lipperts, and the black ones by Wedgwood and Bentley.

The works in Mosaic, in imitation of painting, also merit the attention of the curious. Ciampini, Fabretti, and Fougeroux de Bondaroi, ought to be consulted respecting this species of monuments.

In other respects, the arts in their infancy have been nearly the same every where; but it was the Greeks alone who carried them to perfection: it is to them we

we are indebted for all the master-pieces, which excite the admiration of the connoisseur.

The most ancient specimens of writing are those which are to be met with in sacred or hieroglyphical characters on the edifices and idols of the Egyptians, and the narrow fillets which envelope their coins. The ruins of Persepolis contain Persian inscriptions, which have not hitherto been decyphered. The Etruscan monuments also present us with very ancient ones in the language of that country. There are some in Phenician. But none are more abundant than the Greek and Roman inscriptions, which designate almost every edifice and work, more especially, if they appertained to the public. They are to be found on common and precious stones; and marble and bronze. Writings preserved on the *papyrus* of Egypt, on bark, and on parchment, do not go so far back as the Christian æra: the rolls of the Herculaneum are, however, an exception to this rule. The Merovingian, Lombard, Saxon, and Mæsogothic writings appertain to the time of the fall of the Western empire. The most ancient of the Chinese, as it is pretended, go as far back as the seventh century. The Runic strains of the northern nations are less ancient. The writing-painting of Mexico is not long anterior to the discovery of that country.

Gruter has edited a collection of Roman inscriptions in a very convenient form. Reinesius, Fabretti, Gori, and others, have followed his example. Scaliger has also preserved the same order, in his Index to Gruter. Fleetwood has selected a variety of interesting inscriptions. Bonada, Ferretius, and Burmann, have collected such as are in verse.

We find medals of gold, silver, and bronze, struck by the Phenicians, Carthaginians, Etruscans, Greeks, Hebrews, Romans, Arabians, Celts, Britons, Goths, Anglo-Saxons, Franks, &c. In these we may distinguish the head, field, legend, exergue. Attention is paid to the figures they represent. In the cabinets, the different metals are separated; the medallions form a particular class. The bronzes are divided into great, middle, and small. Before Gessner, no one conceived the idea of a numismatic collection of all the nations of antiquity.

The vases, and, in short, the instruments, both sacred and profane, whether in metal, marble, glass, or earth, all merit examination. Some grand vases, formed entirely out of precious stones, are still in existence. Of those composed of clay, the Etruscan are the most remarkable.

The enquiry after, and examination of, all these kinds of monuments, ought to be accompanied with a great deal of circumspection, without which one is liable to be deceived every instant: for, to say nothing of the charming remains of antiquity, which the indifference of the age has permitted to fall into ruins, others are changed, altered, and counterfeited. The antiquary, therefore, stands in need of a certain degree of discernment, a certain degree of finesse in the feeling as it were, in order to distinguish authentic pieces from those which are false or altered. He ought still more to be on his guard, against those figures which exhibit bad representations of monuments; as also against rash explanations, which frequently have no other foundation than in the imagination, or ignorance of authors.

There are certain monuments which perish from mere antiquity. Every climate is not adapted to their preservation, and the powerful action of the elements on such bodies is sufficiently known. In England, the marble resolves itself into air; thence the famous Parian marbles are no longer legible. An inscription, discovered at Strasburg in 1766, and engraved in the *Museum Schoepflini*, is now effaced from the stone which it adorned, in consequence of its scaling off by degrees. The mummies in Egypt, after resisting the air during whole ages, at length become rotten. It belongs to engraving and typography, to perpetuate the memory of similar monuments; but there are others which are destroyed by malice, ignorance, avarice, negligence, or even by the means intended for their preservation.

The pretended manuscript of St. Mark, at Venice, is rotting, in consequence of the humidity of the place where it is kept. The charming remains of some of the ancient figures of bronze, found in Herculaneum, have been melted. Moriconi's varnish has destroyed several fine pictures, procured with great pains and difficulty. Gold and silver medals, precious on many accounts, have often been put into the crucible, merely for the sake of the metal. Pere Sicard caused whole rolls of writings, discovered in Egypt, to be destroyed. The *place-d'armes* of Metz is paved with a fine Mosaic, dug up during the latter part of the last century, and engraved in the history

History of that City, while the revolutionary fanaticism of our own times produced a variety of ravages. One ought to be a Vandal, or an Ostrogoth, not to be heart-sick at the report formerly made by Gregoire on that subject.

Monuments are frequently altered. The changes made some years since in the Pantheon of Rome, are not advantageous to it. Those who restore broken and mutilated statues, and adjust the fragments or the attributes, often change the very nature of them. Cassanova and Winkelmann, who reproach Cavaceppi with this, produce many examples of it. The statues and figures of bronze and medals lose in the fire that precious varnish, which is the guarantee of their antiquity, when ignorant possessors pretend to clean and polish them. Medals are exposed to many frauds. The head, reverse, and legend, are all changed. Othos, Pertinaxes, Gordians, are created at pleasure. I myself possess an Otho, with a reverse of Titus. Modern hands have affixed false names of engravers to ancient gems. Pichler has placed the name of Dioscorides on a stone representing Caligula. The name of Lysippus has been engraved on the Hercules of Florence.

Nothing is more frequent than counterfeit and false monuments. The medals fabricated by John Cavin of Padua, Cogornier Laurent of Parma, Dervien, &c. are well known. Several medals published by Golz, have been suspected by the antiquaries; however, as the collection made by that learned man was lost in its passage across the channel, it is difficult to decide on this subject. The *naumachia* of Verona in Panvinius, the theatre of Autun in Montfaucon, are fictitious. That learned man was also deceived by the figure of Cybele, given by Ligori; and by the divinities of Brescia, drawn from Rossi. The Hercules, sketched by De Hooghe, misled both Gargon and Keyssler. The Cupid-keybearer, in Montfaucon, appears suspicious to Cassanova. Joseph Guerra has counterfeited the paintings of Herculaneum; and P. Fondi, Etruscan vases. It is to be observed, however, that medals, concerning the existence of which the greatest doubts were once entertained, have been discovered afterwards. The cabinet of the late duchess dowager of Portland contained several of these.

It happens also, that real monuments are badly represented. It is thus that Struys and Serlio have given false plans, and fictitious designs of the ruins of Persepolis; Laurus, of the ancient edifices of Rome; Da Costa, of the amphitheatre of Capua; Æneas Vicus, of that of Verona. Picart has drawn from his own imagination the statue of Memnon, thinking that the original was no longer in existence. Rollin speaks of the statue of Laocoon, as if it also had been lost; and in Dryden's Virgil that statue is badly designed. On an ancient stone which represents the murder of Polyxene, Gravelle has converted the Psycho into an urn. In the place of the Taurrobolium, towards the extremity of the triumphal arch of Susa, we discover Aaron sacrificing, in Moetjen's plate. Many others have forged the figures of ancient divinities, instead of retaining those which the monuments present.

Into how many reveries have those fallen who pretend to explain the remains of antiquity? According to Cardinal Baronius, an Isis has been mistaken for the holy Virgin. A *Prafectus Viarum*, or superintendant of the high-ways, has been metamorphosed in Spain, into a St. Viarus, as Mabillon attests. Engraved stones which bore a relation to the history of the Roman Emperors and their apotheosis, were formerly displayed among the relics. An inscription in honour of Hercules, under the name of *Semo sancus Deus fidius*, made some believe that divine honours had been offered to Simon the magician. Monconnys has mistaken the sphinx near the pyramids of Egypt, for a hyena. Winkelmann has detected several similar errors; among others, that of Bellori, who imagined he discerned the expedition of the Emperor Galienus into the East, while Montfaucon beheld the intrigues of Mars and Venus, in a marble, which exhibits the marriage of Peleus and Thetis. On an urn in the Barbarini palace, Beger discovered Alcestus devoting himself for Admetus, whereas it in reality represented the history of Protesilaus, and Laodamia. The names of the engravers on precious stones, were long mistaken for those of the personages they represented. Tychsen was the first to give the true explanation of the inscription on the pretended pulpit of St. Paul at Venice. So much have some been deceived relative to the Runic monuments, that they have pretended to find Magog, the ark of Noah, and Sodom and Gomorra among them.

In regard to the explanation of medals, nothing is more singular than the reveries of father Harduin; witness his explana-

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tion of the Isis Faria. The *Col. nem.* of the medal of Nîmes was formerly explained by *Coluber Nemausensis*, or by *Colligavit nemo.* The globe placed on an altar, in a piece of money, struck during the reign of Constantine, appeared to Peiresc, to designate the sacrifice of the mass. J. G. Koch pretends that the Samaritan are ancient Egyptian medals, adorned with hieroglyphics, and he puzzles his brain in order to explain the legends by means of the Arabic. Descarrier imagines the prow of the vessel on the Roman *as* to be a plough.

"What has been already said, is sufficient in my opinion to exhibit the advantages which may be reaped from the study of antiquity. The different monuments belonging to the same country, will serve to determine the particulars of many remarkable events; to distinguish the genius and the taste of those nations who have been in possession of it, and to establish the epochs of the infancy, progress, and decline, of the arts. In Egypt the pyramids, the obelisks, the remains of ancient temples, and other monuments of a similar nature, will furnish an apology for Herodotus, who has been accused of fiction. They teach us also that the Egyptian nation was addicted to labour, that it possessed a knowledge of mechanics, whatever Linguet may have said to the contrary, and that it was firmly persuaded of the immortality of the soul. Other buildings of that country demonstrate, that it was under the dominion both of the Greeks and Arabians.

"It is thus that monuments are the guarantees of the veracity of history: the column erected at Rome in honour of Trajan, when compared with the medals of that emperor, attest his two expeditions into Dacia; they also exhibit to us a pattern of the sculpture of that period. The view of the theatres and amphitheatres preserved even in our own time, inform us relative to the nature of the games, there performed. The barbarity of the nations who have trodden under their feet the Western empire, cannot be better proved, than by the loss of the fine arts, and of the good taste occasioned by them. The works of sculpture, paintings, medals and engraved stones, present us with the figures of the divinities adored by different nations; they instruct us relative to their priests, their worship, their games; they inform us of the series of magistrates and kings by whom they have been governed; they serve to fix the epochs of the foundation of empires, nations, and cities; they teach us their military usages; they make us acquainted with the dresses of nations; many objects are better detailed, and more amply explained in their inscriptions than elsewhere; they contain laws, edicts, treaties of peace and alliance: in short they are the monuments which have aided the critics to restore to the ancient authors their primitive simplicity.

"Le Petit Magasin des Dames."—The Ladies Little Magazine, for 1808, 1 vol. 18mo. We have before noticed this annual collection of poetry, *bon-mots*, &c. Some verses by Mrs. Montague, here called *mi Lady Montague*, find a place in this collection, which we chiefly mention on account of the motto prefixed to it, 'intimating that a woman of taste, and talents, will love and educate her daughters better than if she were destitute of such qualifications. We think the sentiment, cannot be too often repeated, or too frequently inculcated.

Epigraphe:

"Une mère dans sa famille,
Avec du goût et des talens,
En aimera mieux ses enfans,
En élevera mieux ses filles."

"Le Glaneur :"—The Gleaner. 4 vols. 8vo. This work, consists of a miscellaneous collection in verse and prose. The first article we shall mention, is entitled, "Observations on the Letters of Madame du Chatelet." "These letters (we are told), cannot fail to render Madame de Chatelet beloved; she never thinks of being witty, but what is infinitely better, she is always just. In addition to this, our fair author frankly developes her heart, displays a mind, at once strong and generous, mixed, perhaps, with a little pride; but it is the pride of one who has been caressed and flattered. Her letters are not only well written, but actually the best of their kind. All the phrases are energetic, replete with passion, and yet extremely negligent in point of expression; thence there results a peculiar kind of charm, which does not arise out of style; for although her words be sometimes badly arranged, yet her thoughts are so natural, and animated, and so amiable, that one feels, if they had been more correct, that they would have proved less interesting.

"It is extremely difficult to convey a just idea of these letters, for if a comparison be made between them and those of

of Madame de Sevigné, both will suffer. The correspondence of Madame de Sevigné displays infinite art, and all this art is employed in its own concealment; that of Madame du Chatelet on the other hand, exhibits a mind open and honourable, which is eager to say, and to avow any thing. Nothing is foreseen, prepared, or thought of beforehand. It is doubtful, indeed, whether this lady ever re-perused her letters, as she may be said to speak, rather than to write.

Gifted with an extraordinary degree of eloquence, this eloquence never displayed itself, unless when an object worthy of it, occurred. To a taste for glory, she added a simplicity, which rarely accompanies it. No female was ever more learned, and yet no one seemed to be less desirous of the appellation of a *Savante*. She never conversed relative to the sciences, but in the company of those, who she thought could instruct her, and never once spoke for the purpose of being remarked.

"Madame du Chatelet was acquainted with the Latin, the English, and the Italian languages, and some fragments of a translation of Virgil, by her, are still in existence. She studied the higher branches of mathematics, as well as physics. She commented both on Leibnitz and Newton. Her memoir relative to the nature of fire, obtained high eulogiums from the Academy of Sciences; her work entitled "Institutions de Physique;" her Analysis of the Philosophy of Leibnitz, her Dispute with Mairan, together with her work on the Principles of the Newtonian Philosophy, seemed calculated to occupy a whole life; but she found time for all, even for the most frivolous occupations. In fine, she loved all the pleasures of society, as much as those persons did, who occupied their minds with nothing else.

"Fontenelle one day said, 'I have attained ninety years of age, and am a Frenchman; notwithstanding which, I have never once attempted to cast the slightest ridicule on any thing that had the appearance of virtue.' In imitation of this, Madame de Chatelet was accustomed to exclaim: 'I have never, God be praised, attempted the slightest ridicule against any thing that exhibited the appearance of pleasure;' and this saying, appears to me, truly to depict the character of its author.

"Voltaire was greatly indebted to this lady, whose influence over his compositions was peculiarly fortunate. His intimacy with Madame de Chatelet ennobled and aggrandized his ideas. Jealous to please this illustrious friend, whose genius, according to his own confession, was of a vigorous cast; he conferred on his work a certain nobleness of character, strength, and elevation, not to be found in those which he published either before, or after the epoch alluded to. It was while in company with Madame de Chatelet, it was at her house at Cirey, that he composed *Le Siecle de Louis XIV.*, *Merope*, *Alzire*, *Mahomet*, *Les Epitres Morales*, and many other works, the beauties of which are universally allowed. It was then also, that he displayed most prudence and sagacity in his writings—is it then unreasonable to affirm, that if Voltaire, as it was once supposed, and hoped, had concluded his career under the eye of Madame de Chatelet; that he would not at a remoter period, have fallen into those errors, which do so much injury to his memory, and which may have enfeebled the effects of those important truths, disclosed by him.

"The truth, indeed, of this observation is proved by all the letters of Madame de Chatelet, and one is greatly pleased with her, when, alluding to the *Pucelle d'Orleans*, she observes:

"I have written a thundering letter on this subject; but it will be so long before this reaches him, that the manuscript may have been sent to the printers. 'I frankly avow to you,' adds she to her correspondent, 'that I cannot refrain from sighing at my lot,' when I see how careless he is of my tranquillity. I will spend my whole life, in combating against him, for his own sake, without being able to succeed, and shall never cease to tremble for him, and equally to lament his faults, and his absence. Such in fine is my destiny, and yet I account it more fortunate, than if it had been more happy.'

On the "Memoirs of the Count de Hordt, and the Count de Bonneval."

The author, in criticising these works, is at great pains to prove that they ought not to have been republished.

"A grand epoch," says he, "replete with great events, is for historians, what Rome is for those painters who are desirous to form themselves after grand models. The historian, who, after having beheld those great epochs, the recital of which will astonish posterity, does not acquire that masculine and energetic simplicity, that dignity of tone, that elevated precision, and that rapid style, which appertains to this species of composition, ought either to throw away his pen, or write

write on other subjects. A style without loftiness, and without warmth, provided it be sage, and correct, is still of use for many other purposes.

"Let not this historian undertake to speak of times too near to his own. A grand epoch, like that which we have recently witnessed, is equally connected with the past, as with the future. The historical circle of remarkable, and almost contemporary, events, is considerably enlarged, and it will no longer be possible to speak of Charles XII. and Frederic the Great, in the same manner, as before that immense revolution in Europe, which, by appearing as the commencement of a new history, demands other historians.

"But, (say M. M. Borelly and Guyot Desherbiers, the editors of the works alluded to,) 'we do not pretend to write any thing else but Memoirs, and why therefore would you attack us as historians?'—Memoirs, I confess, precede history; but why should you *hash* history into memoirs?"

After this introduction, the author attacks the Life of the Count de Hordt, lately written by M. Borelly, and observes, that it is ridiculous, because the Count's father had served under Charles XII. that all the revolutions of Sweden should on this account be detailed in regular order. In respect to himself, as a military man, he never served but in a subordinate capacity; and as a politician, he was never entrusted with any diplomatic mission of the least consequence by Frederic the Great.

Still greater severity is used in respect to the Memoirs of the Count de Bonneval:

"I wish to be informed of the motive," says he, "for reprinting these memoirs. Of what utility can it be? What is it that it will teach us? M. de Bonneval was a good officer, but he never performed any great exploits, and he had no influence whatsoever over the events that occurred during his own time. If he possessed any great military talents, he must be allowed to have employed them to very little purpose. He was a fool-hardy man, without prudence, without conduct, and who had nothing eminent in his character, courage alone excepted. He fought well, acted badly, reasoned wrong, and, were it not for his numerous foibles, would have long since been forgotten. Always morose, continually discontented with the king, with the ministers, with all the world, and with himself, he spent his whole life in complaining of the pretended injustice which he had constantly experienced. Nothing could satisfy him, and if the staff of a marshal of France had been conferred upon him, he would have deemed it too little. He writes in the style of a captain of Cossacks, while his love-adventures resemble those of a Pandour.

"His conduct at Cosmo, in respect to a jealous husband, was abominable; and if any other officer were to behave in so infamous a manner, he ought to be turned out of his regiment. But, even if all these despicable anecdotes of him were true—and I do not believe them to be so—for what good purpose are they now reproduced? Can one present the Life of M. de Bonneval as a model to military men? What has he achieved? He was brave—and where is the common soldier who is not so?—Is he to be considered as a friend to his native country? He abandoned it.—As a friend to his government? His whole life is but one continued revolt.—As one who respected religion? He apostatised.—As attached to his friends and relations? He abandoned them all.—As amiable, and replete with gallantry? He himself acknowledges that he was neither, and upon my word he might have dispensed with the avowal.

"And, lo! here are two volumes swelled into an enormous size with his life and adventures! And behold a commentator, who immerses the Count in the history of his own time, in the same manner as a Duke of Clarence was formerly drowned in a butt of Malmsey. This butt, indeed, was infinitely more suitable to M. de Bonneval, than those historical notes, so grossly misplaced, by means of which M. Guyot Desherbiers contrived to overwhelm both his bashaw and his readers."

On some New Works.—Do you love fantastical and mysterious adventures? Do you like to meet with something in the first half dozen pages of a book, which is not to be explained until the end of a third volume? Do you imagine this to be a marvellous and good way of exciting and supporting curiosity? Do you possess a decided taste for duels, forced marriages, and those headstrong passions, which would make a savage fancy, provided he had learned to read, and were to peruse some romances, that love, among civilised nations, was nothing more or less than a sort of fury, an infernal degree of rage, which renders them

them capable of any atrocity? Do you think that a vengeance coolly ripened, and prepared during a period of twenty-five years, is a masterpiece of imagination? Are you edified by beholding robbers suddenly becoming virtuous and laborious? Do you like to read, without knowing what you are reading, until you have read the whole work? Is it a matter of indifference to spend two or three hours at a book, whence there results but one reflexion, that there are persons who waste a great deal of wit in proving that they do not possess common sense? In short, would you read a bad romance, which is not at all ill written? In that case, pray read *L'Urne dans le Vallée solitaire*, the Urn in the solitary Valley.

"Common sense is, however, still more common than some people think, and it is common sense which will at length produce a reform in taste. This is saying a great deal, but it will soon be proved, and is already proved in some small degree, by the success of *Melanie de Röstange*, a most excellent novel, the production of Madame Armande R*****.

"As to the Memoirs of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, you may read them if you please, and I shall not prevent you; but you will there find so many useless details; so many little passions animating great personages; so many long intrigues which lead to nothing; so many great names connected with such trifling affairs; so much importance attached to such silly stories, that, after having perused the whole, you will at length discover you have learned nothing, and you will demand, like me, what is there in this work proper to form the minds of young females, or to inspire them with a taste for virtue?"

After mentioning a number of other prose works, the author takes a review of modern French poetry; and laments, that no period was ever so favourable to, or produced so few, fine verses. "But," adds he, "if the Muses languished amidst ruins, they ought now to rejoice amidst the glorious trophies produced by victory. Already two fine Odes have signalized the present epoch; the one written in Latin by M. Roëmers; the other in French, by M. d'Avrigny: both are replete with genius and enthusiasm. The two following short passages have been selected as a specimen:

"Les Destins ont parlé, tout cède à leur puissance;
Et, plus grand chaque jour, le héros de la France
S'élève triomphant des plus fiers potentats:
Sous leur choc s'affermit son immortel empire;
Et de tant d'ennemis armés pour le détruire,
Les torrens dissipés s'écoulent sous ses pas.
. . . . . .
"Mais quel dieu tout-à coup à la terre m'enlève,
Sur les ailes des vents avec lui je m'élève,
Et le rivage au loin fuit mon œil éperdu.
Cette ville, est Calais: ce roc fameux, est Douvre:
Ce fleuve, la Tamise; et la nuit qui me couvre
Me cache en vain les murs où je suis descendu.
. . . . . .
"Tandis que des tombeaux* je parcours le silence,
Dans cette nuit lugubre, à mes regards s'avance
De guerriers chargés d'ans un cortége pieux.
A leur tête est leur roi, le front couvert d'allarmes:
Il gémit; et son œil obscurci par les larmes,
Semble errer sur la pierre où dorment ses aïeux."
. . . . . .

The following exaggerated panegyric is addressed to the Empress, on her return from Germany:

"O! vous, l'ornement et l'amour
De l'Italie et de la France,
Paris chante votre retour,
Et Munich pleure votre absence.
D'un fils que suivent tous les vœux,
C'est là que, mère fortunée,
Pour lui d'un illustre hymenée
Votre main forma les beaux nœuds.
Ah! combien la France attendrie
Aime à voir cette main chérie,
Qui du front sacré d'un vainqueur
Toujours maître de la victoire,
Essuyait la noble sueur,
Au retour des champs de la gloire,
Dans les jours plus doux de la paix,
Des grandeurs oubliant les charmes,
Parmi nous essuyer les larmes
Du pauvre, heureux par vos bienfaits!
O! des Graces touchante image!
De ces vers où ma faible voix
Osa célébrer tant d'exploits,
C'est à vous qu'appartient l'hommage.
Oui, tandis que nos ennemis
Tombaient sous un bras invincible,
Vers vous un charme irrésistible
Entraînait tous les cœurs soumis.
D'un héros auguste compagne;
Des malheureux auguste appui,
Par d'autres armes, comme lui,
Vous avez conquis l'Allemagne."

* The poet here supposes himself at Westminster Abbey.

"Sur

"*Sur les Vignobles de Tokay.*"—An Account of the Vineyards of Tokay.

The celebrated vineyards of Tokay have been described with great care and precision, by an inhabitant of the vicinity, in a little work, the title of which is: "Notitia Historica, poetica, œconomica Montium Vineferorum comitatus Zemplin, Auctore Ant. Szirmay de Szirma, à Kaschau 1698." The rising grounds, or hills, appertaining to the Count de Zemplin, form a small chain, in front of the Carpathian mountains. These are designated by the Hungarians, under the name of *Hegyn-Allya*, which signifies the foot of the mountain, and the hill of Magorhegy obviously appears to have been volcanic, for it presents a crater, surrounded by lava.

It is on a stratum of basaltes, in a state of decomposition, that the celebrated vines of Tallya-Mada, Tolesma, Liska, Terrazal, &c. usually known by the appellation of the vineyards of Tokay, are produced: a preference, however, is given to those of Tallya and Trazal. The whole canton, or district, produces, one year with another, 210,000 *eimers*, a measure which, in this part of Hungary, is equivalent to five decalitres, six litres, and 89 cent litres, according to the new French calculation.

One might be tempted to consider the vines of Tokay as the remnant of those planted in Illyria by the Romans; but the author just alluded to asserts, that it was Bela IV. who first consecrated this fertile district to the God Bacchus. This king, in 1241, taking advantage of the first moments of repose, which the discontinuance of the war allowed him, obtained from Italy, by the way of Venice, both plants and vine-dressers. As a certain species of grape is still called, at Tokay, the *Formint*, it has been imagined by some, that these were the vineyards of Formi, so much celebrated by Horace. Another species is supposed to have descended from the plants which the Venetians brought from Malvoisia, in the Morea.

The grapes of Tokay, however, had no manner of occasion for nobility of origin, as they have acquired the nobility of merit. During the celebrated council of Trent, the Prelates of Italy were all vaunting the wines of their own country. George Drascowich, Archbishop of Coboeza, on this assured them, that Hungary excelled them all in that article. Every one deemed this position heterodox; but the good archbishop having ordered some wine to be brought from Tallya-Mada, they were immediately convinced of their error.

The Pope himself, on tasting it, declared its pre-eminence in 1562, according to M. de Skirmay. It was not, however, until the year 1650, that the Hungarians discovered the new method, to which the superior excellency of their wine has been attributed. This method is founded chiefly on the observation made by them, that those grapes which possess most of the saccharine principle, begin to ripen before the rest, or, in other words, *crystallize*, by means of the rays of the sun, while they at the same time become spoiled by the least humidity. Great care is therefore taken to select, and gather with precaution, those grapes that are first ripe, whence they extract an essence similar to honey in taste, and treacle in consistency.

It is by mingling this essence with the ordinary wine of the canton, that they produce the real Tokay, of which there are two sorts: the one called the *Ausbruch*, and the other the *Nachlass*. The former of these is sold by *antals*, the latter by *barrels*, each of which contains two antals. In the masklass, there is just twice as much of the ordinary wine, with the same quantity of essence, as in the *ausbruch*. The vegetable gold, which is pretended to have been found in some of the Tokay grapes, is nothing more than the little egg of an insect, around which the juice of the grape crystallises, and has assumed a golden colour. This observation, made by M. de Szirmay, does not, however, refute the assertion relative to the existence of gold in certain invisible portions, in certain vegetables, this fact having been demonstrated by several experiments, quoted in Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry, tom. iii. p. 401.

"Tableaux de Constantinople."—A Description of Constantinople, by Frederic Murhard.

This traveller, who is a Hessian by birth, gives the following account of the Bazar of Constantinople:

This market is one of the richest in the East, and no foreigner ever leaves Perau without having visited it: but it is not one visit that can convey the least idea of its magnificence. The principal part is composed of large stone edifices, adorned with corridors and colonnades; some of these have stone, others wooden ceilings, while a few are covered with simple foliage. These arcades receive the

the light by means of windows, pierced through the upper part of the edifice. On both sides are to be met with rows of shops, some dug as it were out of the walls, while others project beyond it. Four immense streets, all similar to one another, are distinguished by the solidity of their edifices, as well as by the richness of the merchandize displayed there. These are crossed in every direction, by a number of alleys, in which the shops are uncovered.

What brings a great concourse of people into the *Bazar*, is the consideration, that there they will find shelter from the heat, as the passenger can always walk in the shade. In short, it is of itself a little universe, where traffic, under every possible form, animates all hands, and all heads. Let us enter this sphere of human activity—one is instantly stunned with the confused noise, and nearly stifled by the exhausting heat, occasioned by the crowd. To the right and left, those who sell invite customers; they chaffer, bargain, exchange commodities—one sentiment alone, that of sordid avarice, animates every feature, and agitates every limb.

To what a multitude of temptations are the passengers subjected! there is not a single natural or factitious passion which may not be gratified; not a taste, or a caprice, which cannot be satisfied. Every thing that the imagination of the Orientals has invented to vary or multiply enjoyments, to awaken desires, to convert life into an enchanting and perpetual dream, is to be found assembled under these innumerable arcades. In short, the Bazar is to the eastern nations, what the theatres seem to be for the great capitals of Europe. It is a very lively pleasure, the repetition of which never produces satiety, while one of the enjoyments which they promise in their paradise is the spectacle of a Bazar, still more magnificent than any that is to be found on the face of the earth.

Throughout the whole of the East, the shops which contain the merchandizes of the same species, are all ranged by the side of each other, and consequently there are whole streets consecrated to the same branch of industry. Those of the jewellers, for instance, present a display of riches valued at several millions of livres. Here are rubies, emeralds, topazes—the eye is dazzled with so much magnificence, the stranger supposes himself suddenly transferred to a palace of fairies! Here are suspended rings of an immense price, ear-rings, bracelets, which vie with each other in point of elegance—there are girdles, caftans, turbans, feathers, head-dresses, all strewed over with precious stones—a little further on, you behold sabres, pistols, bridles, and harness, ornamented with diamonds.

The quarter occupied by the goldsmiths is no less calculated to gratify the imagination; and one cannot too much admire the excellency of the eastern nations in this elegant branch of human industry. If the Europeans surpass them in the art of polishing, and setting diamonds, the others equal them, at least, in respect to the precious metals. Their trinkets are indeed all formed according to the eastern taste, but the delicacy of the ornaments, the perfection of their carving, the niceness of their finishing, the elegant patterns of their figure-works, are well calculated to confer pleasure. One is astonished, above all, at the prodigious quantity of arms, adorned with both gold and silver, which seem sufficient for the military accoutrements of whole battalions, and squadrons of guards, destined to escort all the courts of Europe; at the prodigious heaps of the indestructible blades from Damascus and Cairo, and of the master-pieces, both in steel and bronze, varied as it were to infinity, in their forms and objects.

A neighbouring alley presents another kind of spectacle. There you will behold a long line of counters, where the monies appertaining to every portion of the commercial world, are changed: this is the grand resort of the Armenians and Greeks, who are chiefly engaged in that species of traffic. As the necessary measures are taken to guard against both thieves and fire, immense sums are heaped up here; and even the most opulent Turks deposit their money in security, under the protection of these bankers.

In another portion of the Bazar, are displayed under vast colonnades, the most precious cloths and tissues, both of Asia, and of Europe. Here are also to be found, the gold and silver stuffs of Aleppo, and Cairo; together with the shawls of Persia and Hindostan, embroidered with pearls and silk; the brocades of Lyons, the muslins of England, the fine cotton cloaks of Tunis, the linens of Holland, the damask of Venice, the velvets of Europe, the tapestry of Egypt and of Mesopotamia, the gold and silver lace of Provence, the woollens of Angora, together

together with the productions of the Turks and Greeks: in a word, whatever the most varied luxury could present or conceive, as most elegant, or most curious, in point of apparel.

The quarter inhabited by those who deal in peltry, is replete with the productions of Russia and Siberia. The immensity of these supplies may be easily conceived, when it is recollected that all the Orientals make more or less use of furs, and that a large portion both of Asia and Africa are supplied from thence. Here are to be found pelisses for both sexes, and all conditions; skins of martins, black and yellow foxes, ermines, lambs and rabbits; in one word, furs of every kind, and of every colour.

The same variety, the same profusion, is to be seen in the galleries of the confectioners. The talents of the French and Italians have been greatly vaunted in this branch of trade; but those who have visited Constantinople, must adjudge the prize to the Orientals. Here is to be found an innumerable quantity of preserved fruits, essences, extracts and pastes, the greater part of which are totally unknown in Europe; and the whole is ranged with so much order, and elegance, that it is extremely difficult to avoid temptation. Indeed, as commodities of this kind are to be had of all prices, there is no one even among the common people, who do not pay a little tribute here, as they pass along.

In another portion of the market, the trade of the grocer is announced from a great distance, by the odour and grateful vapours which are exhaled. This is the common magazine of all the vegetable riches of India, Arabia, and America.

On approaching towards the gate, the Bazar seems to be lost in the streets of the lower city. The stone arcades have ceased, the ground is no longer paved, and here and there are to be found wooden bridges. A new aspect is suddenly assumed, but it is neither flattering to the sight, nor to the smell; it is here that the butchers reside. A little further on is the fish-market, but as pestilential vapours constantly ascend from this quarter, it is impossible for delicate organs to remain any time here, in order to learn the long nomenclature of sea, and river fish; which the lower orders of the people purchase and devour on the spot.

The shoemakers' shops, in this neighbourhood, are worthy of being viewed. One is at first surprised both by their immensity, and the activity which reigns throughout them. It appears surprising, how so many of the same profession are able to find employment, even in this great city; but the corporation of cordwainers is not only more honoured here, than in Europe, but their workmanship is so curious, that it seems to appertain to a science, rather than to a trade. Besides, there is nothing so diversified, or so elegant, as the shoes of the Orientals, for it constitutes one essential article of their luxury. Many of those destined for the ladies, are most magnificently adorned with pearls and jewels, while a great number are ornamented with gold and silver. They may be had of all colours, except green, which is sacred among the Mussulmans, and would be profaned by the touch of a human foot.

The taylors also, have a particular spot allotted to them, and display a grand assortment of oriental garments. The places too, where silk and cotton are spun, merit particular attention. The engines made use of on those occasions, are coarse and despicable in the extreme, for in a country where none is sure of enjoying his property in peace and security, who would put himself to any unnecessary expence?

The whole of a narrow lane is occupied with works of literature, and there you may find Persian, Tartarian, and Arabic works in folio, and in quarto, heaped together on tables: but night now approaches, and the Bazar is lighted up in the Oriental manner, by millions of lanthorns and lamps, which shed a brilliant artificial light, and astonish the traveller, by the splendour of the spectacle.

"Varietés, &c."—Varieties, or Miscellaneous Papers. 1. A description of the Medals in the Museum Knobelsdorffianum, by M. Sestini."

The Baron de Knobelsdorff, during his residence as ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, collected a great number of coins, which he carried with him, at the conclusion of his diplomatic career, to Berlin, where he built a museum for their reception.

Sestini, well known for his numismatic erudition, having applied to him for permission to describe some of the most scarce and valuable of his coins, this was readily granted. Accordingly, out of 18,000 Grecian ones, he has here selected, and presented an account of 1720, which he has arranged geographically.

He begins northward with the Taurian, Chersonesian, Mœsian, Thracian, and

and Macedonian, whence he proceeds to enumerate such as have been produced in Greece, and the Peleponnesus; the Archipelago, and Asia Minor.

This work is accompanied with plates, in which the coins are beautifully engraved.

The ancient Coins of Capua.—Francesco Daniele, having been enabled, after much labour and research, to collect seventeen Capuan coins, all of them of bronze, here undertakes to give a description of them. Among these, we have heads of Jupiter, Diana, and Hercules, all of which are well engraved, and printed with red ink. Each is accompanied by a commentary, elucidating the subject; but the two veiled figures have hitherto eluded the conjectures of the antiquaries.

Madame de Staal.—This lady, who so much distinguished herself by literary talents, was a native of Paris. Her father, M. de Launai, was a painter, and appears to have been obliged to repair to England, in order to practise his art, and he remained there for many years. But as her mother was unable to accustom herself to the changeable climate of our island, she soon returned, and was delivered of Mademoiselle de Launai. Being destitute, not only of fortune, but even of the means of existence, the unhappy mother deemed herself lucky in being admitted, without paying for her board, into the convent of St. Louis, at Rouen, during the two first years of her daughter's life, and while the latter was put out to nurse. On the expiration of that period, she became a prey to misery, in consequence of her fears relative to the future lot of her child, but Madame de Grieu, the abbess of the convent, where she resided, dissipated her chagrin, by promising to adopt and educate the child.

Mademoiselle de Launai accordingly received an education far beyond what she had any right to expect: "What has occurred to me," says the lady herself, "is entirely different to what occurs in romances; for you always find there, that the heroine, although educated only as a simple shepherdess, proves in the end to be an illustrious princess. I, on the other hand, was always treated during my infancy as a person of distinction, and at length discovered, not only that I was nobody, but even that nothing appertained to me. My mind, therefore, never having taken that particular direction, which bad fortune always necessarily superinduces, has constantly resisted that humiliation, and inferiority, to which it has been ever subjected.

In truth, it appears, that the early education of Mademoiselle de Launai, was attended to, with the most scrupulous exactness. Masters of every kind were provided for her, and the utmost care bestowed, in order to render her intelligent and accomplished. But just at that period, when she had attained the proper age to demonstrate her gratitude, and reap profit from her talents, her benefactress died, and she was reduced all at once to extreme poverty.

On this occasion, she addressed herself to the celebrated Abbe Vertot, to whom she communicated her misfortunes, and as she happened to mention in her letter, "that she could call nothing her own, but the air she breathed," he immediately transmitted her a bill of exchange for fifty pistoles. She determined, however, to refuse this generous present, as the repayment of such a sum appeared impossible; the money was accordingly returned.

Mademoiselle de L. now repaired to Paris, in quest of employment, and at last obtained a situation about the person of a lady of quality,* by means of her elder sister, who was *femme de chambre* to Madame la Duchesse de Ferté. The account of her life, which is drawn up by herself, contains a variety of laughable details, relative to the women of rank, at the court of France. Nor does she spare herself, for the author is described as uncommonly ignorant of all the little affairs required from her situation, such as dressing up a shift, providing rouge, &c. &c. Having overturned a box filled with hair-powder, in consequence of taking it by the lid, she was desired to "take every thing by the bottom;" but applying this rule, somewhat too generally, she adopted it in respect to a purse, in consequence of which, about an hundred *louis d'ors*, were strewed over the floor.

This young lady was at length drawn from obscurity, in consequence of a singular adventure. A young woman, who pretended to be possessed, attracted the notice of all Paris; and the celebrated M. de Fontenelle, happened to be among the number, who visited her. This circumstance produced a charming letter on the part of Mademoiselle de Launai, which was read and praised in all the

* The Duchess de Maine.

fashionable

fashionable circles. The Duchess of Maine, in particular, was enchanted with it, and as this princess was the declared protectress of talents, her waiting-woman became her friend and confidant.

This degree of favour proved singularly unfortunate for Mademoiselle de Launai, as she was comprehended, according to the horrible system of that day, in the disgrace of the Duchess, and sent to the Bastile, under pretext that she had been her accomplice in some political intrigues.

"After having passed over some drawbridges, and been saluted with the noise made by the chains, the harmony of which did not prove of the most agreeable cast, I was conducted to a large chamber, where I saw nothing but the four walls, which were very dirty, and appeared to be scrawled over with charcoal, in order to amuse the leisure of my predecessors. It was so entirely destitute of moveables, that a jailor went out to search for a little chair, in which I was to sit, and he at the same time brought in a couple of stones, to support a faggot, which he lighted. A small bit of candle having been stuck against the wall, my governor, after having procured me all these comforts, retired.

"I soon heard five or six locks double-bolted upon me."

At the end of two years detention, this young lady at length obtained her liberty, and wished to become a nun; but the Duchess de Maine, who opposed the proposition, married her to M. de Staal, then a lieutenant in the Swiss guards, and afterwards a major-general in the army. From that moment, she became *dame d'honneur* to the duchess, dined at the same table, and rode in the same carriage.

Here her memoirs conclude, and we only know that she died in June, 1750, at about fifty-one, or fifty-two years of age.

Sur M. l'Abbé de Voisenon.—M. de Voisenon, being the youngest son of a great family, and a sorry little creature in point of person, there was some difficulty in knowing what to do with him. Accordingly, on this, as in similar cases, it was determined to educate him for the church, and like others, so predestined, he prepared himself for theological studies, by reading Terence, Virgil, and Horace. These soon determined his avocation; but as they did not hold out any promises of subsistence, that is to say of good fat livings, he became a priest, in order to be sure of an abbey. In the mean time, his patron, and model, was the Abbé de Chaulieu.

Scarcely had he announced himself to the world, by the commission of a few wild pranks, when he fell sick. This furnished a fine opportunity to his great relations, and the ancient friend of his family, to bring M. de Voisenon to his senses, perhaps to convert a man of the world into a saint, and consequently to make him a saint-bishop at court! Behold him accordingly carefully attended, caressed, conciliated; preached a little to, indeed, and in a short time so wearied out with attention and good advice, that by way of conclusion, he frankly and openly acknowledged his sins, for the benefit of general edification.

He had hitherto conducted himself with frankness, but having a great terror, respecting the article of death, this always produced a certain degree of horror, which continually pierced through that gaiety, with which he affected to talk of it.

At length being recovered, and the demon of the flesh having once more got the better of him, he no longer dreamed of becoming a bishop, unless it was the bishop of Mount Rouge, where the Duke de la Valliere resided; and where he lived with a certain degree of intemperance common to many of the grandees of his day. Accordingly, when Voltaire wrote to the Abbé de Voisenon, he scarcely ever omitted to term him the very amiable, and very unworthy priest, an equivocal kind of compliment, but which was actually intended as a real one. This epithet, however, is not applicable to the Abbé de Voisenon, in any point of view; for with abundance of wit and talent, he had rather inclination to, than taste for pleasure; he was too feeble to have any passions, and not having any firmness of character, he did not know how to support the scandal that he produced. He accordingly seemed greatly astonished at occasioning it, and was accustomed to say to those who were on the watch to joke him about M. de Favart, to whose wife he was rather partial:

"Vous autres gens de peu d'etoffe,
Et moins encore de vertu,"
Prenez Favart pour un cocu;
Ce n'est pourtant qu'un philosophe."

At length the Abbé once more fell sick; but the memory of this latter malady affected him deeply during the

whole of his life, and at the same time, afforded him continual consolation. He now confessed to a priest in due form, and while speaking of this event, he was always accustomed to say, "that it was not trifles alone, that he owned." "The case indeed," added he, "was so black, that my confessor refused me absolution, and he informed me, that he would never consent to grant me it, unless I engaged to distribute to the poor, as many years value of my livings, as I had passed without having recited my breviary:"

"Dans mon impieté
Récité mon bréviaire
Ni par la charité
Remplacé la priere."

In short the Abbé de Voisenon affirmed, that his absolution was to cost him two-thousand crowns, which his confessor was to distribute for him among the poor; and, in addition to this, he was to repeat his breviary every morning, without once omitting it. The rigour of such a sentence, penetrated the man of wit, with due respect for it. He submitted, and although he lost much, yet he thought he should be able to regain more: accordingly, during the whole course of the remainder of his life, he never once forgot his breviary. If the Duke carried him to Mont Rouge to supper, his old lacquey never omitted to say to the valet, "is Monsieur l'Abbé's breviary placed along with his night-cap."

No one can be ignorant, that Favart his wife, and the Abbé de Voisenon, lived together, and were the parents of Gertrude de l'Anglais, &c. But the author of *La Chercheuse d'Esprit* had never sought but how to live; he was cynical, and although he possessed talents, he yet disdained every species of reputation. This was very convenient for the Abbé, who, being himself enchanted with Madame de Favart, had contrived in his turn, to bewitch her so completely, as to induce the lady to adopt some of his ideas, and all his scruples. In fine, when any one became familiar in the house, the following comedy was always played in his presence. On making a morning's visit, the friend was told, "that Monsieur and Madame were not yet stirring;" but on telling the *femme de chambre* "that he was expected," the door instantly flew open, and they were seen in bed together, the Abbé constantly holding a large book in his hands.

"Ha!" says the acquaintance (provided it was the first visit), "what are you doing together there!"

"We are praying," replies the Abbé. "Yes," adds Madame de Favart in a droll manner, "we are repeating our breviary, come let us finish M. l'Abbé, for it is getting late, and it is proper we should be rising, proceed." The priest accordingly continued the service, and the lady replied "Amen," as before.

(This and the next article afford a shocking picture of fashionable French manners, during the monarchy.)

The Abbé Alègre.—This Abbé was one of the admirers of the Duchess of Maine, who received none at her seat called Sceaux, but either her courtiers or adorers. A single word from the mouth of Fontenelle will convey a perfect idea of this court, and of its sovereign. He called all those *(galeriens)* Galley-Slaves, who passed for either the friends or the lovers of this Duchess, and was accustomed to say, "that he himself was for a moment in this galley, whence he soon found means to extricate himself."

As to the Abbé Alègre, he was a priest, a sloven, a man of wit, more conversant in intrigues than the gospel, and far from being amiable. It was his fortune, good or bad, to become passionately enamoured with Mademoiselle Provost, a celebrated dancer at the Opera-house, and much in vogue among the young men of fashion of that day. He began first by supping with her, and then gave her entertainments in his turn, to which she did not fail to invite her other lovers, having full as much respect for the temptations, as the pretensions, of the Abbé d'Alègre.

It may be necessary here to observe, that this lady was at once debauched, and coarse in her manners and enjoyments; notwithstanding this and her profession, since she had acquired some reputation, she failed not at times, to talk of "the good principles, with which Madame her mother had inspired her, during her infancy;" and when the Abbé pressed his suit, she was accustomed to exclaim "Fi! donc M. l'Abbé, vous n'y pensez pas! un prêtre!"

An event occurred, however, that rendered her more compliant. The father of Mademoiselle Provost died suddenly, and she of course was greatly afflicted. But her sorrow was without bounds, when her mother, who had been brought up in the choir of the Opera-house, and now appertained to the choir of her parish, announced to her dear daughter, "that *Monsieur son Pere* had died without confession, and without taking the

the sacrament, exactly as if he had been a dog!"

What a misfortune! what a shame to the family! It would require many good masses, to obtain mercy, and Mademoiselle, quite affrighted, immediately procured fifty louis dors, which she confided to her mother, expressly for this purpose.

It may be readily supposed that the Abbé d'Alègre did not fail to appear very sorrowful, and to be anxious at the same time to do every thing in his power to console Mademoiselle Provost. She was in tears—this therefore was a fine opportunity for the sighs of the amorous priest; she frankly related to him the cause of her chagrin, and affliction—and she allowed that she might have been consoled, provided her father had but died like a christian, but he had departed like a dog! Her glory was affected, and her reputation tarnished by the consideration that he had gone off without ceremony."

"If I esteemed you less," replied the Abbé, "I should perhaps, condescend to bestow that species of consolation, which is at once false and dangerous. As for yourself, you surely have not any thing to reproach yourself with, neither in the face of God, nor of man, for you have bestowed fifty louisdors on purpose to recommend the soul of your deceased father to the protection and good offices of the church—this is at once generous, and laudable! But what must you think when I tell you, that the most innocent use which will be made of at least one half of these fifty louis, will be for the inferior clergy of the parish, to *pay* their gossips to dine with them, and not to *say prayers?* And what will you say, if they should give the other half of your fifty louis to Irish priests, who live by masses, and even swallow them whole, without attending to what they eat? You must easily comprehend that it is not the same sacrifice when it is performed gratuitously by a man of my rank, for example, or by a low hired priest!"

"I most readily believe it," replied Mademoiselle Provost. Heaven is not to be cheated in that manner! but will you yourself, Monsieur l'Abbé, condescend to say a few masses for the soul of my poor father?

"I will undertake it, but I cannot promise to save your father, if you will not undertake to damn me, it is absolutely necessary that the Devil should have one one, and it must be either of us two. Mean time, I am ready to answer to Heaven for him, and I shall endeavour to make up my own affair with the Devil, the best way I can."

The Abbe Barthelemy.—Having mentioned two bad Abbés, we now come to a third, who happens to be a good one.

The Abbé Barthelemy was a native of Provence, and studied at the College of the Oratory, at Marseilles. After having addicted himself for a considerable time, to the study of the Greek and Latin languages, he learned Arabic.

His literary attainments at length enabled him to examine the manuscripts of the celebrated Pieresc, at Aix, a learned man, whose knowledge was to the full, as universal and formidable, as that of the celebrated John Picus de la Mirandola.

M. de Boze, curator and secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and *Belles Lettres*, and also keeper of the king's medals, invited the Abbé Barthelemy to Paris, in 1744, and obtained for him a place, as his assistant. He next succeeded M. Burette of the Academy of Inscriptions, and after labouring during seven years at the catalogue of the Cabinet of Medals, he had the office of M. de Boze, also conferred on him.

The collection, although already considered as famous, had then no more than twenty thousand medals, at that period appertaining to it; but the new keeper soon enriched it in the sales of M. Cary, Cleves, and Emery, as well by the acquisition of the collection of M. Pellerin, that M. Pellerin, who but twenty years since, spoke with such freshness of memory of M. de Torcy, minister for foreign affairs, to whom he had been secretary: and talked with the utmost facility of the reign of Louis XIV. one half of which had been witnessed by himself. This good and respectable man had been a long time Intendant of the southern ports, which gave him considerable influence over the French consuls in the Levant, and thus the king's servants were employed in searching throughout Greece and Asia, for medals, concerning which his Majesty (Louis XV.) did not care a farthing. After half a century of labour, correspondence, and the exercise of that power, which he never employed but in order to obtain medals, he continued to procure a most curious and valuable collection of them.

To his literary places, Barthelemy did not add any court employments: he however

however, accepted the office of friend to the Duke de Choiseul, who, on account of the inconstancy of his taste, and the lightness of his manners, often became very dull; but he had accepted this, partly on account of his hearty attachment for Madame de Choiseul, and partly to induce her husband, to lay out that money in medals which he would have preferred to throw out of the window! He accordingly succeeded in encreasing the royal collection, to 40,000.

The memoirs written for the Academy of Inscriptions, had conferred a high reputation on him, among the learned, before he became known to the public. The Abbé regretted greatly, that men of the world were not enabled to cull the flowers of literature and philosophy, without turning over the enormous compilations of Grævius, and Gronovius, &c. and he earnestly wished to remove this common pretext for ignorance.

It was accordingly from that very laudable motive, that he undertook a course of Grecian literature; and, in order to remove every thing that savoured of pedantry; he made Anacharsis undertake a journey thither, at the most brilliant epoch of that classical country. The idea was a good one: Xenophon had already made Cyrus travel, and Voltaire was obliged also to send Candide on a mission; but Anacharsis was not so rapid in his proceedings, nor did he go in search of Mademoiselle Cunégonde. Anacharsis, however, converses with Aspasia and with the philosophers, he visits every thing memorable, he beholds every thing worthy of being seen; in short, it is a most excellent work, and one of which, without a single equal, there have been many vile imitations.

Mirabeau: a fragment.—Gabriel Honoré Riquetti de Mirabeau, was the eldest son of Victor Riquetti, marquis of Mirabeau, by Marie Genevieve de Valsan, widow of the Marquis de Sauvebœuf. He was one of the ablest, most witty, most eloquent, and most dishonest men of his age.

While in Prussia, by corrupting the clerks and other subalterns in office, he obtained intelligence which the French ministry did not make proper use of. He at the same time intrigued to prevent the invasion of Holland by the Prussian troops, who protected the Stadtholderian government with their bayonets, when it was shaken by an internal commotion, which was put an end to, by a species of military comedy.

Among other papers, he had procured a statistical account of Germany, in the vernacular language of that country; the only difficulty was how to translate it, but it was his favourite maxim, "qu'on faisoit ce qu'on vouloit," that a man might do whatever he pleased. On this occasion, he gave a proof of the excellence of his own rule, and by means of a French secretary who was unacquainted with German, and a German valet de chambre who did not understand French, added to the assistance derived from his dictionary, he found means to obtain the particulars of this state paper, a copy of which he sent to Louis XVI. This precious manuscript is said to be at this moment in the possession of his friend Talleyrand Perigord, formerly bishop of Autun, and at present minister of foreign relations, and a prince of the empire.

Mirabeau presented William, on his elevation to the throne, with a letter containing lessons of the most sublime politics and sound morality. But having become the focus of intrigues, he received an order to depart in the course of twenty-four hours.

Mirabeau, on his return from Prussia, attacked the reputation of Necker, who had established a high character by means of an eulogy on Colbert, since said to have been composed by Thomas. He opposed figures to declamation, and exhibited the ignorance not only in politics but in arithmetic of this man, who mistook character for talent, whom the financiers have called a wit, and the wits a financier. Mirabeau's Refutation, may be seen in his Letters to Lecretelle and Cerutti.

In the dedication of his work "De la Monarchie Prussienne," published in 1788, and inscribed to his father, he thus speaks of it, and of himself: "I have endeavoured to treat on those subjects only on which it is necessary that the public opinion should be fixed. In their discussion, I have neither exhibited weakness nor prejudice. I have forgotten that accident made me noble, that circumstances have made me poor, that a long series of misfortunes seems to have made me dependant. I have shaken off these chains. I have imposed the law on myself to depend solely on reason and on justice, and I have had the good fortune to experience that this disposition alone suffices to give some consequence and some glory."

L'Histoire secrette de la Cour de Berlin, by detecting the intrigues and corruptions

ruptions of the great, made his own court shudder with rage; authority as usual, was opposed to genius; the parliament condemned both the work and the author, but he remained unpunished.

On the convocation of the nobles, Mirabeau said "Je m'honnorerois d'etre le secretaire de cette grande Assemblèe."

In his "Observations sur la maison de force, appelée Bicêtre," he drew up a luminous theory of penal legislation; in his "Counseils à un jeune Prince," he is remarked for his precision, the profoundness of his ideas, and the tone of dignity with which he conveys his precepts.

When he repaired to Provence, he found he had no chance to be returned a deputy for the nobles; his property was small, and his interest, which was entirely personal, was overborne by the great land-owners. He was, however, more fortunate among the plebeians than the noblesse, and was accordingly elected for the two communes of Aix and Marseilles. In the latter city there was a great commotion at that time, in consequence of a factitious scarcity of corn: this is said, with more asperity than justice, to have been a snare laid by the court both for the inhabitants and Mirabeau. The latter perceiving, or thinking he perceived this, pleaded before the administrators the cause of the people, and before the people that of the laws. The scarcity ceased, and he was carried about in triumph.

He sat in the National Assembly in the 39th year of his age, and soon developed the immensity of his talents and his labours, together with an extraordinary knowledge both of men and things. Those who wish to become acquainted with his eloquence, must consult his Orations, since published in 5 vols. 8vo.

The principal epochs during which he distinguished himself as a legislator were, on the insurrection, and disarming of the troops—the organisation of the national guard—the union of the three orders—the resistance to arbitrary power, so admirably expressed in his reply to the threat of an officer of the crown—the annihilation of distinctions, privileges, and feudal rights—the guarantee of the public debt—the sale of the property of the clergy—the reform of the system of finances—the liberty of the press, and the theatre.

Mirabeau was not only forcible in his expressions, but his head, his conceptions, his eloquence, his delivery, his gesture, his voice, his physiognomy, all bore the character of genius. The nation in his time did not, indeed, declare itself a republic, but much was achieved by his dragging into open day that ancient mass of prejudices which had endured for fourteen centuries, and which at length buried in their ruins those Samsons who supported them.

Mirabeau, after shining with meridian splendour, became at last stationary and even retrograde in his political career; for clouds, raised by himself, gathered about, and obscured his disk. The court accused him of being the author of the insurrection of the 5th of October; the popular party, on the other hand, accused him of intriguing with the court; and, strange to tell, both of these contradictory accusations appear to have been founded: this seeming enigma may however be solved by recurring to his character and principles. He wished for a revolution, but it was in order to procure his own advancement, and from circumstances rather than principles, proposed that it ought to be monarchical. However, even in the tribune, he seemed to acknowledge, that if occurrences permitted, the people should aspire to what he was pleased to term the height of their destiny.* Had every thing been ripe, and the nation prepared for a republic, he would doubtless have either become, or affected to be a republican. When Camille Desmoulins proposed that the national cockade should either be green, the symbol of hope, or blue, the colour adopted by the republicans, he exclaimed, "The people in general do not possess as yet spirit enough to wear the blue!" Alluding to what might possibly happen, he was accustomed to say, "Should such an event occur, much embarrassment will ensue; I alone have the plan of a republic in my head, and I know how to make every thing succumb to it!" On another occasion, he darted a fierce look at Lameth, and said, "To-morrow I intend to proclaim the repub-

* "Nous sommes une nation vielle, sans doute trop vieille pour notre époque; nous avons un gouvernement préexistant, un roi préexistant, des préjugés préexistans; il faut autant qu'il est possible, assortir toutes ces choses à la révolution, & sauver la soudaineté du passage. Il le faut jusqu'à ce qu'il résulte de cette tolerance une violation pratique des principes de la liberté nationale, une dissonance absolue dans l'ordre social. Mais si l'ancien ordre de choses et le nouveau laissent une lacune, *il faut lever le voile & marcher*." Collec. des Trav. à l'Ass. Nat. tom. II. p. 148.

lic;

lic; I shall become the first consul, and will cause you to be hanged!"

At this period there were two factions in France: one defended absolute monarchy; another was zealous for a constitution, in which the division of powers should be recognised. The former had but one object, the aggrandisement of the first magistrate; the latter varied as to the means, for some of them wished for a change of the dynasty, and Spain and England were both said to have had their partisans. Mirabeau, by turns, leaned to all these different parties, and was at one and the same time accused of being an Orleanist, and a hired zealot for the court. It has even been stated and believed, that he received money from M. d'Egalité, and Louis XVI. His friends, however, assert, that all these waverings proceeded from an ambitious mind, anxious to gratify itself; his sudden wealth, however, gives but too fair an opportunity of charging him with the grossest corruption. In one of his secret conferences with the king, he concluded by giving his majesty some excellent advice: "Pursue honestly the path pointed out by the constitution, or prepare yourself for a fresh revolution."

The court imagined that Mirabeau was entirely gained over; he however appeared once more in the society of the Jacobins, and, after undergoing a severe scrutiny, protested that he was devoted to the public cause, and declared, "that he would die a Jacobin."

He at length lost himself not only with the popular but monarchical party, by belonging entirely to neither; both, therefore, meditated his ruin, and accused each other with his death. It is still the opinion of some that he died of poison, and it has of late been asserted with confidence, that *aqua tophana* was the fatal drug employed on this occasion. Of this, like other occult crimes, there is of course more of suspicion than proof.

Even on his death-bed he appeared sublime, and the sayings of the last hours of his life are still interesting. "The monarchy ought to mourn for me," said he; "for, on my death, the factions will tear it in pieces." On his stomach refusing to perform its usual office, he observed prophetically, "When the first functionary is bad, the whole system will soon be destroyed." On the night of his demise, he received a deputation from the National Assembly; and having learned that the debate of succession was the order of the day for the morrow, he announced a memoir of his own on that subject, and added, "that it would be curious to hear a man against testaments, who had made his own testament the preceding evening."

He bequeathed all his works to the bishop of Autun. He was surrounded and attended in his last moments by his friends Champfort, Trochet, Lamark, Cabanis, and Talleyrand. On this occasion he remarked, with an affectation of heroism, "It is pleasing to me to have lived for the people; it is glorious to die in the midst of them!"

Even his last moments were occupied with writing; he seemed to wish for opium, to put an end to his tortures; but recovering a little, he expressed himself as if about to sleep. "*Dormir*" was the last word traced by his pen. While telling those about him that his strength was greater than his hopes, he was seized with a convulsive pang, which forced from him a cry of anguish, and expired! This happened on the 2d of April, 1791. On his death being announced to the National Assembly, a long silence ensued. The lamentations of grief at length gave way to the language of the passions. "We have lost him," cried Malouet, "at the very moment when he had returned to a love of order and of good principles." Liancourt reminded the deputies of his famous saying, "I shall combat, by turns, the factions of all parties." Marat exclaimed, "He was a patriot of a day, but he is no more!" Pastoret, in the name of the department, demanded the honours of the Pantheon. The theatres were shut, as in times of general calamity. The street in which he died received the appellation of *rue de Mirabeau*, and a magnificent funeral ceremony took place, at the expence of the state. Cerutti pronounced the oration in the church of St. Eustacius. Many of the stern republicans condemned this profusion of funeral pomp, and asked what more could be done for virtue? Petion refused to assist at the interment of a man gained by the court.

By the care of his friend, General Carteaux, the celebrated Houdon was enabled after his death to model that bust in which Mirabeau still breathes. It was his rival Barnave who started the idea of engraving upon his pedestal his celebrated answer to M. de Brezé:—"Allez dire à ceux qui vous ont envoyé que nous sommes ici par la volonté du peuple, & que nous n'en sortirons que par la puissance des bayonettes."—The fine

fine arts were invoked to immortalise his person, and a crowd of painters, sculptors, and engravers, reproduced it on canvas, paper, and marble.

The poets, in their turn, were not idle. Chenier published an ode; Durot-Cubieres a poem; and Fievre an epitaph.

"Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles," &c.—New Observations relative to Bees, addressed to M. Charles Bonnet, by FRANCIS HUBER, 1 vol. 12mo.

M. Huber, a *native*,—for we cannot now, as formerly, term him a *citizen*, of Geneva,—has paid great attention to the natural history of the Bee, an insect, which, although constantly under the eye and observation of man, has not as yet had its habits, its manners, and its genius, sufficiently explained. In our own country, many able and curious persons have dedicated much time and attention to this branch of knowledge, but none of them, we believe, have been so fortunate in the result of their speculations; although it is but fair to suppose, that the author of this little treatise has profited by the discoveries of all his predecessors, and begun his experiments exactly where theirs had ended.

In order to enable him to study this interesting animal with more attention, he himself invented a *leaf*, or *book-hive*, which is so constructed as to open and shut in the same manner as a volume. It consists of a combination of thin boxes, of a foot square, placed opposite each other, and connected together by means of hinges.

Knowing from experience, that bees are ever ready to complete a comb in the precise direction in which they find it, he placed pieces of this material in every box, so as to induce them to proceed in the work, in a line perpendicular to the horizon. This position enabled him to examine the surfaces of the combs at his leisure, after the colonies had been fairly settled.

In the course of his correspondence with the author* of a work heretofore of some celebrity, intitled "*La Contemplation de Nature*," and also with the compiler of a treatise on the Apiary, he insists at large on the impregnation of the queen bee. Notwithstanding the drones are all allowed to be males, it has been generally denied that any intercourse subsists between them and the sovereign of the hive, although this theory was supported by the authority of Linnæus himself. To put the matter to the test, M. Huber, in 1787 and 1788, selected a number of queen bees, which he himself knew to be in a virgin state, as he had been acquainted with their history from the first moment of their formation. By attentively observing them, he at length discovered, that if confined within the walls of the hive they continue barren. To ensure fertility, it becomes necessary for the queen to soar high in the air, where she receives the caresses of the male for the first time, and it is not a little remarkable, that this intercourse inevitably proves fatal to the latter.

He accounts for the multitude of drones, by pointing out the necessity of the queen's being met by some of them, during her amorous excursion; for if this did not occur, she could not be fecundated. Should no sinister event intervene, the queen begins to lay the eggs of the working bees forty-six hours after this intercourse, and she continues for the space of eleven months to lay these only; after the expiration of this period, the eggs of the drones are regularly produced. But in case of a retarded fecundation, beyond the twentieth or twenty-first day an imperfect impregnation takes place, and instead of disclosing the eggs of the working bees and of drones equally, those of the males only are engendered. This disastrous event is made known to the careful observer by the appearance of the queen, whose body is shorter than common, while the extremity is also more slender than usual, and the two first rings near the thorax are swollen to an uncommon magnitude.

We are told that a queen, in ordinary circumstances, lays at the rate of 50 eggs a-day, or perhaps 3000 within the space of two calendar months. In extraordinary circumstances, such as we have already alluded to, a greater proportion of drones eggs than usual was laid; on this, after the expiration of some time, the working bees finding themselves overwhelmed by the great disproportion of a class calculated to eat up their labours, abandoned the hive, after having dispatched their unfortunate queen.

We learn also, what had been indeed suggested by others before, that the workers, instead of being *neutral*, are really of the female sex; and that on the loss or extinction of the sovereign, grubs of workers may be actually converted into queens; but then, to enable them to attain the necessary size, and develope the organs

* M. Bonnet.

organs of generation, the cells are enlarged, and a superior and more nourishing kind of food provided.

"Bees," we are told, "soon become sensible of the loss of their queen, and in the course of a few hours begin to repair so serious a calamity. They then select the common young grubs, which their treatment is to convert into queens, and the first operation is to enlarge the cells in which they are deposited. Having chosen the proper worm, they sacrifice three of the contiguous cells for its habitation. They next supply it with food of a stimulative quality, and raise a cylindrical enclosure around, by means of which the cell becomes a perfect tube, with a rhomboidal bottom. But this habitation remains suitable for the royal grub during no more than the first three days of its existence, and another situation becomes absolutely necessary for the next two. The cell then must be perpendicular, and nearly pyramidal, to attain which the workers gnaw away the cells surrounding the cylindrical tube, and use the wax in constructing a new one of a different form, which they fix at right angles to the first, and contrive so as to work downwards.

"The diameter of this pyramid decreases insensibly from the base, which is very wide, to the point; and in proportion as the grub grows, the working bees labour to extend the cell, and also to supply plenty of food, which they carefully place before its mouth, and around its body. As it can only move in a spiral direction, it turns incessantly to take its necessary portion of nourishment, and insensibly descending, at length arrives at the orifice of the cell, where it is transformed into a nymph."

As it had been conceived by some ingenious observers, that some of the common working bees are capable of laying eggs, M. Huber, or rather his assistant, determined to ascertain the fact. The latter accordingly proposed to handle each bee separately, so as to discover whether some queen of a small size had not insinuated herself, and deposited eggs in a hive in which no queens of the usual appearance was discovered. All the bees, therefore, were seized one by one, and carefully examined. This operation occupied eleven whole days, and this period was required, to examine the trunk, the hind legs, and the sting, of every individual. After such an Herculean task had been finished, with a degree of care and labour that could arise out of a love of science alone, it was fully ascertained, "that there was not one without the usual characteristics of the working bee, viz. the long trunk, the little basket on the hind legs, and the straight sting."

An apiary exhibits at one season of the year a fine picture of laborious industry; but we learn from a perusal of this treatise, that the interior presents at times a scene of carnage and destruction, arising out of the combats of the queens, the massacre of the drones, and the occasional trepidation of the whole swarm. In case a supernumerary queen should be unfortunately produced in a hive, a mortal combat immediately takes place, and the victor is acknowledged as the lawful sovereign. Whether they be virgin queens, queens in a state of impregnation, or the mothers of a numerous family, the same instinctive vengeance is uniformly displayed, and a royal intruder is treated in the same manner as a sister. Nay, to such a pitch is this carried, that a queen will not so much as permit a royal cell, for the first hatched sovereign soon commences the destruction of the palaces of her rivals; while the working bees, as if desirous to enjoy the fruits of her vengeance, approach to share the plunder, by seizing on the food deposited for the nourishment of the royal brood.

On the other hand, should a queen be removed by any accident from a hive, in the course of a few hours the news is disclosed to all her subjects. A singular humming is heard; the young are deserted, and all is confusion. Should her majesty return, or be replaced, the tranquillity of the apiary is instantly restored, and the usual labours of its inhabitants are resumed. But if another queen be placed among them, they soon discover the imposture, and death becomes her certain fate; for she is immediately surrounded by the incensed swarm, and is either suffocated, or perishes with hunger, being kept in the most rigorous confinement. It is not a little remarkable too, that the working bees never use their sting on such an occasion.

There are times, however, when a royal stranger may approach without danger; for if the queen shall have abdicated above eighteen hours, but a slight confinement ensues; and if twenty-four hours have elapsed, she is instantly recognised as sovereign.

As some doubts had taken place relative to the manner of the death of the drones, M. Huber had recourse to his leaf-hive,

leaf-hive, which appears to be a most admirable contrivance, and commenced his observations at the period of swarming. He was enabled to see what occurred at the bottom of the hive, and he there witnessed a real massacre of the males, on which occasion they perished by the stings of the working bees, who darted them with such violence, as to find it difficult to draw them back again. It is not a little surprising, however, that in case a hive should be deprived of its queen bee, the males are allowed to survive another winter, their aid being absolutely necessary for the impregnation of a new queen.

In respect to swarms, we learn:

1. That each is regularly led, either by the queen of the original hive, or one recently brought into existence, and allowed to live, for this express purpose. The "great laying" takes place in May, which lasts about thirty days, and on the twentieth, or twenty-first, the foundations of the royal cells are constructed.

2. When the larvæ hatched in the eggs in the royal cells are ready to transform into *nymphæ*, the old queen, who always conducts the *first* swarm, leaves the hive, followed by her subjects; and on her assuming a new habitation, her majesty begins with the deposition of workers' eggs.

3. After the old queen has conducted the first swarm from the hive, the remaining bees take particular care of the royal cells, and prevent the young queens, as they are hatched in succession, from leaving them, unless at intervals of several days between each.

We learn also, that a swarm is never seen except on a fine day, or at least at a time of the day when the sun shines, and the air is calm. The circumstance of a cloud passing over the sun, produces a great effect on the hive, and will delay the expedition of a new colony. A tumult also takes place on the hatching of the queen bees; and it is not a little remarkable, that on one of these occasions, M. Huber observed the thermometer, in the hive, to rise from 92° to 104°. This heat itself is calculated by nature to produce swarming; and it has been asserted, that one strong lively hive has parted with no fewer than four swarms in the course of eighteen days.

4. The young queens who conduct swarms being still in a virgin state, the day after their settlement they generally fly in quest of the males, in order to fulfil the purposes of nature; but the old queens are in no need of such intercourse; for, according to our author, "a single copulation is sufficient to impregnate the whole eggs that a queen will lay in the course of two years; and," adds he, "a single conjunction will impregnate all the eggs she will lay during her whole life; but my proof does not absolutely extend beyond two years."—This little volume cannot fail to be relished both by the bee-fancier and the naturalist.

"Claire d'Albe," &c.—Clara d'Albe, 2 vols. 12mo.

This novel is the production of Madame Cottin, a lady who has already distinguished herself in this species of composition by her "Elizabeth," and her "Matilda." Notwithstanding the story is told in a series of letters, yet the narrative is given in a connected form, and proves upon the whole infinitely more interesting than moral.

Clara d'Albe, the heroine, at an early period of life becomes the wife of Monsieur d'Albe, a very worthy old gentleman, whose years, in point of number, more than triple hers. He is descended from an ancient family in the vicinity of Tours, near to which stands his castle. There, following the fashion of the times, he has established a large manufactory, crowded with workmen, in which he takes great delight.

Happiness attends their union, notwithstanding the disparity of their years; and Clara, who had bestowed her hand on her husband in express compliance with the wish of her parents, if she is not captivated with his person, at least respects his integrity, and admires his benevolence. Two children, the one a fine boy, called Adolphus, and the other a beautiful girl, called Laura, seem to add stability to their affections; but the lady herself, unfortunately, begins to feel a want of something—and this something is love!

She discloses a part at least of her feelings on this subject to her bosom-friend, Elizabeth de Biré, and seems to think herself rather blameable on this occasion.

"To solicit the approaches of love," observes she, "would doubtless be criminal, and even to harbour the idea might be vicious. Believe me, however, my Elizabeth, that it is but seldom I dwell upon the subject, as I only conceive some vague and general ideas, which I never indulge.

"You would do me wrong to suppose that those ideas return more frequently

in the country; on the contrary, they occur there less seldom, as beneficial occupations and useful cares afford me the most favourable opportunities, while at the castle, of escaping as it were from myself. Indeed, Elizabeth, I am weary of this world; I meet with nothing in it that pleases me; my eyes are tired with beholding the nullities of existence which war in their little sphere for precedency. He or she who has seen but one man, has nothing new to see; there is for ever the same round of ideas, the same unvarying circle of phrases and sensations, and the most interesting of the sex can never be any thing more than merely amiable.

———"But do not think that my lot is the subject of complaint. I should be guilty indeed were I to murmur, for is not my husband the best of men? He loves me, and I revere him; nay, I would die for him, and, in addition to all other ties, is he not the father of my two dear children, Adolphus and Laura? Besides this, he possesses many other claims to my tenderness, for he is not only attached to this spot, but he daily returns thanks to me for approving of it.

"In addition to this, the care of his manufactory, and the superintendance of the workmen employed in it, are occupations wholly congenial to his taste. Besides, it affords the means of contributing not a little to the felicity, as well as the prosperity of others, particularly the villagers who inhabit the neighbouring hamlet. He employs the idle, gives bread to the hungry; industry smiles around, for the women and children all work: and indeed he appears to be the very centre, as well as the real cause, of all the good that is done within ten leagues of his habitation.

"Ah! my friend, had the world but so large a portion of attraction, as inspires disgust, I would still remain here: to a woman who loves her husband, the days in which she experiences pleasure, are considered merely as ordinary days. On the other hand, those during which she possesses the means of communicating her happiness to others, are reckoned as so many festivals, dedicated to joy."

Notwithstanding this strange mixture of vice and virtue, time might have reconciled the mind of Clara, even with all the warmth of such an ungovernable imagination, to that duty which alone could constitute her happiness; had not an unfortunate accident thrown Frederic, a very interesting young man, nineteen years of age in her way, and made him an inmate in the same family. The best description of the hero, perhaps, will be found in the very words of the lady herself, who describes him "as beautiful, very beautiful, with a demeanor noble, a physiognomy open, and a conduct reserved without being embarrassed.

"This young man" adds she "was born, and has been brought up among the Cevennes; and his residence in those mountains has conferred as much suppleness and activity on his body, as originality on his mind, and candour on his character. Meantime, he is totally unacquainted with our customs, for if we are at a door, and he happens to be in a hurry, he goes through first; and whenever he is hungry, he helps himself to what he wants, without waiting to be asked. He has no manner of reserve whatsoever, in enquiring about any thing concerning which he wants to be informed, so that his questions would seem indiscreet, were it not that he puts them merely because he is ignorant that they ought not to be introduced.

"As to myself, I love that novel kind of character which exhibits itself frankly and without disguise. I admire that honesty which makes him sometimes appear deficient in politeness, but never in complaisance, because the gratification of others constitutes his own pleasure."

Meanwhile Frederic, who is the kinsman of M. d'Albe, is treated as a son, and the kind but imprudent husband, finding the young stranger utterly unacquainted with the world, entrusts him to the care and management of his wife, who is strictly enjoined to form his manners and superintend his behaviour. This soon proves to be a dangerous task for both, and accordingly while the good unsuspecting old gentleman is occupied with the cares of his manufactory, the young couple become deeply, but insensibly, enamoured with each other.

At first Clara wishes to disguise the real state of her heart, both to herself and her correspondent; and this "grave preceptor of a young man of nineteen," endeavours to consider their love under the less guilty guise of friendship.

"Is not friendship," exclaims she "far from being a cold sentiment? Has it not also its emotions, its transports? and when we confound these with a more impassioned sensation, it is not the feeling, but the judgment that is in fault. Frederic experiences the passion of friendship for the first time in his life, and

and he of course expresses his ideas with vivacity."

"Do not you remark" adds she in one of her letters to her fair correspondent, "that the image of my husband is always connected with mine in his heart? When I see him so tenderly attached to M. D'Albe, so assiduous in his attentions to a man of more than sixty years of age, and when I recollect the effusions of similar regard which we both experience, can I wonder if Frederic has conceived a lively affection for me?"

At length Madame d'Albe perceives that all this is not real friendship, but love; warm, tender, and animated love. This however, is not disclosed, until after Frederic had saved the life of her husband, an event which leads to too tender an interview during an evening walk subsequently to that event.

"My heart," says Clara to her female friend "was still vibrating with the different emotions which I had experienced, and I walked on, silently meditating on what had occurred. I recalled to my memory the heroic intrepidity with which Frederic had exposed himself to almost certain death, in order to save the life of a man, whom he considered as a second father. I cast my eyes on him; and as the moon beamed mildly on his countenance, I beheld his eyes suffused with tears. Softened into tenderness, I walked up to him; my arm rested on his bosom, and he pressed it with eagerness to his heart: this caused mine also to palpitate.

"Clara! Clara!" he exclaimed with a half stifled voice, "how cheerfully would I sacrifice my life for the prolongation of this instant. My heart now touches all that I hold dear; I see her; I press her to my bosom." In truth, I was almost in his arms. "Hear me!" added he in a kind of rapture approaching to frenzy, "if you are not an angel whom I ought to adore, and whom heaven has lent for a few moments to the earth:—if you are really a human being, tell me why you alone of all your sex, have received that soul, that look, that profusion of charms and accomplishments, which render you the sole object of my idolatry? Clara! I know not whether I offend you; but as my life breathes only in your veins, and depends only on your will; tell me frankly if I am guilty in your eyes; bid me but die, and you shall see me expire at your feet."

"He had already fallen at my feet by this time; and while his forehead appeared burning, his looks were wild and unsettled. As for myself, I will not attempt to prove what I experienced; my bosom thrilled with compassion, tenderness—and love such as it was perhaps my destiny to feel. In fine, I supported myself with difficulty, until I found an opportunity to sit down on the trunk of an old tree which was stripped of its leaves.

"At last finding utterance for my words, Frederic! I exclaimed, dear Frederic! return to yourself, resume your reason; why will you distress and terrify your friend?

"On this he raised his head, and reclined it on my knees. I believe indeed that I pressed it with my hand, for he soon exclaimed:

"O Clara, that motion of your hand which brings me closer to your bosom, imparts extacy to my own!

"On saying this, he folded me in his arms, while my head fell on his shoulder, and a deluge of tears served as my only reply; for this unhappy young man had worked but too much on my compassion. Oh! when I was the cause of so much suffering, and when the sufferer was a friend, had I my dear Eliza no excuse for my weakness?

"I was at this moment so close to him, that I felt the impression of his lips, which caught my tears. This novel sensation made me summon my resentment to my aid, and parting Frederic from me with violence, I immediately cried out:

"Wretch! can you forget that your benefactor, that your friend, your father, is the husband of her whom you have the presumption to love! Can you be so perfidious! Return to your senses, and be yourself again, as treachery is but ill suited to your generous heart.

"On this, he rose instantly, and gazing on me with affright proceeded as follows:—What have you said? ah, what have you said, incomparable Clara? I forget every thing in your presence; but your reproof, like a clap of thunder, makes me sensible of my duty and my crime. Adieu! I am going to depart, adieu: this is the last time we shall ever meet again. Clara, Clara, farewell!

"He now went away; but being alarmed at his intentions, I recalled him in an agony of despair;—he heard me and returned.

"The good old man said I, whose confidence you have betrayed, is ignorant of the wrong you have done him; and if he but suspected it, his peace would be destroyed for ever. There is only one way Frederic by which you can expiate your fault, and that is by annihilating the sentiment

sentiment which has caused it. If you run away, what must your benefactor think?—that you are at once perfidious, and ungrateful! You! his child! his friend! No, no, you must still conceal what is past, and dissemble what you feel; it is a dreadful punishment I allow, but the guilty ought to suffer, and endeavour to efface the crime by enduring all the woe it brings.

"Frederic made no reply, but seemed petrified; and luckily at this critical moment, we heard the noise of horses, soon after which appeared the carriage which M. d'Albe had sent to meet, and bring me home."

During another secret interview, Clara makes a frank and full confession of her love, but without relinquishing her honor. In a third, however, she yields to the impulse of her passion; but the loss of virtue is soon followed by the loss of life. Her death-bed sorrow and contrition are exemplary; and at her funeral we are told, "a stranger muffled up in a great coat, with his face covered by means of a slouched hat, followed the procession in profound silence. At the instant the coffin was let down into the grave, he fell flat with his face in the dust. No sooner was the earth laid over her body, than he started up, and flying with precipitation, was heard to exclaim: "At present I am alive, but I shall soon be thy companion in the grave!"

It is intended by the moral to inculcate the propriety of fidelity to the marriage vows, and the dreadful punishment likely to follow this breach; but some of the sentiments, and even some of the situations, are but little friendly to female virtue, and the language which is often seductive, is at the same time, warm and dangerous.

"Elizabeth, ou les Exilés de Sibéric."—Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia, by Madame Cottin.

In the former work, the fertile pen of this fair author was employed in pointing out the steps that insensibly led to, and the punishment that quickly followed, the gratification of guilty love. Here we are presented with a sublime instance of filial piety, in the person of Elizabeth, a female educated in solitude, who determines to undertake a long and painful journey, for the purpose of releasing her father from all the horrors of a dreary exile.

"At some distance from Saïmka, in the midst of a forest full of marshes, and on the margin of a circular lake, bordered with white and black poplars, dwelt a family of exiles. It was composed of only three persons, a man forty-five years old, his wife and daughter; the latter beautiful, and in the bloom of youth.

"Shut up within the surrounding desert, this family had not any communication with the world. The father went out daily to hunt, but never repaired to Saïmka; and neither his wife, nor daughter, had ever been so much as seen there. With the exception of a single Tartar peasant, who attended them, no person in the world was ever accustomed to enter their cabin. Neither their country nor the place of their birth, nor the occasion of their punishment, was known to any one. With these secrets the governor of Tobolsk was alone acquainted, and he had not confided them even to the lieutenant who presided over the jurisdiction of Saïmka. When he placed the exiles under his superintendance, he had barely recommended his deputy to furnish them with a commodious place to lodge in, a little garden, victuals, and clothing; but he was at the same time to prevent all communication whatsoever, and more especially to prohibit and intercept any letters which they might wish to transmit to the court of Russia."

Madame Cottin is fond of the description of sylvan scenery, and must be allowed to excel in that species of composition. Accordingly, after conveying an idea of a Siberian landscape, she proceeds to give an account of the pursuits and amusements of this interesting family, which she has introduced to the notice of the reader.

"Towards the east of the extensive plain alluded to, a little chapel of wood had been erected by the Christians. It was remarkable, that on this side the tombs had been respected, and that within sight of that cross which recalled the memory of all the virtues, man had not dared to profane the ashes of the dead. It was amidst these deserts, or *steppes*, as they are called in Siberia, that during the long and rude winter of that climate, Peter Springer (for so he was called) spent all his mornings at the chace, and it was there he killed the elks, which fed on the young leaves of the aspen and the poplar. He sometimes caught the martins, which are very scarce in this canton, but more frequently took the ermine, which abound, and with the money obtained by the sale of their furs, he procured from Tobolsk agreeable and commodious articles for his

his wife, as well as books for his daughter. The long dismal evenings were dedicated to the instruction of Elizabeth, and while seated between her parents, she frequently read to them passages of history. Springer arrested her attention in regard to those incidents which were calculated to elevate her mind, while Phedra dwelt on all the tender sentiments that could soften it. The one exhibited to her all the charms of glory and of heroism, the other pointed out the deliciousness of pious sentiments and modest goodness. Her father inculcated all that was grand and sublime in virtue; her mother all that was amiable and consolatory in it: the first taught her how it ought to be revered; the second, how it ought to be cherished. From this concurrence of cares resulted a character replete with courage and sensibility, which, by uniting the extraordinary energy of Springer with the angelical softness of Phedra, rendered her noble, lofty, and full of honour, while she was, at the same time, tender, beneficent, and devout.

"Educated amidst these savage forests from four years of age, the young Elizabeth was unacquainted with any other country, and she there beheld and enjoyed those beauties which nature has scattered about, even in the most sterile countries, as well as those pleasures which innocent minds every where enjoy.

"She at times amused herself by ascending the rocks that surrounded the lake, to obtain possession of the eggs of the hawk and the white vulture, which constructed their nests there during the summer. She often caught the wood-pigeons with her nets, and kept them in an aviary; she fished for carp, which with their shining scales, spread in shoals over each other, appeared at once to traverse and irradiate the waters.

"Never, during the whole of her happy childhood, did it once enter her mind, that there could be a lot more fortunate than her own. Her health was fortified by the open air, her growth promoted by exercise, and on her countenance, where peace and innocence reposed, some new grace was daily unfolded. Thus, far distant from the world, and mankind, the young virgin increased in beauty, under the eyes of her parents, like the flower of the desert, which never discloses itself but in the presence of the sun, while its colours are no less lively, although it can only be contemplated by that luminary, to which it is indebted for its life."

But the happiness of this fair heroine was not fated to be of long duration. As she grew up, the settled melancholy on the face of her father, as well as the tears of her kind and tender mother, were too frequently witnessed to escape her notice. Elizabeth possessed too much sensibility not to be affected; but she could not obtain a complete disclosure of the cause of their grief. Without any sorrows, strictly speaking, of her own, she now, in her turn, became unhappy; she accordingly relinquished all those innocent pleasures that had afforded so much consolation; her birds and her flowers were forgotten, and she was constantly absorbed in meditation.

The idea of the deliverance of her parents, and their return to the world, now occupied her mind, both day and night; but she concealed it from them, and mused upon it in silent sorrow. This romantic young woman had conceived the idea of acting the part of a deliverer, and was not in the least intimidated by the deserts that were to be passed, the dangers that were to be experienced, and, what was still more affecting than either, the sorrows attendant on a separation.

"Yes!" exclaims she, "I must begone! I must snatch myself from the arms of my fond parents, travel on foot to St. Petersburgh, and there solicit the pardon of my father!"

"Such was the bold design," continues Madame Cottin, "which she had conceived; such was the rash enterprise with which this young maiden was not, in the least, terrified.—It was in vain that great obstacles at times presented themselves to her eyes—the force of her inclination; the courage of her heart; together with her unshaken confidence in God, reassured and whispered her, that she should finally triumph over them all."

To almost any other female, such a design would have appeared impracticable; but a gleam of hope was excited in Elizabeth's bosom, by an adventure that might have appeared to a less romantic person, to have been utterly inadequate to the fulfilment of her wishes.

It is necessary to inform the reader, that her father had been rescued some time before from the most imminent peril, while in chace of a bear, by the son of M. de Sinoloff, governor of Tobolsk, who, at a very critical moment, had rushed to his assistance. From that period,

riod, the name of the young nobleman, who had rescued the life of Springer from jeopardy, was always mentioned with enthusiasm in the cottage of the Exiles; and, although neither Elizabeth nor her mother had ever seen him, they daily implored the blessings of heaven to light upon his head. It was to this Smoloff then, already the deliverer of her father from death, to whom the young maiden looked up for his deliverance from bondage also! On this circumstance, one of the most interesting episodes in the whole work entirely turns.

At length, one day Springer, who had always before been punctual to the hour prescribed by him, did not return to the cottage, in conformity to his promise. As the evening approached, the anxiety of the mother and daughter encreased; and at length Elizabeth, who was nimble, and alert, determined to go in search of him. She had not proceeded far, when the report of a gun attracted her attention; and on repairing to the spot, she soon beheld the figure of a handsome young man behind a rock, which had hitherto obstructed the view of each other.

The youth, being as much surprised as Elizabeth, a number of mutual enquiries took place. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that this was—and indeed could be no other than—Smoloff! From him she learns that her father had just returned; on which, the object of her journey being now fulfilled, she instantly repairs to the paternal cottage, and rushes into the arms of the two beings, whom she considered as her greatest blessings in life.

Meanwhile, Smoloff, who had followed her unperceived, enters the hut also, and enjoys the sweet scene, to which we have just alluded. As by this time it was nearly dark, and no other dwelling was to be found in the neighbourhood, the young man requested permission to sleep under the same roof, which was at length agreed to, on the part of Springer, who at first exhibited some degree of reluctance at the proposition.

A fine opportunity now presented itself, to the imagination of the young and beautiful heroine, to carry her scheme into execution; but, although she ardently wished to disclose her project, the presence of her parents precluded the possibility of accomplishing her wishes.

In the morning Smoloff, who had become enamoured with the beauty and innocence of Elizabeth, took his departure with a settled resolution to return again in the course of a few days. The young woman, however, who knew nothing of his intentions, resolves to communicate her project to her father; and, while the fond parent rejoiced at the possession of a daughter, in every point of view so worthy of him, his mind foreboded a thousand disastrous circumstances, which clouded his brow, and gave a fresh tinge to his melancholy. A new adventure, at length, hastens the progress of the story, and introduces, once more, the son of the governor on the stage.

"During the forenoon of a day, in the month of January, Elizabeth was overtaken by one of those horrible tempests, which not unfrequently occur during a Siberian winter, at the moment when she happened to be near the church-yard adjoining the little wooden chapel. Scarcely did she behold the sky to lower, when she took refuge in this sacred asylum, and in a short time after she heard the winds assault this frail edifice, with such force, that she imagined it would be soon torn from its foundation. Yet, notwithstanding this, she remained prostrate before the altar, without being overwhelmed with fear, and the tempest that threatened destruction to every thing around, seemed to alarm all but her heart.

"As her life might prove useful to her parents, she entertained something like a presentiment, that heaven, which watched over her on their account, would never allow her to perish, until she had delivered them from captivity. This sentiment, which some may, perhaps, consider as superstitious, but which was no other than that voice of heaven, which filial piety can alone hear; this sentiment, I say, inspired Elizabeth with so tranquil a courage, that, amidst the conflict of the elements, and the bursting of the thunder, she yielded to the call of nature; and, lying down after her fatigue at the foot of that altar, whither she had repaired, in order to pray, she slept peaceably, like innocence in the arms of a father, or virtue under the safeguard of a protecting deity."

Meanwhile Smoloff had repaired to the cottage of the lake, and alas! it was to be his last visit; for the governor had discovered his passion, and now only permitted him to return, in order to bid an eternal farewell to the object of his affections. On his arrival, he inquired respectfully for Elizabeth; and when the storm arose, as she had not made her appearance, all the three, who were deeply interested

interested in her fate, became anxious for her preservation. The mother, in particular, was alarmed in no common degree, and uttered her daughter's name with no common emotion. None of the parties affected to afford any consolation, and assistance appeared impossible; for how was she to be discovered amidst the darkness of the night? or, if found, how could she be brought home, amidst the dangers of the tempest?

"Notwithstanding this, Springer, without uttering a word, lays hold of his stick, and opens the door, with the resolution to go in search of his beloved daughter. Smoloff immediately followed his steps, but the winds raged with such dreadful violence, that the branches of the trees were broken on each side of them, so as to endanger their lives. On this, Springer, addressing himself to Smoloff, wished to prevent him from accompanying him, but without success; the young man was perfectly well acquainted with the peril, but he contemplated it with joy, being happy to brave the utmost violence of the storm for the sake of his Elizabeth—for it always seems fortunate to be able to find an occasion to exhibit one's tenderness, and to prove how much a lover feels, when he has not as yet dared to disclose his passion.

"Behold them both now in the heart of the forest:—'Whither shall we repair?' demands Smoloff;—'Towards the heath,' replies Springer, 'for it is thither that she goes daily, and I am in hopes that she has taken refuge in the chapel.'

"Not a word was said: not so much as a sentence was exchanged; for their unhappiness was equally great; and nothing more was to be learned. They accordingly marched steadily forward, and with the same degree of intrepidity, inclining sometimes to one side, and at other times stooping, in order to shelter themselves from the shock of the falling branches, or from the wet, occasioned by the snow that was driven into their eyes, and also from the pieces of rock that the tempest made to rattle around their heads.

"On gaining the open heath, they ceased to be menaced by the falling of the branches of the forest: but on this naked plain they were baffled, and sometimes overturned, by the blasts of wind, which beat upon and assailed them with uninterrupted fury. At length, after many efforts, they reached the wooden chapel, in which they hoped Elizabeth had taken refuge; but, on beholding at a little distance this feeble and frail shelter, the disjointed beams of which creaked horribly, and seemed ready to fall to pieces, they began to shudder at the very idea of her being there.

"Animated by an extraordinary degree of ardor, Smoloff now outstript her father, and advancing a few paces before him, he beheld——was it a dream?——he beheld Elizabeth, not affrighted, pale, and trembling, but sleeping gently at the foot of the altar. Struck with inconceivable surprise at the sight, he stops, points her out to Springer in silence, when both of them, suddenly penetrated with the same sentiment of respect, fell instantly on their knees, by the side of the angel who slumbered under the protection of heaven!

"The father now inclines softly towards the face of his daughter, while the young man, modestly averting his eyes, withdraws a little, as if not daring to contemplate such divine innocence too closely. Elizabeth now awaking, immediately recognizes her father, and throwing herself into his arms, exclaims: 'Oh! I well knew that you would watch over me.'

"On this Springer folded her in his arms, with a sort of convulsive struggle, replied—'Unhappy child! to what anguish have you exposed your poor mother and me.'

"My father, pardon me on account of the tears she has shed, and let us now go and dry them up!"

"On this she arose, and for the first time perceived Smoloff: 'Ah!' adds she, with a gentle degree of surprise, 'all my protectors then, I perceive, are careful of me—God, my father, and you!'

"While the young man was rendered unable to speak, on account of his emotion, Springer addresses her as follows: 'Imprudent girl! you talk of going to rejoin your mother!—but do so if thy return be not impossible, and if thy feebleness be able to resist the violence of that tempest, from which M. de Smoloff and myself have only escaped as if by a miracle.'

'Let us but make the trial,' said she, 'I possess more strength than you seem aware of, and am eager that you should see what efforts I can make to console my parent.'

"While speaking thus, her eye sparkled with so much courage, that Springer easily discovered she would not abandon her purpose. She accordingly proceeded homewards, sustaining herself all the way on the arm of her father and M. de Smoloff, while both willingly supported and eagerly

eagerly guarded her head, which they sheltered with their large cloaks. Ah! it was then that Smoloff could not refrain from loving that thunder, and those frightful scenes, which made Elizabeth stagger, so as to press against him! He cares, not for his own life, which he would expose a thousand times to prolong the happiness of the present moment; neither did he fear for that of Elizabeth, for he was sure of being able to save her; and, during this momentary exultation, he even defied all the tempests of the universe from being able to prevent his generous purpose.

After much toil and difficulty, the three travellers at length regained the cottage of the lake, and witnessed the happiness they had conferred on the mother, who shed tears of joy. Nor was this all; for as soon as the hurry of the interesting interview was over, Smoloff, in the name of his father, communicated to these two pious and worthy females the glad tidings, that the governor had been pleased to grant to Phedra and her daughter the distinguished privilege of attending divine service in the neighbouring church of Saïmka.

To a young woman who had never seen the world, such a permission, was of course considered as a great favour, and it was eagerly laid hold of, both by her and her mother. They accordingly repaired thither, and were soon noticed, not only on account of the extreme beauty of the one, but the ardent devotion of both. Smoloff, too, to whom she had confided her secret wish, to repair to the capital, was not a little pleased, at having such an opportunity of seeing and admiring her.

"During two months," we are told, "Elizabeth repaired every Sunday to the church of Saïmka, where she constantly expected to meet her young friend. But this did not once occur, and she even learned that he had quitted Tobolsk. On receiving this intelligence, all her hopes were blasted, for she doubted not but Smoloff had entirely forgotten her, and at this idea, she more than once shed bitter tears, but tears which the purest innocence could not reproach her with, for it was not love that occasioned them.

"Towards the end of April, the sun which had become warmer, began to dissolve the snow, and the sandy isles of the lake at length presented the appearance of verdure. The hawthorn, already prepared to unfold its large white clusters of flowers; while the campanula, with its buds of a pale blue colour, and the spear-formed sedge, the lotus, with a variety of other flowers, seemed to enamel the banks. Flocks of black birds settled on the naked branches of the adjacent forest, and for the first time interrupted the dreary silence of the winter. Already the Persian wild-duck, with its rose-coloured breast, its black beak, and its tuft of feathers on its head, uttered shrill and piercing cries; at the same time, amidst the reeds of the marsh, were to be seen woodcocks of various kinds, some black, ornamented with yellow bills; others with long legs, and wearing a collar of different-coloured feathers around its neck. In short, a premature spring, seemed already to be announced to Siberia; and Elizabeth, feeling what she would lose, provided she should let slip the opportunity of a year so favourable to her journey, was now confirmed in her bold resolution to pursue her project, and to trust to nothing for its success, but herself, and the Deity."

In this journey, we are unable to follow the heroine, less from the want of inclination, than of room, but those who are enabled to refer to the original, will not fail to be gratified by an interesting narrative, improved not a little by a moral, which in every page recommends filial piety.

We readily give the preference to this novel, as far superior in every point of view to the former.

"Voyage sur la Scene de six derniers Livres de l'Eneide, &c."—A Journey through the Scene of the six last Books of the Æneid, accompanied with some Observations relative to the modern Latium, by CHARLES VICTOR DE BONSTETTEN, formerly Bailli de Nion, a member, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, of Copenhagen, and also of the Societies of Physic and Natural History, at Geneva.

It has for some time past been customary to praise the government of the Papal territories, and to attempt to prove, that the secular sway of the church is generally mild and beneficent. Here, however, we have an author of a very different description, for the radical defects of the government of the Pope are ably and forcibly pointed out. In the picture painted by his warm pencil, misery, desolation, and despair are brought into the fore-ground, and the canvas every where seems to be charged with horrors.

As he appears fully sensible that his precursors have been often actuated by prejudice;

prejudice; he affirms, that the numerous descriptions of Italy are all copied from each other, to avoid any resemblance to which, in his work, he has promised that every thing shall be original.

He now conducts the reader, during a tour of four days through the *Campagna di Roma*. We are accordingly presented with a description of the coast, where Æneas is said to have landed. We have the spot where the Trojan camp was first pitched, pointed out to us, while Laurentum, Ardea, and Lavinium, are made to re-appear.

In order to decide whether Virgil has described from an actual survey, the intelligent author took the Mantuan bard in his hand, and found the latter tally with the modern geography, making the necessary allowances, however, for some little alterations which must of course have occurred in the lapse of time. He asserts, after due deliberation, that the Trojan chief must have fixed his encampment near the present town of Ostia, distant about three miles from the ancient port bearing the same name; and he points out an angle, formed by the Tiber, and the adjacent lake, for the precise spot. Here, too, he describes the fertile plain bounded by volcanic hills on one side, and the adjacent lake on the other, which according to him was the theatre of so many celebrated occurrences. But what was then, perhaps, a delightful, romantic, and healthy country, is at present dismal, forbidding, and deleterious.

While describing the *Campagna*, he dwells on its unwholesome atmosphere, and comments at large on its forlorn and miserable state, for it becomes uninhabitable, in the ratio of its depopulation. In addition to this, which is an encreasing evil, the few wretched mortals who remain, are frequently in want of food, and not seldom attacked with infectious diseases. The country people, who have no incitement to agricultural pursuits, make use of the very same plough at this moment, as that employed a thousand years ago. The vine flourishes there; but such is their supine ignorance, that the natives are incapable of manufacturing its juice into a tolerable beverage.

"What a change! The air of this territory was formerly wholesome, the soil fertile, the cultivation excellent, the towns, villages, and hamlets numerous. It is now denuded of trees; it was formerly shaded with their foliage!

It is not a little remarkable, that throughout Italy, and more especially in this swampy soil, a fine species of reed is produced (the *Arundo Donax of Lin.*); and now converted into espaliers for vines, instead of being employed, as formerly, to very different purposes. The author, while treating on this subject, makes the following singular and unexpected remark: "This slender, but strong, reed will, perhaps, one day serve as *oars* to the aërostatic balloons, after having been formerly employed as flutes for Pan and the Satyrs. Pliny, speaking of that species of which arrows were made, observes, 'that this plant hath conquered one half of the known world.'

Among the statistical remarks contained in this interesting work, we obtain an account of the population of Rome for a series of years; and also a measurement of Latium, which is said to contain one hundred and seven square miles. Two-fifths of the soil, we are told, appertain to the church, while the remaining three-fifths are divided among one hundred proprietors. There are no owners of little farms, as in this country; and indeed we are assured, that the scanty inhabitants of this once flourishing, but now desolate, tract, are alike devoid "of education, of justice, and of credit."

In the course of his Itinerary, M. de Bonstetten gives a description of Rome as well as its environs; and to some this will appear one of the most interesting portions of his work, as every object recals the memory of ancient days. Thus, as he proceeds, he reminds us of the capitol, the cavern of Cacus, and the reign of Evander. The church of St. Paul enables him to describe the state of the Christians who resided in this quarter, with other poor people, during the time of the emperors. He points out also a variety of springs, the sources of that plentiful supply of water, with which ancient Rome abounded, and he deduces, from that circumstance alone the admirable police which prevailed throughout the capital of the world.

As a proof of the populousness of this portion of the empire, he tells us, that almost in the vicinity of the city, but where it is now a desart, the traveller, at every step, meets with the ruins of aqueducts, houses, and villas, and he seizes this occasion, to point out an essential difference between the ancients and moderns. The country houses of the former, according to him, were

designed only for the enjoyment of the owner; they were suited to his fortune, his individual taste, and fixed habits of life. On the other hand, the gardens, pleasure grounds, and buildings of the latter, are laid out with a view to captivate the eye, and delight the fancy of others, without any respect whatsoever to the particular wishes of the possessor.

The view of modern Ostia, with its galley-slaves, its dungeons, its ruined walls, and its nephitic exhalations, is finely contrasted with the ancient town of the same name, between which and Anzio, for an extent of ten miles, the whole country was covered with villas, so as to resemble a city extending lengthways. We are told, that near to the *Torre di Paterno*, once stood Pliny's villa, in the immediate vicinity of Laurentinum.

"Memoires sur la derniere Revolution de la Pologne," &c.—Memoirs relative to the last Revolution in Poland, 8vo.

This little pamphlet was found in manuscript when the French entered Berlin. It consists of two reports, drawn up by General Pistor, who was chief of the staff of the Russian army in Poland, preceded by an introduction, detailing the facts that led to the unjust dismemberment of that country.

Having accompanied the commander-in-chief, Iglestrom, to Warsaw; he witnessed the beginning, and the progress, of a legitimate insurrection against a most unprincipled and perfidious spoiler, whose pretensions to the dominion of Poland were about as much bottomed on justice, as those of Bonaparte to the government of Spain and Portugal.

General Pistor having beheld the Poles arousing from their lethargy, at the call of the gallant, but unfortunate, Kosciusko, in 1795, endeavoured to preserve the capital to his sovereign. But Warsaw, at length, acceded to the general confederation, and rendered it unsafe to remain there any longer. He accordingly sallied out, with a part of the garrison, and, marching at its head, was enabled, partly by bravery, and partly by good fortune, to escape that death which so many of his countrymen had experienced from an exasperated people.

Having at length reached Petersburgh, he detailed, not only the events, but pointed out the causes of a revolutionary movement which alarmed for a while the old age of the Empress Catharine.

GENERAL

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

PAGE.

ABSTINENCE, extraordinary case of 368, 537
Accidents 291, 391, 394, 397, 605
Acid formed by indigestion, on the 57
Acres in England, amount of 10
Acts of parliament, abstract of 64, 160, 266
Adam and Eve, legends concerning 554
Aerial voyages 259, 260
Affairs, state of public 68, 163, 271, 377, 477, 580
Agricultural reports, monthly 95, 199, 299, 401, 505, 612
---------- societies, proceedings of 78, 79, 82, 83, 84, 87, 189, 190, 191, 291, 383, 395, 494, 497
---------- reports, account of 52
Agriculture, report of the board of 7
---- ---, address to the board of 47
Aldus the Younger, memoir of 36
Alfieri, on the tragedies of 121, 327
Alkalies, decomposition of the 469
Almateo, district of 44
Amadis de Gaul 241
Amber, experiments on 57
Amen, on the word 555
America, on the population of 11
------, chain of mountains discovered in 29
------, state of literature in 53, 157, 262, 369
------, commerce with Spanish 91
------, political state of 171, 379, 587
------, public roads and canals in 329
------, tour in North 216, 324
Amramides, on the quantity of 31, 107
Anderson, Dr. memoir of 485
Anemometer, a new 560
Animal food, observations on 11
Animals, on cruelty to 120
------, anecdote of humanity to 21
------, on the change of colour in 525
------, on the cries of 115
Annuity fund, account of a new 152
Antients, on the signals of the 246
Antiquities, discoveries of 190, 296, 494, 603
Aretin, anecdote of 142
Argenis of Barclay, on the 17
Ariosto, domesticity of 454
Arts, retrospect of the fine 149, 263, 371, 458, 561
----, on the present state of the 456
---- in France, state of the 231
Arundell, Lord, account of 592
Ashby's, Mr. library, account of 316
Ashford fair, account of 87
Asthma, observations on 576
Astronomical anticipations 96, 200, 300, 401, 505, 613
Atlantic and the Mediterranean, intended junction of the 469
Austria, state of 68

PAGE.

Automaton, a remarkable 469
Balderston, Capt. murdered 608
Baltic and the Black Sea, junction of the 468
Baltimore college, account of 262
Bank notes, improvement of 465
Bankruptcies, monthly lists of 66, 174, 268, 375, 475, 577
Barcelona, measurement of an arc of the meridian at 359
Barlow's Columbiad, remarks on 403, 518
Barrows opened 190
Bath, exhibition of paintings at 151
----, memoir of the Countess of 178
---- agricultural society 190
Bathing, observations on sea 270
Bathos, instance of the 454
Baylen, account of the battle of 166
Beanstalks, uses of 542
Beauclerc, Lady, account of 177
Beddoes, Dr. on the hygeia of 345
---------, death of 566
Bede, on the venerable 454
Bedford sheepshearing, account of the 64
Beet-root, sugar extracted from 156
Bellevue, in Hampshire, account of 607
Benefit clubs, observations on 116
Bengal, a tour in 207, 322, 440
Bentley's Milton, enquiry concerning 15
Beza, anecdote of Theodore 45
Bible society, state of the 256
Birmingham musical festival, account of 386
---------, annuity fund at ib.
Bland, John, account of 396
Blind persons, accounts of remarkable 396, 495, 602
Boats, on fishing 26
Bonarelli's, Solyman, query concerning 121
Bones, discovery of fossil 156
---- of a remarkable animal found 191
Booth, Mr. the inventor of the polygraphic art 315, 516
Bostock, Bridget, letters concerning 30
Botanical reports 92, 198, 298, 399, 501, 610
Bondier, epitaph on 243
Bouhours, anecdote of ib.
Bourbon, lines by N. ib.
Brachygraphy, on systems of 133, 419
Brazil, French colonization of 242
----, on the government of 126
Breweries, statement of the London 74
Bridges, account of new 380, 484
Bridgwater house, description of 197
Brighton, virtue of a well near 270
British institution, exhibition at the 263
Buffalo, anecdote of a 320
Burhampore, description of 440
Burns, method of treating 104
Bury church, state of the tower of 292, 316
Byerley, Thomas, account of 194
Cæsalpinus on spontaneous generation 241

Ca-

PAGE

Calcutta, improvements at .. 368
Caldwell, Mr. account of .. 193
Calomel, process of reducing it to powder 62
Cambridge, free school at .. 54
....., members' prizes at .. 85
....., literary works at .. 364
Canals in America, account of 329
Candles, substitute for 568
Carlisle, improvements at .. 285
Carnarvonshire, improved state of 192
Carradice, R. account of .. 602
Carriages, improvement in the roofs of 146
Cartoons, account of the engravings from the 561
Cassel, discoveries at 469
Cataract, extraordinary cure of a 435
Caterpillars, how to preserve flax from 260
Caulfield, Capt. account of .. 381
Celtic roots, words derived from 214
Charade, a curious 555
Cheltenham, analysis of the water at 56
Chesnut tree, virtues of the wood of the 157
Chester, commercial news-room at 385
....., improvements at .. 498
Chichester cross, preservation of 499
Child, supposed to be stolen .. 102
....., account of an extraordinary 156
Chimnies, cure for smoky .. 127
Chisholm, Mr. account of .. 600
Chronometers, improvements in 63
Churches, on the frizes in Anglo Saxon 229
Churchill, Mr. account of .. 89
Cintra, account of the convention of 275
Clanricarde, Lord, account of .. 396
Clergy, on the celibacy of the .. 555
Clock-work, on jewelled holes in 568
Clog, description of an improved 461
Clough, R. character of .. 602
Clive, Lord, anecdotes of .. 322
Clubs, on the formation of benefit 116, 209
Clunia, account of the antient .. 22
Coal, formation in Durham, on the 569
Coals, application of gas from 546
Cochineal insect, reward for a live 368
Cockermouth, new road at .. 285
Coffee, analysis of 260
...., the German mode of preparing 324
...., importation of 609
Coleman, Miss, account of .. 282
Colquhoun's treatise on Indigence, remarks on 109
Columbiad, extract from Barlow's 355
....., observations on the 403, 518
Comet, observations on the late 346, 402
Commercial reports 91, 195, 297, 397, 500, 608
Connecticut, state of 324
Connor, Patrick, account of .. 76
Conquests, impolicy of pursuing 126
Conscience, on liberty of 13
Cordage, improved mode of making 361
Corn, saccharine matter in Indian 366
Cornwall, proceedings of the agricultural society of 191
....., wool fair in 394
....., remarkable words used in 421, 544

PAGE

Cornwall, enumeration of quadrupeds, birds, &c. in 433, 527
Cossumbazar in the East Indies, described 441
Cotton wool, prices of .. 91, 609
....., importation of .. 608
County reports, state of the 52, 53, 369
Covent Garden theatre, burnt 281
....., subscriptions for a new 484
Crebillon, account of 140
Criminals, on the education of 27
Crossthwaite, P. account of 79
Crutwell, Rev. C. account of .. 393
Cuckoo, on the song of the .. 425
..... eggs hatched by a sparrow 219
Cucumbers, improved frame for 63
Cujacius, account of 141
Cumberland, improvements in 382
Curbinata, a remarkable fish .. 159
Cutaneous affections, on 474
Dalrymple, Mr. account of .. 76
Dancing girls of the East, on the 443
Danes, on the success of the .. 556
Dante, a mistake of 553
Darbey, Rev J. account of the 287
Date-tree, fecundating principle of the 58
David's, St. society, account of the 258
Davy's, Mr. galvanic apparatus described 12
....., experiments 56, 255
....., observations on 409
....., lecture at the Royal Institution 558
Dean, plantations on the forest of 81
Declaration, his majesty's .. 586
Derwentwater, floating island in 285
Devonshire, literary repository of 433, 527, 544
Dictionnaire des origines, blunders in 423
Dictionary, plan of a new .. 533
Diderot, sentiment of 453
Dilletanti tourist, the .. 530
Diseases, on popular remedies for 7, 113
....., monthly reports of 68, 173, 270, 374, 474, 576
Dividends, alphabetical lists of 67, 175, 269, 376, 476, 573
Dorchester, Lord, account of .. 489
Dovaston, Mr. memoir of .. 178
Dramatic writers, on the old 113
..... history recommended 243
Dress, danger of the female 21, 105, 420
Du Cange, anecdote of 141
Ducie, Lord, account of .. 290
Dulwich college, enquiry concerning 518
Duperron, M. memoir of .. 134
Dupont's army, surrender of .. 167
Durham, liberality of the bishop of 284
Eager, Lieut. account of 193
East India company's sales 91, 195, 397
Edgington, R. account of .. 177
Edinburgh, annuity fund at .. 152
....., remarkable phenomenon near 395
Education of the poor, on the .. 27
Eighteenth century, review of the 319
Electrical instrument, a remarkable 57

Elec-

PAGE.

Electrical apparatus, a new .. 153
....., discoveries, on the new 498
Elephanta, state of the temple of 261
Elgin collection of antiques, on the 149
Ely, memoir of the Bishop of 283
Emmanuel college, bequest to .. 85
England, number of acres in .. 10
English language, erroneous pronunciation of the 17
Enquirer, the 205, 436
Epitaphs, on 453
Escurial, description of the .. 535
Eudrometer, description of a new 56
Europe, on the present state of 346
Exchange, course of 91, 196, 297, 398, 501, 609
....., origin of bills of .. 424
Exeter, particulars relative to the marquis of 124
....., new infirmary at .. 191
Family specifics, on 7, 118
Farmer, Mrs. character of .. 605
Farrer, Rev. J. account of .. 600
Fasciola, new species of .. 467
Fecula of vegetables, observations on 466
Ferguson, Sir A. account of .. 397
Feudal claims, anecdote concerning 555
Fire, on preventing female dress from taking 21, 104, 420
.. escape, a new 361
.... produced by the compression of atmospheric air 153
Fires, remarkable .. 86, 281, 380
...., proposed regulations for extinguishing 327
Fish, description of a remarkable 159
Fishing-boats, remark on .. 26
Fitchet, Lieut. account of .. 383
Flax, method of preserving .. 260
Floods, method of discharging water in 259
Florus, on a passage in 241
Fletcher, M. character of .. 287
Foote, Sam. anecdote of .. 44
Forbes, Gen. account of .. 397
Ford, Mrs. character of 91
Forks, antiquity of 354
Fowls, the practice of plucking them alive 120, 224
Fowling pieces, improved barrels for 572
Fraga, in Spain, described .. 220
France, political state of 164, 271, 377, 477
....., on the state of the arts in 231
Francis I. anecdote of 139
Freeth, John, account of 387
Fredlington, W. account of 493
Friendly societies, observations on 209
Frizes in Anglo Saxon churches, on the 229
Fruit trees, how to clear moss from 55
....., method of propagating 465
....., Chinese mode of raising 570
Galileo, observations on .. 141
Galvanic battery, description of a grand 13
Gas lights, experiments with 546, 566, 568
Gardner, Mrs. character of .. 495
Garnerin, M. aërial voyage of .. 260
Gaudentio di Lucca, on the author of 17, 354

PAGE.

Generation, on spontaneous .. 241
Germany, political state of 163, 477
Gibbs, Col. his mineralogical museum 262
Glaziers, not subject to the gout 17
Gloucestershire, new roads in 289, 388
Glover, S. account of 289
Goa, state of the inquisition of 261
Goldsworth, Mrs. character of 498
Gombauld, anecdote of .. 243
Gout, whether glaziers are subject to 17
Grammars, hints for improvement in 313
Great Britain, waste lands in .. 8
....., political state of 172, 271, 380, 482, 586
Greek marbles at Cambridge .. 497
.... and English lexicon, account of a 518
Green lice, how to exterminate 85
Grignion, Mr. appeal for .. 219
Grignon, Ch. memoir of .. 548
Grove, Rev. H. account of .. 88
Guise, Lady, character of .. 83
Handel, on the oratorios of .. 420
Harding, anecdote of T. .. 555
Harp, association for encouraging the 90
Hawes, Dr. memoir of 596
Head, on the scald 118
Health, on Dr. Beddoes's Essays on 345
Hemel Hempstead, antiquity in the church of 290
Hemp, improved mode of spinning 361
Hereford agricultural society, proceedings of the 383, 496
Hertfordshire agricultural society, proceedings of the .. 84, 497
Hill, Sir R. memoir of .. 592
Hindoo, anecdote of an .. 203
Hobson, G. account of .. 601
Hodgson, Mrs. character of .. 177
Holbrooke, B. account of .. 381
Holderness agricultural society, proceedings of the 78
Holland, severe decree in .. 500
Home, John, account of .. 395
Horizon, an artificial .. 152
Horse shoe, an improved .. 360
.... method of treating wounds in the 50
How, John, account of .. 384
Huet, character of 140
Hull, state of the library at 601
...., state of the university of 156
Hungary, vaccination in .. 366
Hurd, Bishop, bequest of .. 85
Hurricane, account of a violent 366
Hydrometer, an improved .. 365
Incombustible quality, on the 569
India, account of a tour in 202, 322, 440
...., method of finishing palaces in
...., a valuable work on the coasts of 570
Indian corn, saccharine matter in 366
Indians, description of North American 217
Indigence, observations on .. 103
Indigestion, on the acid formed in 157
Inquisition at Goa, state of the 261
Insanity, observations on .. 270
Ipswich, assembly room, &c. at 498
Ireland, state of the church of .. 316

PAGE.
Ireland, John, account of .. 486
Irish harp, association for encouraging the 90
Island, description of a floating 285
Italy, political state of .. 165, 377
Itch, on the treatment of the .. 118
Jamaica, arrival of fleets from 21, 195, 387
Jarrold, Dr. on population .. 11
Jarry, Madame, account of .. 592
Jervis, Capt. account of .. 294
Jewelled holes in clock work, on 568
Joan, account of Pope .. 554
Jones, T. account of .. 592
Junction canal, state of the .. 606
Kæmpfer, anecdote of .. 417
Kennedy, William, account of 425
Kennet and Avon canal, state of 88
Kennicott, Dr. his epitaph on his parents 310, 539
Kent agricultural society, proceedings of the 87
King, an equestrian statue of the 393
Koran, a Russian edition of the 241
Lands, amount of the waste .. 7
Landscape, observations on the Scotch 134
Language, on the pronunciation of the English 17
Lead, method of making white 361
Leather, machine for finishing, glazing, &c. 145
Lectures announced 154, 466, 567
Leicester agricultural society, proceedings of 82, 494
Legge, Mr. account of .. 394
Lemoine, anecdote of .. 142
Lerida, in Spain, described 221
Lewis, Mrs. her benefactions .. 191
Lewes, shire-hall erected at .. 224
Lexicon, account of a Greek and English 518
Leyden phial, on the electrical shocks from a 153
Life boats, observations on .. 26
Lights, experiments with gas 546, 566, 568
Lightning, how to avoid the danger of 308
Lincoln, subscription library at 567
..... fens, inclosure of .. 81
Lindsey, Rev. T. memoir of .. 445
Linwood's, Miss, exhibition, account of 566
Literary and philosophical intelligence 53, 151, 255, 363, 463, 566
..... fund, on the management of the 127
..... establishments, anecdotes of 429

LITERATURE, HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC

HISTORY.

.....The History of Greece, vol. IV. by William Mitford, esq. 615
.....The dormant and extinct Baronage of England, by Mr. Banks .. .. ib.
.....Annals of Europe, by Mr. Ede 616

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

.....Reply to the Edinburgh Review on the Foreign Policy of Marquis Wellesley's Administration .. ib.

PAGE.
Literature, Mrs. Lee's Essay on Government 616
.....Baseley's Letter to the Bishop of Norwich .. 619
.....Gillow's Catholic principles of Allegiance .. ib.
.....Sketch of the State of Ireland ib.
.....Letter to the Livery of London ib.
.....Proceedings of the Grand Juries and of Gloucester Prison ib.

THEOLOGY, MORALS, &c.

.....Weston on the Sunday Lessons ib.
.....The Lessons for the Morning Service explained 620
.....Bishop Watson's second Defence of revealed Religion ib.
.....Dr. Campbell's Lectures on Systematic Theology, &c. ib.
.....Hamond's Divine and Moral Precepts ..... ib.
.....Skelton's Sermons .. .. ib.
.....Parry's Strictures on the Origin of Moral Evil .. .. ib.
.....The Economy of the Human Mind .. .. .. ib.
.....The New Whole Duty of Prayer .... ib.
.....Booth's posthumous Essay ib.
.....Patteson's Sermon on Wakefield ib.
.....Dudley on the Translation of the Scriptures into the Languages of Indian Asia 621
.....Evans's Sermon on Educating the Poor ..... ib.
.....Francis on perfect Union with the established Church ib.
.....The New Testament in an improved Version .. .. ib.

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

.....Gill's Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca 621

TOPOGRAPHY, &c.

.....Topographical Account of the Parish of Scampton, in Lincolnshire 621
.....Pearson's Views of Antiquities in Shropshire .. ib.
.....Britton's Architectural Antiquities 622
.....Duncan's Scotch Itinerary ib.
.....The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet .. ib.
.....Adams's History of Shaftesbury ib.
.....Abstracts of Records and MSS. respecting the County of Gloucester .... ib.
.....Britton's Catalogue Raisonnée of the Marquis of Stafford's Pictures 625

JURISPRUDENCE.

.....Annesley's Compendium of the Law of Marine Insurances 626
.....Harrison's Practice of Chancery .... .. ib.

PAGE.

BIOGRAPHY.

Literature, Dr. Zouch's Memoirs of Sir Philip Sidney .. 626
..... Dr. Watkin's Scripture Biography 627
..... Biographical Index to the House of Lords .... ib.
..... Public Characters of 1809-10 628
..... Biographical Peerage of Great Britain .. .. ib.
..... Cayley's Memoirs of Sir Thomas Moore .. .. ib.
..... Anecdotes of the Painters of England, by E. Edwards 629

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

..... Travels in America, by Mr. Ashe .. .. ib.
..... Whittington's Travels through Spain and Portugal ib.

NATURAL HISTORY.

..... Parkinson's Organic Remains of a former World .. ib.
..... Select Works of Anthony Van Leuwenhoek .. 630
..... Dr. Smith's Introduction to Botany .... ib.
..... Thomson's Catalogue of Plants about Berwick .. ib.
..... Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary .. ib.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

..... Letter to Dr. Moseley on Vaccination 631
..... Murray's Answer to Highmore .. .. ib.
..... The Pharmacopeia of King's and Queen's College in Ireland .... ib.
..... Mr. Russell's Treatise on Scrophula .... ib.

CHEMISTRY.

..... Mr. Nicholson's Dictionary of Chemistry .... ib.

POETRY.

..... Mr. Westal's Poems ... ib.
..... The Pastoral Care .. 632
..... Mrs. Iliffe's Poems .. ib.
..... Dermody's Harp of Erin ib.
..... Mayne's Siller Gun .. 633

PHILOLOGY.

..... Wilkins's Grammar of the Sanscrita Language ib.
..... Dr. Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language 634
..... Grammar of the Gaelic Language 635
..... Lenoir's French Spelling Book ib.
..... Booth's Prospectus of an Analytical Dictionary .. ib.
..... Seyer's Latium Redivivum ib.
..... Grant's Institutes of Latin Grammar .... ib.
..... Gilchrist's British Indian Monitor .. .. ib.

PAGE.

DRAMA.

Literature, Blue Devils 635
..... The Review, or Wags of Windsor .. .. ib.
..... Love laughs at Locksmiths ib.

NOVELS.

..... Edmund Fitzaubrey .. 636
..... Linwood's Leicestershire Tales ib.

MISCELLANIES.

..... Sir Thomas More's Utopia; by Dibdin 636
..... Scott's Edition of the Works of Dryden .. .. ib.
..... Beatson's Chronological Register .. . 637
..... Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature .... ib.
..... Dr. Bell's Account of the Madras School .. 639
..... Curran's Speeches .. ib.
..... Hort's New Pantheon ib.
..... Mavor's Circle of the Arts and Sciences .... ib.
..... Walton's Complete Angler ib.
..... Howitt's Angler's Manual ib.
..... The Cutter .. .. ib.
..... Engel's Essays and Tales 640

LITERATURE, HALF-YEARY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH.

HISTORY.

..... Notice Historique sur le Royaume des Deux Siciles 640
..... Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des François en Italie 645

MISELLANIES.

..... Nouveau Voyage en Italie, &c. 648
..... Maximes et Reflexions 650
..... Traité de Mecanique Celeste ib.
..... Archæographie, &c. 651
..... Le Petit Magasin des Dames 655
..... Le Glaneur .. ib.
..... Sur les Vignobles de Tokay 659
..... Tableaux de Constantinople ib.
..... Varietés, &c. .. 661
..... Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles, &c. .. 669
..... Claire d'Albe, &c. .. 671
..... Elizabeth, ou les Exilés de Sibérie .. . 674
..... Voyage sur la Scene de six derniers livres de l'Eneide, &c. 678
..... Memoires sur la derniere Revolution de la Pologne, &c. 680

Liverpool, bill of mortality at .. 80
....., corn exchange opened at 184
....., improvements at .. 384
..... house of industry, state of the 601
....., extension of the canal at 602
Locke, proposed monument to 453
London, incidents in and near 74, 176, 281, 381, 484, 590
....., on the language spoken in 17
Longevity, instances of 78, 81, 91, 182, 187, 192, 193, 285, 287, 385, 389, 397, 605

PAGE.

Longdon, Rev. J. account of .. 388
Lonsdale, liberality of the Earl of 285, 382
Lubbock, Dr. account of .. 389
Luc, vindication of M. de .. 3
Lunatics, on the proportion of .. 241
Lyttelton, Lord, account of .. 284
M, on the final 107
M'Anguish, Sergeant, account of 285
Machiavel, anecdote of 142
Machines, on agricultural .. 48
....., method of communicating power to 461
Madrid, description of 538
....., letter from 555
Malacca, present state of .. 369
Malthus, Mr. on the opinions of 11
Manchester agricultural society, proceedings of the 184
Mandeville, account of 224
Mangle, patent for a new .. 146
Manutius, memoir of Paulus .. 32
Marmion, remarks on the romance of 98, 224
Marshall, G. W. account of .. 291
....., T. account of .. 396
....., Lieut. death of .. 296
Massoolah boat, description of the 570
Mavor's stenography recommended 449
Maynard, account of 243
May, Mrs. charities of .. 607
Mazarine, anecdote of Cardinal .. 45
Memel, narrative of a shipwreck near 102

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

.....Paul Manutius .. 32
.....Aldus Manutius .. 36
.....Anquetil Duperron .. 134
.....John Pica de Mirandula 231
.....Richard Porson .. 347
.....Rev. T. Lindsey .. 445
.....C. Grignon .. 518
Menage, his advice to authors 142
Meridian, report on the measurement of an arc of the 359
Meteorological reports 96, 200, 300, 401, 505, 613
Meteors, accounts of remarkable 125, 461
Mezeray, account of .. 243
Middlesex, address to the freeholders of 432
Mildmay, Sir Harry, account of 486
Mill, Mr. on commerce, remarks on 121
Millar's, Dr letters to Mr. De Luc 3
Milton, query concerning Bentley's 13
Mirandula, memoir of the Prince of 231
Monmouthshire, improvements in 295
Monteith, anecdote of 454
Monthly Review, strange criticisms in 53
Moor, extraordinary case of .. 537
Moorshedabad, description of .. 440
Morris, Capt. memoir of .. 181
Moss, how to clear trees from .. 55
Moths, how to prevent the ravages of 20, 29
Mountains in North America, discovered 29
Mosaic, on the art of .. 242
Music, method of facilitating the learning of 62

PAGE.

Musical publications review of new 61, 162, 265, 372, 472, 571, 615
..... controversy, account of a 151
..... instruments, improvements in 259
..... observations .. 425
Mydelton, Lady, account of .. 283
Mysticism, on 453
Nails, improved method of making 461
Names, absurdity in translating 28
..... of Roman roads, &c. on the 214
Nasmith, Dr. account of .. 383
National Institute, proceedings of the 246
..... industry, proceedings of the French 536
Naturalist's reports 94, 198, 298, 400, 504, 612
Natural history, on the importation of subjects of 444
Naval actions .. 72, 280, 483
Nauseopy, account of .. 427
Nelson, Lord, picture of the death of 371
Newman, R. character of .. 607
Newport, Monmouthshire, improvements at 296
Newton, Rev. J. account of .. 172
Norfolk, proceedings of the agricultural society of 291
Northampton canal, state of the 606
Norwich, exhibition of the artists at 151
....., improvements at .. 291
....., meeting of corn merchants at 497
Nostrums, on family .. 7, 110
Nypal, account of the kingdom of 55
Oak, new plantations of the .. 83
Offa, discovery of the remains of king 290
Ogilvie, Dr. account of .. 607
Oil extracted from the sun-flower 259
Oliver, Mrs. character of .. 89
Oratorios, remarks on Handel's 420
Organ, account of a new .. 151
Origines, errors in Dictionnaire des 423
Osborne, Dr. memoir of .. 293
Ovid, on a passage in 105
...., Shakspeare's translation of the epistles of 312, 523
Owen, Rev. T. account of .. 84
Oxford, literary works at 257, 463
....., chancellor's prizes at .. 605
Paine, Mrs account of .. 296
Palaces, Indian, method of decorating 159
Palm-date tree, extraordinary quality of the 58
Panton, T. account of .. 592
Paper, improved method of making .. 252
.. .., substitutes for rags in making of 542
Parr, Catharine, enquiries concerning 20
Parry, J. account of 81
Patents, new 62, 145, 252, 360, 460, 572
Patten, description of an improved .. 461
Pauli, account of Gregorio 453
Pausanias, correction of a passage in 208
Peas, method or preserving 85
Penal laws, on the 355
Petersburgh, births, &c. at .. 156
Phantasmagoria, on the .. 444
Physiognomy, early treatise on 353

Piron,

PAGE.
Piron, M. account of 140
Pitt, Mr. account of a statue of 371
Plassey, battle of 322
Pliny's Natural History, new translation of 155
Plymouth, remarkable skeleton found at 191
POETRY, ORIGINAL
.....Scottish Song .. 40
.....Sonnet, by Miss Starke ib.
.....Elegy, by Mr. Penwarne ib.
.....The Days that are gone, by Mr. Tomlins .. 41
.....Imitation of an Ode of Sappho, by Mr. Rudge .. ib.
.....The Temple of Gnidus, by the same .. .. ib.
.....Translation of the first Elegy of Tibullus .. 42
.....Translations from the sixth book of the Æneid 43, 141
.....The Scale of Nature, by R. Dinmore .. 142
.....Stanzas, by Charlotte Richardson 143
.....Ode to Evening .. 144
.....On leaving Bellerillo ib.
....From Carlo Maggi, by Miss Starke .. 244
.....Picture of Plantation Practice ib.
.....Epitaph on a Dog .. 245
.....The Owl and his Pupils ib.
.....The Columbiad .. 355
.....Lines on a Young Man 357
.....Elegy .. .. ib.
.....Lines on Epping Forest 358
.....On Independence .. 455
.....Ode to Delia .. ib.
.....Future Desolation of the States of Barbary .. ib.
.....Lines written at Kenilworth Castle .. 456
.....Ode upon Indolence ib.
... .To a Friend in Love 457
.....Epigram .. ib.
.....The Otaheitean Mourner ib.
.....To Miss Murphy, by Mr. Cumberland .. 556
...e....To Death .. ib.
.....Stanzas to Dr. Ogilvie 557
.....Hope .. .. ib.
.....Tributary Tear to the Memory of Maria . ib.
Political romances, account of 17, 224
Pollen, Col. melancholy fate of 102, 191
Polygraphic art, on the .. 315, 576
Pompeia, description of 648
Poor, on the management of the 109
....., society for the relief of the ruptured 54
Pope, declaration of the .. 69
Population, observations on .. 11
Porchester's, Lord, sale of sheep .. 296
Porson, Professor, memoir of . 347
Porter breweries, statement of .. 74
Port-folio or a man of letters 44, 139, 241, 353, 453, 554

PAGE.
Portsmouth, improvements at .. 88
....., increase of houses, &c. at 392
Portuguese proclamations .. 72
..... manifesto .. 168
..... political state of the 378
Potatoes, useful directions concerning 49, 182
....., on the fecula of .. 466
Poulterers, barbarous practice of 120, 224
Prescott, Captain, account of .. 499
Price, Sir John, letters of .. 30
Prince, account of a tolerant .. 354
Promissory notes, origin of .. 424
Pronunciation, on a bad .. 17
Protagoras, the dilemma of .. 45
Protogenes, anecdote of .. 142
Provincial occurrences 78, 182, 284, 382, 491, 599
Publications, lists of new 58, 147, 250, 369, 470, 563
Public affairs, state of 69, 163, 271, 377, 477, 580
Puns, on .. 453, 454
Purslow, W. memoir of .. 604
Pym, W. account of 177
Pym, J. character of .. 494
Quebec, description of the inhabitants of 524
Quicke, Mrs. account of .. 89
Quixote, illustrations of .. 256
Racine, anecdotes of .. 242
Raffaelle, engravings from the cartoons of 561
Rags, substitute for in making paper 542
Ralphson, account of .. 81
Ramsay, H. account of .. 177
Randolph, Rev. T. account of 293
Rawlinson, Miss, account of .. 184
Reformation, on the .. 205
Reguirer, character of .. 141
Remedies, on popular .. 7, 118
Rendlesham, Lord, account of 292
Revenue, on the source of the 121
Reviews, observations on the 53, 129, 301
Rice, John, character of .. 90
Richard II. account of the last days and death of 507
Richardson's, Charlotte, poems, proposals for publishing 107
Rinoncini, account of .. 142
Roads, proceedings respecting 49
....., on the names of .. 214
....., public, in America .. 329
Roberdeau, H. T. account of .. 608
Robinson, Sir T. anecdote of .. 44
Robinson, Margaret, account of 376
Rogers, Mr. melancholy death of 88
Romances, account of political 17, 224
Ropes, method of applying flat .. 575
Rosden, William, account of .. 191
Rosson, Miss, account of .. 287
Rotatory motion, an improved 461
Royal Institution, proceedings of the 538
Ruptured poor, society for the relief of the 52
Russia, state of .. 156, 467, 477
....., surrender of the fleet of 279
Rutland agricultural society, proceedings of 82
Ryston, George, account of .. 80
Silmasius, anecdote of .. 141

PAGE.

Salmoret, anecdote of .. 454
Salt-cellar, particulars concerning the 354
Saragossa, description of .. 214
Saurin, account of Elias 141
Scaife, Christopher, account of 601
Scald-head, on the treatment of 118
Scepticism, instance of 241
Schools, institutions of charity 54, 492, 604
....., advantages from Sunday 218
....., anecdotes of public .. 429
Scilly islands, population of the 192
Scotland, waste lands in .. 9
Scottish landscape, on the .. 131
Screen, on a transparent .. 444
Seagrave, J. account of .. 87
Sea-water, mode of making it fresh 55
Segovia, description of .. 536
Servan, General, account of .. 617
Severambians, on the history of the 224
Seymour, gallant action of Captain 483
Shakspeare, similarity between him and other writers 114
....., portraits of .. 139
..... author of epistles translated from Ovid .. 312, 523
Sheep, sales of Merino .. 176, 296
....., anecdote of a 410
Shipley, Capt. account of 194
Ships, discovery of at a great distance 427
Shipwreck, affecting account of a 102
Short-hand, on systems of 133, 419
Shropshire, improvements in .. 387
Signals of the ancients, on the 246
Silkonettes, account of red .. 354
Silk trade, present state of the 11, 113
Silver, experiments on 56
Sirmond, account of Father .. 141
Smithfield cattle shew .. 590
....., custom of selling wives at 231, 346
Smoking chimnies, remedy for 147
Snake, a remarkable sea .. 560
Soap, improved method of making 252, 460
Sobieski, King of Poland, anecdote of 44
Societies, proceedings of public 47, 246, 359, 558
....., on the establishment of friendly 209
Soliman, on Bonarelli's .. 121
Somersetshire, thunder-storm in 302
Sounds, on the transmission of 116, 425
Spain, recent travels in 22, 220, 410, 533
...., state of affairs in 71, 166, 378, 480, 580
Spaniards, character of the .. 454
Spanish army from Denmark, delivered 178
Sparrow, cuckow's eggs hatched by a 214
Specifics, on family 7
Spence, reply to Mr. .. 121
Spenser, account of portraits of 139
Spooner, Mr. account of .. 492
Spring, uncommon lateness of the 229
Stair, Lord, anecdote of 45
State papers .. 45, 160, 379, 587
Steam, on heat supplied by 152, 363, 566
Stedman, anecdotes of Colonel 463

PAGE.

Stewart, Colonel, account of .. 396
Stockings, extraordinary pair of 86
Stone, analysis of a calcareous .. 568
Storms, remarkable 260, 302, 366
Strickland, Sir G. sale of the stock of 153
Succinic acid, from amber varnish 57
Sugar produced in France .. ib.
.... extracted from beet root 150
Sun-flower, oil extracted from the 259
Sunday schools, advantages from 213
..... society, state of the .. 484
Sussex agricultural society, proceedings of 189
Sweden, declaration of the king of 377
Swift, intolerance of .. 453
Swifts, on the departure and arrival of 134, 219
Sympathy, on 618
Tagus, surrender of the Russian fleet in the 279
Taylor, Robert, account of .. 390
Tea, observations on 414
Tea plant, historical account of the 1, 97, 201
Tees navigation company, state of the 78
Telescope, improvement in the 156
Temple, Wm. account of .. 182
Tense, on the present 105
Theatre, destruction of Covent Garden 281
....., plan of the new .. 484
Theseus, state of Phidias's statue of 150
Thomson, proposed monument to 5
Thornton, account of James .. 485
Thuanus, anecdote of .. 142
Thunder-storm, account of a .. 302
Time, new principle of measuring 573
Tindall's translation of the Testament, first edition of 638
Titian, account of a supposed picture by 563
Tokay, destruction of the vineyards of 260
Tolerant prince, account of a .. 354
Totnes, in Devonshire, present state of 309, 538
Travel, Rev. Mr. account of . 388
Trefusis, Miss, account of .. 293
Trench, General, account of 193
Troston, vegetation at .. 346
Turkey, revolution in .. 482
Tyneside agricultural society, proceedings of the 78
Tyrawley, Lady, account of .. 193
Tytler, H. W. account of .. 396
Uist, account of the island of . 560
Unitarians, on the penal laws against 355
United States, public roads in 429
....., message of the president of the 587
Usher, anecdote of Archbishop 142
Varnish, experiments with amber 57
Vauxhall, new bridge at .. 484
Vegetables, on the fecula of .. 466
Vegetation at Troston .. 346
Vesta, elements of the planet .. 258
Vickers, Rev. Mr. account of 391
Vimiera, account of the victory of 273
Vine, experiments with the leaves and prunings of the 16

PAGE.

Vocabulary, Devon and Cornwall 421, 544
Volcano, account of a new .. 369
Wales, waste lands in 8
...., improvements in North 192
.... agricultural society in . 394
Walsh, Valentine, account of . 196
Waste lands, quantity of .. 8
....., valuable appropriation of 83, 382
Watches, improvement in the construction of 63
Water, method of distilling fresh 55
....., method of discharging superfluous 259
....., on obtaining pure .. 465
Watling-street, derivation of 541
Watson, Lieut. account of .. 285
Wear, improvement of the river 182
Wedgewood, Josiah, monument to the memory of 288
Welch, manners of the .. 241
Wernerian society, proceedings of the 153, 467, 560
Westminster, improvements in 282
Whales, improvement in catching 527
Wheat, advantage of rolling new planted 389
Whitaker, Rev. J. account of .. 487
Whitehaven Dispensary, state of the 78

PAGE.

Whitfield, anecdote of .. 44
Wildmore Fen, inclosure of .. 81
Wilkie, description of a picture by 459
Wilkinson, J. account of .. 106
William III. on the statue of .. 264
Wilson, C. H. account of .. 75
Woburn sheep shearing, account of 84
Wood, causes of the decay of .. 259
Wood, Rev. W. account of 179
Wool fairs, accounts of 87, 176, 189, 190, 394
Woolham, George, account of 195
Words, on transmitting the sounds of 117
Workington agricultural society, proceedings of the. 494
Worsted stocking, remarkable fine ones 86
Wynstay, agricultural meeting at 394
Xanthicus, on the word 353
Xavier, Francis, intolerance of .. 355
Yclep'd, derivation of the word 26
Yew trees, remarkable 183
Yorke, Bishop, account of 283
Yorkshire, improvements in .. 383
....., county grammar school in 600
Younghusband, Captain, monument to 182

Biographical Notices of Remarkable Persons deceased.

ANDERSON, Dr. J. 485
Arundel, Lord 592
Bath, Countess of 74, 178
Beauclerc, Lady D. 177
Bland, J. 396
Byerley, S. 194
Caldwell, A. 193
Chisholm, Mr. 600
Churchill, W. 89
Clanricarde, Earl of 396
Crosthwaite, P. 79
Crutwell, Rev. C. 393
Dalrymple, A. 76
Darbey, Rev. J. 287
Dorchester, Lord 489
Dovaston, J. 178
Duperron, A. 134
Elginton, R. 177
Ely, Bishop of 283
Farrer, Rev. J. 600
Fitchet, Lieut. 383
Forbes, Gen. 397
Freeth, John 387
Grignion, C. 548
Hawes, Dr. 596
Hill, Sir R. 592
Home, John 395
Ireland, J. 486
Jarvis, Capt. 294
Lindsey, Rev. T. 445
Lubbock, Dr. 389
Lyttelton, Lord 284
Marshall, G. W. 291
Marshall, T. 396
Mildmay, Sir H. 486
Morley, C. 602
Morris, Capt. 181
Newton, Rev. J. 179
Ogilvie, Dr. 607
Osborne, Dr. 293
Panton, T. 592
Pasley, Sir T. 594
Pollen, Col. 194
Porson, Professor 347
Prescott, Capt. 499
Purslow, W. 604
Pym, J. 494
Quicke, Mrs. 89
Ralphson, Mary 81
Randolph, Rev. T. 293
Rawlinson, Mary 184
Roberdeau, H. T. 608
Scaife, C. 601
Shipley, Capt. 194
Stewart, Col. 396
Temple, W. 182
Trench, Gen. 193
Tytler, H. W. 396
Vickers, Rev. Mr. 391
Whitaker, Rev. J. 487
Wilkinson, J. 186
Wilson, C. H. 75
Wood, Rev. W. 179

Alphabetical

Alphabetical List of Bankrupts announced between June 28th, and December 20th, 1808.

ABBEY, J. & H. 577
Adams, T. 375
Ainsworth, W. ib.
Aires, W. 268
Alderson, E. 475
Alexander, L. 577
Allcott, W. 66
Allmond, J. 268
Andrews, G. 66
Apthorp, C. W. 577
Asser, A. ib.
Atkinson & Whitaker 375
Atkinson, W. 475
Averill, G. ib.
Bailey, W. 174
Baker, J. 475
Bail, W. 66
Banks, R. 174
Barker, J. 475
Barnes, T. ib.
Barnes, J. ib.
Barrett, A. 268
Baster, J. 375
Bate, W. ib.
Bates, S. B. 577
Batley and Hinchliffe 268
Batson, J. ib.
Batterbee, B. 375
Beavers, J. 475
Beckwith, T. 174
Belcher, J. 375
Bell, J. 66
Bell, R. ib.
Bell, C. 268
Bell & Hedley 174
Bell, J. 577
Best, B. 66
Beswick, G. 577
Bickerstaff, W. 268
Biggs, T. 174
Bilbee, J. W. 577
Birch & Robinson 66
Bishop, M. & R. 577
Bissix & Sloper 268
Black and Prescot 577
Blaze, J. 174
Blease, J. 268
Bloom, D. 66
Blundell, F. 268
Blyth, W. 577
Blythe, J. ib.
Boddy, W. ib.
Bowstread, S. 475
Bound, J. 577
Brading, J. 475
Bradbury, W. 66
Breed, G. 577
Brenan, R. 375
Brindle, R. 174
Brooker, J. C. 475
Brooks, M. F. 268
Brown, I. 268
Brown, G. 577
Brown & Tildesley 268
Bruce, J. 577
Bryan, T. 475
Brymer, J. 375
Bryson, D. 268
Bucknall, J. 66
Bullen, R. ib.
Burbidge, W. 375
Burgess & Lord 517
Burnes, J. ib.
Calvert, T. 66
Calvert, W. 174
Campbell, A. 475
Capper and Bathgate 577
Careless, W. 577
Carter, J. 375
Cass, J. 66
Cawley, A. ib.
Chambers, H. 174
Chandler, N. 66
Cheek, W. 174
Chew, E. 577
Chowles, J. 174
Christian, A. 375
Clarke, F. 475
Clayton, H. 375
Cocking, R. 66
Coghlan, J. ib.
Colgrave, J. 475
Collip, J. 268
Compere, T. 577
Connellan, J. 475
Cooper, B. ib.
Corrie, J. ib.
Cotton, T. 66
Cotton, L. 475
Craike & Schwedersky 174
Cranston, J. 268
Crisswell, J. 375
Crofts, J. 66
Cross, W. 577
Crouch, T. ib.
Crumbleholme, J. 268
Cummins, J. ib.
Danford, S. 577
Danvers, J. 66
Dards, J. 577
Davenport, M. ib.
Davey, I. 66
Davies, E. ib.
Davies, P. 577
Davies, G. ib.
Davis, N. 66
Davis, S. ib.
Davis, S. 375
Davison, T. 268
Dean, W. 577
Deck, A. ib.
Delahoyde, C. 66
Deman, T. 268
Dewson, B. 577
Dicas, J. ib.
Dodgson & Co. 375
Dovey, J. 66
Doyle, T. ib.
Drew, J. 475
Dryer, B. 66
Dunn, J. 475
Edeston, J. 577
Ekins, J. ib.
Elam, J. 66
Eldershaw, J. 577
Elliot, T. 174
Elliot, G. 475
Ellis, J. 375
Emmet, S. 174
Enniss, J. 375
Entwizle, J. 268
Eustace, C. 577
Eyre, W. 174
Falconer, J. 66
Fall and Hutchinson 475
Farrar, J. 268
Field, C. 375
Fincham, W. ib.
Fly, W. and J. 475
Forster, G. ib.
Foxall, J. 174
Francis, T. G. & T. 66
Frankland, T. ib.
Fricker, R. ib.
Frith, R. 475
Fry, R. ib.
Furnival, B. 268
Gardner, T. 174
Gate, J. 66
Gatty, J. ib.
Gaywood, W. 375
Gear, J. 174
George & Bennett 268
Gibbons, T. 577
Gibbs, J. ib.
Gilbert, W. 66
Gilbert, J. 475
Gill, B. 66
Ginder, C. 577
Glenton, W. 375
Goff, E. 475
Goodenough, W. 66
Goodman, N. 475
Gore, R. 577
Gorton, R. & J. 268
Goss, T. 475
Gould, M. 268
Gray, W. 174
Greaves, W. 577
Green, R. 66
Green, W. ib.
Grey, R. ib.
Griffin, G. 268
Gurney, C. 66
Hague, J. 375
Hale, J. 174
Halford, E. ib.
Hall, G. 375
Hall, H. 475
Hallett, W. 66
Ham, W. ib.
Handcock, W. 375
Handcocks, J. 475
Hargreaves, T. 577
Harmer, S. 66
Harris, J. ib.
Harris, J. 375
Harrison, L. 66
Harrison & Watson 174
Harrison, B. ib.
Hathaway, W. 375
Hatt, W. ib.
Hayward, H. 268
Head, F. 475
Hemingway, J. 268
Henderson, R. 174
Henley, T. 375
Henry, H. 66
Herbert, R. B. 475
Hill, W. 268
Hill, T. 577
Hirst, J. 66
Hobson, W. ib.
Hobson, W. 375
Hodgman, R. 577
Hodson, J. ib.
Holehouse, A. 66
Hopwood, J. 268
Houghan, N. 475
Howard, J. & J. ib.
Howden, H. 577
Hughes, J. F. 475
Hulbert, J. & J. 375
Hull, J. ib.
Hullah, R. A. 66
Humphreys, T. 268
Humphreys, N. 375
Hurry, J. 578
Huthwaite, W. 174
Ibbetson, S. 475
Isaac, D. 578
Jacob, S. 66
Jackson, L. W. 475
Jackson, F. 578
James, W. 268
Jeffery, A. 174
Joel, M. 66
Johnson, E. 174
Johnson, G. 475
Jones, H. 66
Jones, W. 268
Jones, H. 375
Jones, W. ib.
Jones, J. 475
Jones, D. 475

Jones,

Jones, T. 578
Jullion, D. 475
Kay, J. 268
Keartland, J. 375
Kennedy, T. 174
Kenworthy, C. & E. 578
Kerrison, T. A. 66
Kidd, D. 174
King, G. 66
Kitching, J. 475
Kitson, J. ib.
Knight, S. 268
Knight, J. 375
Knight, T. and S. 475
Knight, W. J. 578
Knott, J. 174
Lance, C. 578
Lane, L. 475
Lansdown, T. 578
Lawson, H. W. 268
Lawson, W. 375
Lawten, J. & J. 174
Ledwell, R. 66
Lee, T. ib.
Leeming, J. 578
Leffman, L. J. 174
Leman, J. 475
Leman, J. 578
Lenox, W. ib.
Levy, S. 66
Lilley, W. 174
Lindill, W. 268
Lindley, J. 475
Lomas, J. & J. 66
Lovell, J. 66
Lovell, T. 174
Lupton, T. 268
Lyon, T. 475
M'Clellan, W. 66
M'Lane, J. 268, 374
Mainwaring, W. 66
Maitland, M. 578
Malatratt, J. ib.
Malone, W. ib.
Mann, G. 475
Mannin, C. ib.
Marchent, T. ib.
Mark, W. 578
Mason, E. 66
Matthews, H. 578
Maugham, R. 578
May, J. 66
Mayor, T. 578
Mears, C. 174
Medhurst, W. 475
Meeker, W. P. 60
Mendes, D. 268
Metcalfe, J. ib.
Millegan, R. 375
Miller, G. 475
Miller, J. ib.
Moore, D. 268
More, W. 475
Morgan, A. & E. 175
Morley, R. 375
Morse, T. 578
Motteram, R. 268
Moyle, H. 268
Mulliner, J. 66
Mulloy, T. 475
Naylor, T. 375
Newcomb, G. 66
Newman, C. 475
Nield, J. 578
Nixon, J. 475
Ogilvie, W. F. 268
Oldham, J. 175
Olivant, W. and T. 175, 268
Oliver, H. 175
Orchard, G. 66
Osbaldiston & Jones 475
Page, J. ib.
Palmer, T. ib.
Parker, G. 66
Parkes, J. 578
Parnall, C. 268
Parr, R. 66
Parr & Patrick 175
Parry, H. 578
Parsons, R. 475
Parsons, J. 578
Pass, J. ib.
Pater, T. 175
Peacock, R. 66
Pearce, J. 175
Pearce, J. 475
Pearson, W. 375
Pearson, S. 578
Peat, J. 375
Peaty, W. 578
Pepper, J. 175
Perry, J. 475
Phillips, J. 66
Phillips, D. 578
Pink, J. 476
Popplestone, W. ib.
Popplewell, J. 66
Potts, J. 476
Powell & Ormond 268
Powley, W. ib.
Pownall, G. ib.
Pugh, W. 66
Pullinger, G. & H. 268
Radley, B. 476
Rand, J. ib.
Rasell, R. 578
Raynell, H. 66
Rayner, J. 268
Read, R. 476
Reeve, W. 578
Remington, G. & A. ib.
Rhodes, S. 476
Rhodes, W. ib.
Richardson & Bell 578
Riddell, G. 578
Rigby, R. ib.
Roberts, J. 375
Robins, W. L. 578
Robinson, N. E. 175
Robinson, R. 268
Robinson, A. M. 476
Robinson, W. 578
Robinson, T. 578
Rolls, R. L. 476
Roose, D. C. ib.
Roper, W. P. ib.
Rose, J. ib.
Rothery, J. 578
Rouse, R. ib.
Rowland, N. 268
Russel, M. W. ib.
Ryley, G. 66
Sackett, H. 578
Salter, T. 66
Samuel, L. 476
Sanders, J. 66
Sanders, S. 67
Sanders, G. 578
Satterthwaite, T. 67
Saunders, A. 476
Scott, S. 375
Seagoe, J. 175
Secretan, J. J. 67
Sharpe, J. 268
Shaw, T. 375
Shee, J. 67
Shenston, T. 67
Shindler, C. 375
Silverlock, H. 268
Silverwood, T. 578
Sinton, J. 375
Sintzenick, P. 67
Skelton, J. 578
Smallbridge, T. 175
Smith, J. ib.
Smith, J. S. 268
Smith, J. 375
Smith, W. G. ib.
Smith, S. ib.
Smith, C. 476
Smith, J. ib.
Smith, J. ib.
Smith, J. 578
Sowden and Hodgson 375
Stamford, E. 578
Stanham, R. 66
Stanley, W. 578
Steel & Johnstone 476
Stinchcomb, J. 175
Stockwell, G. 578
Stokes, T. 175
Stokoe, G. 67
Stone, H. 578
Straw, G. 175
Stretton, W. 67
Swallow, R. ib.
Swire, S. 578
Tate, R. 375
Tempest, M. 175
Tennant, J. ib.
Testolini, G. 375
Thackeray, R. 175
Thomas, G. 578
Thompson, J. 175
Thomson, R. 476
Thornber, J. 67
Thorneley, W. 578
Titley and Greenwood ib.
Tompson, W. 476
Tongue, C. 67
Topp, S. 578
Trafford, J. 375
Treloar, T. 175
Troughton, T. 268
Tupper, G. 175
Turley, T. 578
Turner, T. 175
Ushaw, W. 67
Visick, W. 375
Waddilove, T. & J. 269
Wallbut, C. 375
Walsh and Nisbet 476
Ward, W. ib.
Wardell, J. 269
Ware, W. 578
Watkins, J. 67
Watts, J. 269
Webster, H. 476
Wells, W. 269
Wellspring, R. ib.
Weston, J. ib.
Wetherhead, T. 375
Wheatley, G. 578
Whitaker, W. ib.
White, W. 67
White, T. 578
Whitehead, J. 67
Whitehead, W. 269
Whitehead, J. 476
Wicks, M. 175
Wicksteed, R. 67
Wilkes, W. 175
Wilks, C. 476
Willats, F. 578
Williams, J. 67
Williams, T. 269
Williams, R. 476
Williams, T. ib.
Williamson, W. 67
Williamson, J. 269
Williamson, W. 375
Willis, T. 578
Wilmot, S. 375
Wilmot, J. 476
Wilson & Sallows 67
Wilson, R. 67
Wilson W. 578
Winch, N. J. ib.
Winch W. ib.
Wing, J. 175
Woffington, J. 269
Wood, J. 67
Wood, T. 578
Worrall, C. 269
Wray, J. 175
Wright, R. 476
Wright, J. ib.
Wright, T. ib.
Wyatt, H. 175
Young, J. ib.
Young and Crowley 269
Young, T. 476
Young, S. 578
Young, W. ib.

Alphabetical List of Dividends announced between June 20th, and December 20th, 1808.

ABBOTT, R. 67
Abraham, S. ib.
Absolem, W. 476
Agar, M. 175
Allcroft, R. 578
Allen, S. 476
Altham, W. 376, 578
Anderson, J. 578
Anderton, W. 476
Andrade, J. 175, 476
Andrade and Steequeler 175, 476
Andrews, H. 578
Angus, W. ib
Anstie, J. ib.
Anwyl, T. L. 476, 578
Arbuthnot and Bracken 376, 578
Atkew & Wright 67
Aston, J. 376
Atchison, D. ib.
Atkinson & Waters 269, 476
Atkinson, R. 476
Atkinson, G. 578
Aungier, G. ib.
Aynsley, J. 269
Bacon, W. ib.
Baker, C. 578
Bale, T. 376
Ball, W. 269
Balley, S. 578
Barber, M. 175, 269
Barber, R. 376
Barclay, J. 578
Barnes, J. 175
Barnes, B. ib.
Barnes, R. 476
Barrett, W. ib.
Barry, R. 376
Bartlett, C. 578
Bate, T. 67
Bate and Sandys 376
Bates, B. 175
Battershell, J. 269, 376
Baylis, S. 578
Beach, J. 476
Beale, J. 175, 269
Beale, L. & T. 578
Beatson, W. & J. 67
Beck, A. ib.
Beck, W. 376
Bedford & Sumner 269
Beech, J. 578
Beesley, F. 476
Beetson, H, G. 578
Bell and Hedley ib.
Benstead and Clarke 269
Berridge, W. 476
Berry, T. 175
Betts & Smith 269
Betts, J. 476
Bickerstaff, W. ib.
Binden, H. 67
Bing, A. J. 376
Birch, J. 269
Birley, J. 476
Bishop & Terry 578
Blackmore, E. 276
Bland, J. 476
Bland and Satterthwaite ib.
Blatchford, P. 578
Blindell, W. 269
Bloxam, W. 376
Blunt & Morca 578
Bookers, T. 269
Bottomley, J. 476
Bowen, T. 578
Bowgin, T. 269
Bowker, G. 376
Bowman, J. 269, 476
Bradnock, T. 578
Bradshaw, J. 269
Brander, J. 476
Brewer, W. 476, 578
Bridger, J. 67, 476
Brooke, J. 269
Brown, J. ib.
Brown, W. 376
Brown, J. ib.
Brown & Yoxen 476, 578
Bryan, W. 476
Bryan, R. ib.
Buckler, J. 376
Bulgin, W. 67, 376
Bull, S. 578
Bullock, J. 376, 476
Burdett, J. 376
Burnett, S. 175
Burrell, C. 376
Burroughs, J. 67
Busby, W. 67, 578
Busby & Hill 578
Byrchmore, T. ib.
Byrne, J. ib.
Calton, G. 175
Campbell, J. 578
Carden, T. ib.
Carr, E. 269
Carruthers, J. 67, 175
Carter, J. 376, 578
Cartwright, S. 476
Caslake, J. G. 376
Cause, J. 578
Chambers, W. 67
Chambers, R. 376, 578
Champion, F. 376
Chapman, J. ib.
Chapman, S. 476
Chard, J. 476
Chard, C. 578
Cheek, H. 476
Child, G. A. 578
Chippendall, T. 376
Christopher, A. 175
Clark, W. 578
Clarke, R. D. 67
Clarkson E. 476
Clarkson & Dove 476
Claypole, E. 376
Clemoe, R. 67
Clift, T. 376
Clinton, J. 269
Close, W. & M. 578
Coates & Co. ib.
Cobb, C. 269
Cochran, W. 67
Cole, F. 67
Cole, J. 175
Cole, J. 269, 376
Colecom, J. 67, 376
Coles, J. 67
Collier, R. 175
Collins & Co. 67
Colwill, J. 67
Compton, S. 269, 476
Connellan, J. 269
Cooke, T. 578
Copping, J. 476
Courtney, J. 376
Cowlishaw, C. 67
Cox, W. 175
Cox, R. 376
Cowperthwaite & Waring 578
Cowperthwaite, W. ib.
Cramer, J. 67
Crisp, W. 269
Critchley & Jones 376
Crocker, G. 579
Croft & Manks 175
Crombie, D. 579
Cross, C. & J. 67
Cross, J. ib.
Crossley, J. 376
Crowther, J. 269
Crump, T. 579
Crundall, J. 476
Cunningham, J. 67
Cutter, W. 376
Dall, R. 579
Dally, T. 269
Daniels, J. E. 579
Dartnall, W. 476
Davis, A. & N. 269
Davis, G. 476, 579
Davis, T. 476, 579
Davison, A. 175
Dawes, C. 269
Dawson, E. 579
Day, E. 175
Day, W. ib.
Deacon, J. E. ib.
Deacon, H. 476
Dean, J. 376
Dearing and Forster 579
De Beaune, D. 376
De Charmilly, P. F. 269
De la Chaumette, F. D. 269
Delancey, W. 579
Denham, S. ib.
Denison & Co, 476
Dennett, R. 579
Dent, R. 175
Derbishire, R. 376
Dewhurst, R. 269
Dickens, T. 67
Dickinson, W. 579
Dixon, J. W. 67
Dobson, J. 476
Dodgson, G. 67
Dove, J. 476
Dove, R. ib.
Dow, J. 67
Dowbiggen, W. ib.
Dowell, T. 269
Downs, W. A. 579
Drake, W. 269
Drimmey, R. 476
Dudley, C. S. 579
Dutton, J. ib.
Dyke, S. 476
Eadon, G. 67
Eardley, T. 476
Easterbrooke, J. ib.
Eccles, R. 579
Eddington & Grosvenor 476
Edwards, T. 67
Edwards and Duplex 269
Eland & Philips ib.
Elliott, T. 579
Elworthy, J. M. 175
Epworth, J. 476
Espener, C. 67
Evans, R. 269
Evatt, J. 376
Fairless, M. 476
Faulding, E. 579
Fawcett, T. 476
Fearon, J. P. 175
Feather, H. 67
Feldwicke, J. 376
Fenner, J. 579
Fenton, F. ib.
Field, S. 476
Finch, W. 269
Fisher, T. 476
Fitzherbert, P. 376
Flack, J. 476
Flook, J. 175
Foreshaw, A. 476
Forshaw, J. 175, 579
Fossey, J. 579

Foster, J. 67, 175
Fuller, J. J. 67
Fuller, S. 579
Furlonge, M. 476
Furniss & Co. ib.
Furtado, J. R. 376
Gale, C. 376, 476
Gameau, J. 175, 376
Gardner, T. 579
Gaskill, T. & G. 175
Gatty, J. 476
Gear, S. 67
German, J. 269, 476
Gibson, J. 175, 269
Gimber, G. 67
Glover, T. 579
Goding, D. 67
Goodenough, W. 376
Goodwin, J. 269
Goodwin, W. 579
Goulden, R. 376, 579
Goulton, W. 579
Graff & Foley 67
Gravenor, W. 67, 269
Gray, T. 269
Green, J. 67
Green, W. 67, 376
Green, Y. & P. 67, 476, 579
Green, J. 579
Green, R. ib.
Greenock, T. 67
Greenwood and Grimaldi 579
Grellet & Winter 476
Grey, E. 579
Grierson and M'Kenzie 269
Griffith, J. Y. 67
Grimes, G. 67, 175, 476
Grover, T. 376
Guy, W. ib.
Hall, G. 476
Hamlin, R. 67
Hancock, W. ib.
Harding, A. 269
Hare, M. 67
Harker, A. 476
Harmer, S. 376
Harper, G. M. 175
Harris, J. 376
Harrison and Gibson 67, 175
Harrison, S. 67
Harrison & Rigg 269
Harrison, T. 579
Harrop, B. 376
Hart & Turner 67
Haft, H. 579
Harvey, J. 476
Hawker, G. 175
Hawkesworth, W. 579
Hayter, W. 269
Hayward, J. 579
Hebert, J. & G. 67
Henderson, F. 269
Henderson, W. 476
Henshaw, W. 67
Heppell, J. ib.
Herbert, T. ib.
Herron, G. 476
Hesketh & Jones 175
Heskin, J. 175, 269
Hetherington, J. 67
Hewlings, A. 175
Higginbottom, L. 376
Higginbottom, W. 175
Higgs, D. ib.
Hill, S. 67
Hill, J. ib.
Hill, B. 269
Hill, G. 476
Hingeston, C. & R. ib.
Hinse, C. ib.
Hirst, J. 579
Hitchcock, H. 269
Hobbs, S. ib.
Hodgson, J. 67
Hoghton, W. and J. 175
Holdsworth, W. 269
Holloway & Green- [illegible] 376
[illegible] J. ib.
Holmes, D. 476
Holmes, T. 579
Hookham, T. J. ib.
Hooton and Rich 175
Hooton, W. 376
Hopkins, S. 579
Hopkinson & Co. 476
Horn, N. 67
Horn & Jackson 67, 269
Horner, L. 476
Horth, J. 269
Houghton, W. & J. 67
Hudson, J. 67, 476
Hughes, T. 476, 579
Hunter, J. 476
Hurdis, J. 376
Hurrel, T. 376, 476
Hurry, J. 376
Hussey, C. & N. 579
Hustler, J. 476
Hyde and Chadwick 376
Inwood, D. 269
Ireland, J. L. 476
Itter & Holding 269
Ivory, R. 376
Jackson, R. 67, 269
Jackson, J. 67
Jackson, J. 579
Jacob, J. 67, 476
Jefferson, A. W. 476
Jefferson and Dickinson 579
Jennings & Dickinson 376
Jennings, T. 579
Joel, M. ib.
Jogget, W. P. 269
Johnson, J. 67, 269, 476
Johnson & Wiltshire 376, 579
Johnson, D. 476
Johnson, E. 579
Johnstone & Nainby 579
Jones J. 67
Jones, T. ib.
Jones, R. 175
Jones, M. & E. 376
Kay & Co. 376
Keen, D. ib.
Keddie, T. H. 269
Kelland, W. 476
Kelly, J. 579
Kennion, J. ib.
Kershaw, J. 476
Kirkpatrick, T. 67
Kitton, J. 269
Knowles, J. 175
Lacy, J. 376
Lambert, G. 67
Lane and Co. 579
Law, T. 175
Lawrence, J. 477
Lawton, H. 269
Lawton, S. 376
Layton, M. 175
Leach, T. ib.
Lee, T. 269
Lee, M. ib.
Lees, T. 376
Leet, M. 579
Lewis & Co. 67
Lewis, J. ib.
Lewis and Chambers 376, 477
Lewis, J. 376
Lilley, W. 579
Lindsay, P. 376
List, W. 579
Lister, P. 269, 376
Lister, A. 376
Lloyd, J. 67
Loat, R. 175
Lockier, T. ib.
Lockier, J. 579
Lodge, J. 67
Lomas, J. 579
Losh & Robinson ib.
Lowe, W. 477, 579
Lowe, J. 477, 579
Lucas, W. 579
Luckhurst, T. 175
Lucy, J. 269
Lund, C. L. 579
Macklin, M. 477
Maclachlan, J. 175
M'Lachlan, A. 376, 477
M'Dermott, J. 269, 376
M'Donald, W. 376
Maddock, R. 269
Mann, R. 376
Markham, W. 67
Marsden, W. ib.
Marshall & Longcakes 269
Marshall, J. 579
Marston, C. 269
Marter & Co. 477
Martin, W. 175
Martinnant, P. 67
Mason, R. ib.
Matthews, D. 376
Matthias, J. 67
Maxfield, T. 579
May, S. 269
May & Spooner 579
Mayell, W. 477, 579
Meadley, R. 67
Medford, M. 579
Meeker, W. P. 376, 477
Merac, T. & M. 269
Mercer, J. & N. 579
Merrefield, J. 67
Merrick and Hoskins 269, 477
Merrick, J. 477
Merritt, W. ib.
Micklam, J. 67
Millington, J. & J. 477
Mills, C. 579
Mills, J. ib.
Milns, B. 175
Mitchell, W. 376
Mitchell, T. 579
Mockitt, T. 67
Moffatt & Brown 269
Moore, M. 376, 579
Moore, J. 477
Mordue, T. 376
Morgan and Morley 376
Morgan, E. 579
Morley, W. 67
Morris, W. 477, 579
Morton, C. 579
Moses, M. 269
Mould, H. 376
Moule, J. 269
Mount and Roberts 376
Mountfort, B. 269
Munn, J. ib.
Mure, H. & R. 477, 579
Musson, T. 579
Nantes, H. ib.
Neale & Tanner ib.
Nesbitt, R. 477
Newberry, E. 67
Newport, H. 376
Nicoll, J. G. 477

Norcliffe, J. 175, 477
Nunes, J. & A. 579
Oates, E. ib.
Ogilby, W. F. ib.
Oldfield, J. 477
Oliver, F. 269
Orchard, G. 579
Orpwood, T. 376
Paine, G. 477
Parish and Co. 269
Parker, J. 175
Parker, S. F. 477
Parker, J. ib.
Parkin, T. 579
Parkinson, F. 376
Parkinson and Stock 579
Parr, W. ib.
Parry, M. 175
Parry, C. 477
Partridge, W. 376, 579
Partridge, R. 477
Payne, S. L. 175
Peacock, R. 376
Peacock, J. 579
Pearson, J. 67
Pearson, J. 269
Pearson, T. 376
Pears & Co. 376, 579
Pedler, H. 175
Peers, J. 376
Penn, B. 269
Penn, I. 579
Perkins, N. ib.
Phelps, W. A. 477
Phillips, G. L. 269
Phillips, W. 579
Phipps, J. 269, 477
Pickup, J. 477
Pierson and Sammon 376
Pilling, J. 175
Pinney, F. 477
Poole, R. 67, 376
Poole, T. E. 67
Potter, C. ib.
Potts, G. ib.
Powell, J. 376
Prager, J. 477
Preston, T. 175
Preston, B. 269
Price, E. 477
Prior, J. 67
Pritchard, W. 175
Pritchard, H. 579
Pritty, J. 175
Pullen, W. 477
Purbrick, J. 269
Raby, J. 579
Racey, J. 376, 477
Raine & Mackay 477
Raine, T. 477
Randall, W. 67
Rayner, R. 376
Rayson, G. ib.
Read, B. 269
Read, E. 47
Readhead, D. 67
Reeve, J. 477
Reid, J. 67, 269, 477
Richard, G. 579
Richardson and Worthington 269
Richardson, J. 477
Rigby, J. 67
Risleben, H. 477
Roberts, S. 67, 175
Roberts, W. 67
Roberts and Williams 269
Robinson, J. 175
Robinson & Co. 175, 269
Robinson, R. 376
Robinson, J. 579
Roper, T. 67
Ross, B. 579
Rowe, M. 67
Rowe, J. 579
Rowton, Z. 67
Roxburgh, J. ib.
Royland, J. 477
Rust, N. 269, 376, 579
Ryley, G. 477
St. John, H. 269
Salt, W. 579
Sargeant, G. E. 477, 579
Sarton, J. 477
Sawyer, J. 67
Saxten and Chapman 477
Sayer, J. 67, 579
Seabrook, R. 579
Sellon, A. 376
Senior, J. 67
Serle, J. 175
Severn, L. H. 477
Shaw & Co. 269, 477, 579
Shepley, T. 175
Simkiss, J. 376
Simpson, T. & N. 67
Singleton, G. 376
Smerdon & Penn 269
Smith, W. 67
Smith, G. 175
Smith, J. 477
Smith, W. ib.
Smith, W. 579
Snawdon, J. 175
Soanes, R. 477
Sones, G. 579
Soper, J. & W. 376
Southard, G. 579
Sparkes, J. 269
Spence, T. ib.
Spencer, H. 579
Spicer, H. 67
Spittle, J. 67
Spraggon, J. and W. 175
Stanley, H. 269
Staples & Co. 269
Starey, T. 67
Stead, W. 579
Steadman, T. ib.
Steel, J. 269
Steel, W. 477
Stephens, G. 269
Stevens, G. 376
Stevens, R. 477
Stevenson, T. 269
Stokes, T. 477
Stott, J. 269
Stuart, T. 67
Stutterd & Co. 579
Sutton, T. 477
Swaine & Co. 376
Swann, W. 477
Tadman, F. 376
Tankard, J. 269
Taylor, A. 175
Taylor, J. S. 376
Tennant, R. 175
Terry, F. J. 269
Tetley, J. 67
Thomas, D. 175, 376
Thomas, W. C. 579
Thompson, J. 175
Thompson, W. 579
Thompson and Leadbitter 269
Thomson, J. 477
Thorpe, W. 579
Ticken, W. 477, 579
Tite, T. 376, 477
Tomlinson, R. 67
Towers, T. ib.
Townsend, J. 477
Townsend, E. ib.
Towson, G. ib.
Travers and Esdaile 477, 579
Travis, J. & R. 477
Tremlett & Hall 67
Tucker, W. 376, 477
Tunnicliffe, R. 477
Turner, J. 376
Twamley, J. S. 477
Tydeman, J. S. ib.
Tyson, J. ib.
Uren, R. 175
Valentine, R. & J. ib.
Varley, J. 579
Varndell, W. ib.
Vinn, T. ib.
Waghorn, T. 376
Wainwright, E. 269
Wakefield, W. 376
Wallens, J. 175
Walters, T. I. 269
Ward, J. 175
Ward, H. 175, 269
Ward, J. 477
Watkins & Co. 269
Watkinson, S. 376
Watkis, T. I. 477, 579
Watson, W. 579
Watts, G. 269
Watts, W. R. 376
Waugh, C. 269
Waybran and Gerard 579
Weeden, D. N. 376
Whalley, R. 376, 579
Wheeler, J. 376, 477
Whitaker, J. 269
Whitaker & Co. 579
White, W. 269
White, T. 269, 579
White, J. 477
Whitehead, J 579
Whitehead, E. 269
Wicken, J. 579
Wienholt, J. 579
Wilcock, R. 67
Wilcock, H. and J. 376
Wilkins and Lacey 269, 579
Wilkins, J. 376
Wilkinson, J. R. 579
Williams, W. 269
Williams, B. 269, 376
Williams, M. 269
Williams, J. 376
Williams, G. 477
Williams, R. 579
Williamson, J. ib.
Willimott, J. H. 67
Wilson, E. 579
Winter and Hay 175, 477
Winterbourn, T. 579
Wood, J. 67
Wood, T. 376, 477
Wood & Siddall 477
Woodroffe, E. ib.
Woodward, A. 579
Woolley, J. P. 175
Wrigley, J. 67
Wright, W. 269, 376
Wright, C. 477, 579
Wroe, J. 477
Young, T. ib.

END OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

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